It Equals Any Slum Clearance Project in Standard and Facility

It Is to Be Occupied by Deserving Colored Citizens of Savannah

Public Visitation May Be Had Tomorrow and Saturday. Homes Are Beautifully Designed—This Is the Third Housing Project Completed in Savannah — Savannah Housing Authority Has Done Magnificent Work.

Equaling, if not eclipsing any slum clearance, low cost housing project in America, Yamacraw Village soon to be occupied by deserving colored citizens of Savannah, will be thrown open tomorrow and Saturday afternoons for inspection by the general public.

It is expected that among white persons thousands of every station in life will wish to become informed as to the facilities now offered on a site once occupied by sub-standard homes. Among the throngs in addition to such interested people as will visit the project, it is anticipated that civic club members, church leaders, industrialists, professional men and women, merchants and others will be on hand at some hour during the two days and Chairman Fred Wessels of the Housing Authority of Savannah, W. Horace Stillwell, executive director, and Herbert L. Kayton, William Hugh Stephens, William J. Kenoe, members of the Authority, and Maj. George Heyward, counsel, will be there to greet the visitors.

The project, now completed by the Angle Construction Company of Greensboro, will be opened for occupancy at a date to be announced later and at this time applications from prospective colored tenants are being received at the project offices in the community center building.

Today marks the completion of the third project by the Housing Authority. The first to be opened was Fellwood Homes on Bay street extension; the second was Garden Homes Estate for white people only bordering on East Henry street, and the third Yamacraw Village, now becomes a reality.

The homes in Yamacraw Village are beautifully designed by local architects. Their exteriors face expertly landscaped grounds and drives, abounding with trees, shrubbery and flowers and the construction is permanent.

The interiors have large well lighted rooms, baths with modern fixtures of the most approved designs and kitchens fitted with combination laundry and utensil sinks, large utensil cabinets, modern stoves and white porcelain refrigerators.

The homes are being rented to colored citizens based on several conditions: One is that they must at this time reside in substandard homes—that is homes that are unsafe, badly in need of repairs, are a fire hazard, or lack running water, inside toilet or bath, electric lights or are in an undesirable neighborhood, or are unsanitary or crowded.

There is also taken into consideration the number of people in a family and the total monthly income of the family—for the homes are meant only for people whose earnings do not permit them to rent better homes such as might be offered by property owners in the city.

On January 1938, the Housing Authority of Savannah was made a corporate body and during the following May the executive staff was set up; a survey revealed the fact that there were 3,159 white families and 9,497 colored families in Savannah, living in substandard homes.

The first project, Fellwood Homes was started in September, 1939, and as finished has 176 substantial, fireproof, sanitary dwelling units all of which are occupied.

Garden Homes Estate, next to be opened for occupancy, comprises 314 dwelling units exclusively for white people and it is now well on its way to 100 per cent occupancy.

Yamacraw Village to be opened for public inspection tomorrow, replaces the most deplorable slum area which existed in the city, with 784 unsightly firetraps which had to be demolished—for these projects do not build a house except to take the place of an unfit one, destroyed; Yamacraw Village today has 480 fine, substantial new units, just completed by Charles W. Angle Inc.

In this area, stands the First Bryan Baptist Church, reputed to be the oldest negro Baptist organization in the United States. The newly built community center is a reproduction of the mansion that once stood on the Hermitage plantation and will serve as a meeting place for all societies and activities in the village.

Contrary to the impression of many who are not informed, title to all of the land, buildings and equipment of these three projects, is vested in the Housing Authority of Savannah. The United States Housing Authority advanced to the local Authority a large percentage of the required funds, the remainder being financed with private money.

Thus more than $4,000,000 of improvements have been brought about, without increasing the number of houses in Savannah or bringing about any competition with owners of rental property.

Elsewhere in this issue, the Housing Authority has extended thanks to the co-operation of many who participated in the work.

Yamacraw Village, facing Bay street, the biggest artery of tourist travel to and from the city, is viewed daily by thousands of motorists and is one of Savannah's finest advertisements as to the progressiveness and altruistic spirit of her citizens.

Chairman Fred Wessels and Executive Director W. Horace Stillwell both said yesterday that every Savannahian should be fully conversant with this splendid civic asset and they expressed the hope there will be a large turnout tomorrow and Saturday.

It was also stressed that colored citizens who would like to place their families in this better environment, should call at once at the project office on the property and make application so that the matter of their eligibility may be determined.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Housing Facilities Here Are Improving

APR 6 1941

Three Projects Now in Use; Two Under Construction.

By JOSH SKINNER,
Associated Press Writer.

Newspapers definitely are losing ground as wallpaper in Negro homes hereabouts and this is pointed to as evidence of a better lay for Negro housing.

Negro home standards still remain generally below those of their white neighbors. The urban shacks that amaze northern visitors still are plentiful but there are definite signs of slow improvement in this longtime southern sociological problem.

J. H. Calhoun Jr., member of a 20-year-old real estate firm specializing in Negro property, attributes the improvement to reaction from the United States Housing Authority's low-cost projects operated for his people.

"In the old days," says Calhoun, "the idea of the landlord was to spend no more money than he had to on his property, and to make a big profit.

APR 6 1941

"Now you can't get by with that. Property has to be put in good condition before you can get tenants."

Three Open Now.

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Project apartments are not open to families with income exceeding $1,200 annually. Calhoun estimated there were 2,000 families with an income from this figure to $3,000, and a smaller number with a higher income. Average income he placed at near $600. Rental in the projects varies from $10 to $20 per unit, based on earnings of the occupants.

The demand from Negroes for improved property started immediately after opening of the first project in 1937, and repair bills have mounted steadily.

Redecorations Asked.

Requests for redecorations of homes by prospective renters, almost unheard of several years ago in Calhoun's organization, have become the rule rather than the exception. Practically all Negro homes in the better sections have been wired for electricity—generally prompted by the renter's desire to use a radio, but frequently because of an electric stove.

Sanitary flush toilets are replacing antiquated outdoor facilities. Leaky roofs, panless windows, bare walls and unpainted exteriors drive away tenants.

Privately owned property has shown an increase of 10 per cent in rentals since 1937, four-room houses in good sections going from an $18 to $20 range to one of $20 to $22 figure.

APR 6 1941

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Calhoun said the greatest problem faces the family with income from $1,200 to $3,000. Because of economic instability, few dare build their own homes. Some 300 homes were built by Negroes last year, but generally they were from a higher income bracket. Normal increases in Negro property come only when a white section is deserted.

APR 6 1941

For these reasons, the families who can neither build nor get in the housing projects are finding it harder to obtain suitable homes. Calhoun's company has constructed a modern eight-unit apartment to rent from $30 to $40. With RFC financing, the project to Calhoun will demonstrate the feasibility of private capital investing in a higher type of Negro property.

The new building has steam heat, is equipped with gas stoves and refrigerators, has heated garages, and "all modern conveniences."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Leads Nation in Rural Housing Value

15 New Counties Will Benefit by $6,090,300 USHA Loan.

Georgia leads all states in rural housing evaluation, the United States Housing Authority announced yesterday at Washington.

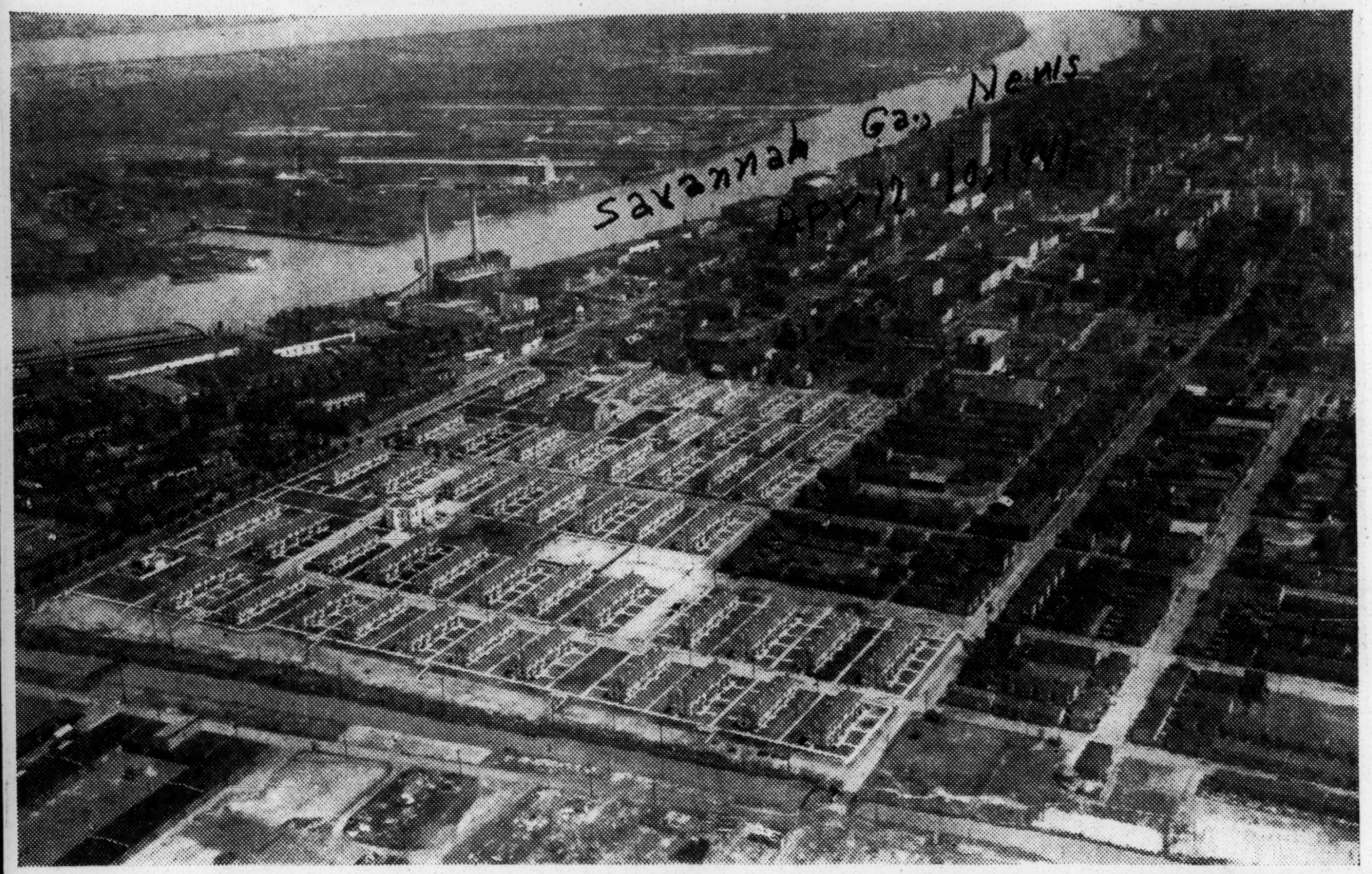
At the same time, R. E. Matheson, state administrator of the Federal Housing Authority, said that FHA home building in Georgia, bolstered by a surge of defense construction, sustained its high level in October, with a 30 per cent increase in number and more than 40 per cent increase in dollar volume over October a year ago.

The USHA announcement coincided with a statement that President Roosevelt had approved $6,090,300 in new USHA loan contracts, the approved list including 15 new Georgia counties comprising the central Georgia Rural Housing Authority, namely, Barrow, Butts, Clayton, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Monroe, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Putnam, Rockdale, Spalding, Upson and Walton, 23 units each to total 1,532 units, costing $3,009,600.

Matheson pointed out that defense building was concentrated in the areas of Atlanta, Macon, Americus, Cairo, Rome, Athens, Savannah, Columbus, Albany and Waycross, Marietta, Homerville Valdosta. Augusta was designated a defense housing area under the housing act only last week.

Matheson added that, although defense housing jobs were booming and had priorities over non-defense areas in obtaining materials, the non-defense cities maintained a steady pace in applications filed. These cities included

Latest Air Picture of Yamacraw Village



Here's the latest air-view of Yamacraw Village, the completed housing project on the West Side. Along this section of Savannah harbor once roamed Indians. In the foreground may be seen important industries and terminals; to the right, the heart of Savannah's business district.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 12, 1941

Unfair

Governor Talmadge, in his efforts to reduce costs of operating the state government, has done various things which are undoubtedly commendable. He has been given broader authority to control the finances of Georgia than any Governor in the state's history. The state is, therefore, expecting him to go a long way toward straightening out its financial troubles and placing its affairs upon sound solvent and creditable financial basis.

There are some economies, however, which denote parsimonious lack of appreciation of the purpose or causes of the money proposed to be expended. The pendulum can swing too far and economy can defeat the ends of simple justice and decent regard for the rights of the humblest people in the state.

In 1937 an institution was erected in Bibb county. Part of the money it cost had been collected among and given by the members of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. That money represented extreme sacrifice on the part of an organization of Negro women none of whom could well afford her gifts.

The rest of the money was provided by the federal government, through the WPA. The institution, in all, cost $27,000.

It was given, free of debt and ready for operation, to the state of Georgia upon its completion. It was built and equipped, and given to the state, to be a training school for delinquent Negro girls. How seriously such an institution is needed must be understood by any one even partially familiar with the menace to all persons in Georgia, white or colored, by such delinquent Negro girls either roaming the state, on our streets or in our jails. To say nothing of the cruelty involved in withholding the chance for rehabilitation such an institution, in operation, would extend to all such girls who entered its portals.

For three years the legislatures of Georgia refused to make appropriation for the operation of this home and, perforce, it remained closed and idle. Then the last legislature remedied that situation by passing a bill providing the necessary small appropriation for the opening and operation of the school.

Governor Talmadge, however, vetoed the bill. In so far as known, without explanation.

Churchwomen in all parts of the state have actively interested themselves in securing the means for operation of this school and they are, generally, expressing their bitter disappointment. Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, president of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the North Georgia Conference has made public resolutions unanimously adopted by the Methodist women of that conference, in annual session at LaGrange recently.

Other similar groups are taking like action.

That the good white women of the state should thus rally to the help of the Negro women who have given so much, so far in vain, for this school is heart-moving evidence of the sense of responsibility for the less fortunate which so predominates the character of the typical good women of Georgia.

The repeated disappointments inflicted on those who worked so hard for this school constitute a cruel and uncalled for injustice by the state to a group which, by its very helplessness, should be the object of special public care.

Every Georgian who remembers the colored mammy who cared for him as a child knows the debt that the white people of this state owe to the Negro women.

Two thousand years ago He said, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

It is in the spirit of those words that the good people of Georgia feel bitterest disappointment and embarrassed shame at this reiterated refusal of the state to perform a simple justice to these helpless wards.

66a-1941

GEORGIA

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Housing at Columbus

Undoubtedly something will have to be done about the housing situation at Columbus. The truth is, simply, that there are too few houses to accommodate the demand since the expansion of national defense has caused a heavy increase in army personnel at Fort Benning.

JAN 9 1941

The need for housing accommodations by officers assigned to Fort Benning has already caused a considerable increase in rentals and, according to the Columbus Central Labor Union, competition for the available houses has pushed rents so high the moderate wage earners simply cannot pay.

The labor union has asked the assistance of President William Green, of the AFL, in securing a federal housing project of not less than 1,000 units for Columbus. It is also suggested that the national defense authorities can put up temporary quarters on the Benning reservation for the incoming officers, thus relieving the overcrowded situation in Columbus.

JAN 9 1941

If both these proposals fail to solve the problem, it would be well within legal limits for the city to impose restrictions on the amount of rent which can be charged. While property owners are willing to take advantage of a situation caused by the seriousness of the national emergency, and while army officers and their families are faced with such difficulty in finding quarters, it is inevitable that competition for such houses as are available should force rents up.

But when, as predicted by Harry Garrett, president of the Union, houses now renting for $35 a month are expected to bring $135 per month by spring, the condition is so serious as to call for drastic steps to remedy it.

Watkinsville, Ga., Oconee Enterprise
February 21, 1941

Lunches Served to Negro Children

The patrons of the Negro School at old Salem in the lower part of Oconee County do not intend for the foods Uncle Sam is providing them in the way of commodities for their hot lunches to go to waste.

These people agreed to make an effort to build a kitchen for their school, so they go out and solicit logs, a few from each person, who had timber and they all cooperated in cutting and corrying logs to the sawmill. When the owner of this mill found they were making an honest effort, he sawed the lumber free, so their next expense was a roof, but they made up money for first payment, the balance to be paid by the month.

The patrons and teachers again got enough furnishings, cooking utensils, etc., to be able to carry on.

It is said since hot lunches in the Negro schools, attendance has been much better.

Mary Ethel McLain, who has had years of experience in teaching and lots of Home Economics training, is in charge of this school and with the help of the mothers of these pupils at Salem School she is able to serve hot lunches each day at her school.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 2, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

What has the earmarks of a rebirth of interchurch and interracial enthusiasm and co-operation was reflected in a joint fellowship meeting of the Christian Council and Atlanta Ministers' Alliance held in the Sunday school room of the Wesley Memorial church a few days ago.

The Christian Council represents the evangelical churches among the white religious leaders, and the Atlanta Ministers' Alliance occupies a corresponding position in the church life of the Negro community.

This somewhat historical meeting was sponsored by the Atlanta Urban League, which issued a call to the white and Negro ministers to meet at its office to lay plans looking toward improving race relations among the religious leaders of the community. There were many who responded to this call who had lingering doubts as to the possibility of such a meeting, because the last attempt at a fellowship between the white and Negro ministers was most unsatisfactory. No such meeting had been held in the white churches for 18 years.

Meeting Planned.

As a basis of improving race relations, it was decided, after some discussion, that the first attempt should be limited to the bringing together the white and Negro ministers. The interracial committee of the two above mentioned organizations were authorized to prepare a program for a fellowship meeting, which was to take place at the Wesley Memorial church. The participants on the program were to represent both races.

Through the devotional period, the Rev. Ryland Knight, pastor of the Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist church, presided. Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, conducted the devotional exercises. The most far-reaching and significant contribution for this historical occasion was the address of Dr. Charles D. Hubert, pastor of Provident Baptist church and dean of the School of Religion, Morehouse College. He was followed by the Rev. William G. Gardner, pastor First Presbyterian church. These two speakers were to indicate the need for interracial fellowship in the light of the condition of the world today. The message of Dr. Hubert will long be remembered for its clarity, its philosophy and its Christian statesmanship.

Employment Obtained.

The business session was presided over by the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church.

Only the future can adequately appraise the importance of this movement initiated by the Atlanta Urban League, under the leadership of William Y. Bell Jr.

Sixty Negro families in Atlanta are receiving $480 a day as the result of a recent investigation of employment conditions at Camp Gordon located at Chamblee, by representatives of the Atlanta Urban League and the Division of Labor Supply, National Defense Advisory Commission.

The investigation was started after numerous complaints were received by the League stating that Negro skilled workers were not being employed on a fair basis at the camp. While more than 1,400 white carpenters were employed, not a single Negro carpenter had been hired. This was due in part to the unwillingness of white union carpenters to allow Negro union men to work on the job. Therefore, Negro painters and bricklayers were unable to obtain work in spite of all of their attempts.

Camp Is Visited.

A meeting was called by the Urban League on February 10 for the purpose of airing these grievances and a visit was made to the camp the following day by Clarence R. Johnson, consultant to the Division of Labor Supply; W. Y. Bell Jr., executive secretary of the League, and Almita Robinson, assistant to the executive.

The conference with camp officials was arranged during which the contractor stated that he had no desire to discriminate but had not hired Negroes because they were not preferred by white unions. He agreed to hire 40 Negro carpenters immediately and said that he could take on between 10 and 15 painters.

Carpenters Hired.

The following week 40 carpenters appeared at the camp and were employed. Another call was made for 10 additional carpenters. Nine Negro painters were hired during the same week. The rate of pay is $1 an hour, with time and half for overtime.

One difficulty met in attempting to meet the number of skilled workers which the camp requires is the fact that so few skilled workers which the camp requires is the fact that so few skilled Negro workers are in the union movement and thus are not employed.

Since most of the work at the camp requires carpenters, it was estimated that a larger number of Negro skilled workers could be placed if they were available.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 16, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The ninth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign, under auspices of the National Urban League, begins today and continues through March 23. Since 1930, the league, through these campaigns, has been calling the attention of Negro America to the need for training and preparation in order that Negro youth might obtain better jobs.

They have resulted in improved guidance and training facilities for Negro youth in schools, in greater awareness by agencies serving youth of the special problems facing Negro young people when they seek employment, and in the greater interest of Negro youth in civil service opportunities and careers.

The National Urban League, which for 30 years has sought to integrate Negroes into American industry, seizes the present time as an opporunity to advance that program greatly. The league assumes the position that total national defense must include the Negro—that efficient use of labor means the employment of Negroes—that the industrial shackles which have bound Negroes since emancipation must now be removed in the interest of efficient production and a secure nation. The slogan for the campaign this year is "Let Us Work to Defend America."

Change to a better used car. Many are offered daily in Constitution Want Ads.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Better Day For Negro Housing Beginning To Dawn Within Dixie

APR 6 - 1941

Low-Rent Federal Units Serve As Big Spur To Improved Conditions

BY JOSH SKINNER

ATLANTA—(AP)—Newspapers definitely are losing ground as wallpaper in Negro homes hereabouts and this is pointed to as evidence of a better day for Negro housing.

Negro home standards still remain generally below those of their white neighbors. The urban shacks that amaze Northern visitors still are plentiful but there are definite signs of slow improvement in this longtime Southern sociological problem.

J. H. Calhoun, Jr., member of a 20-year-old real estate firm specializing in Negro property, attributes the improvement to reaction from the United States Housing Authority's low cost projects operated for his people.

"In the old days," said Calhoun, "the idea of the landlord was to spend no more money than he had to on his property, and to make a big profit. "Now you can't get by with that. Property has to be put in good condition before you can get tenants."

The housing projects, three open and two under construction, call for 2,973 family units. About 2,100 units were eliminated to make way for them, and since some of the old units held more than one family, the two numbers practically balance. There are approximately 20,000 Negro families in Atlanta with an average of a shade over five persons to the family.

Project apartments are not open to families with income exceeding $1,200 annually. Calhoun estimated there were 2,000 families with an income from this figure to $3,000, and a smaller number with a higher income. Rental in the projects varies from $10 to $20 a unit.

Demand from Negroes for improved property started immediately after opening the first project in 1937.

APR 6 - 1941

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Sanitary flush toilets are replacing antiquated out-door facilities. Leaky roofs, paneless windows, bare walls, and unpainted exteriors drive away tenants.

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Calhoun said the greatest problem faces the family with income from $1,200 to $3,000. Because of economic instability, few dare build their own homes. Some 300 homes were built by Negroes last year, but generally they were from a higher income bracket. Normal increases in Negro property come only when a white section is deserted.

For these reasons, the families who can neither build nor get in the housing projects are finding it harder to obtain suitable homes. Calhoun's company has constructed a modern eight-unit apartment to rent from $30 to $40. With RFC financing, the project to Calhoun will demonstrate the feasibility of private capital investing in a higher type of Negro property.

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Atlanta Ga. Journal
April 11, 1941

Negro Groups Join In Clean-Up Drive

Atlanta Negro organizations under the leadership of the Atlanta Urban League are co-operating in the annual clean-up, paint-up, plant-up and fire prevention campaign, William Y. Bell Jr., executive secretary, reported Friday.

He pointed out that already hundreds of packages of vegetable and flower seeds have been distributed among residents of Negro communities to be used in improving their own property and vacant lots.

In addition, scores of vacant lots in thickly populated areas have been cleaned of debris and trash this week as part of the league's part in the drive.

The seed were supplied to the league by the Women's Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the annual campaign. Mrs. Carolyn Seivers, chairman, said they were donated by Atlanta merchants.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 6, 1941

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66a-1941
Savannah, Ga., Press
January 31, 1941

ORGANIZING NE[illegible] RED CROSS UNIT

Officers to Be Elected This Afternoon.

Organization of a negro auxiliary of the American Red Cross is being formed here, a meeting to be held this afternoon for election of officers and completion of plans. The first meeting was called by Mildred Belser who presided and was directed by Miss Mary Battle Lowry, secretary of the local Red Cross.

Among those aiding in the organization was A. J. Clements, a past roll call chairman for the colored division. With the reorganization the colored Red Cross workers will be active for the first time since 1932. The need for its revival is largely due to demand for workers on war relief activities.

Aiding Miss Lowry in the program are Mrs. Olaf Otto, chairman of the refugee garment committee, Mrs. Robert L. Holland and Mrs. Charles Maclean, co-chairmen of the surgical dressing committee and Mrs. F. S. Bryson, chairman of the volunteer service committee.

Statesboro, Georgia—Herald
February 20, 1941

Negro Homes Shown Inproving

Thirty negro homes in Bulloch county are profiting from a survey made last year by members of the Home Makers Club of Willow Hill, negro school.

The survey showed many improvements needed in negro homes in the county. The principal needs included general cleanliness, curtains, closet protection, repairing and painting of fireplaces, cabinets for dishes and fruit storage, papering walls, repairing of and cleaning ceilings, book cases, discarding useless wall decorations, framing pictures, painting and staining furniture, making quilts, scarfs, bed linens and table cloths.

When the survey had been completed members of the club met in each home investigated and made definite recommendations and outlined plans for improvement. Results of their work is shown in the following facts, as reported by Mattielou Davis, home economics teacher at Willow Hill, and Maenelle Dixon, supervisor.

One family wall-papered the front room and removed parts of the ceiling, washed boards and replaced them closer together to keep out excess draft.

Five families improved home appearances by the addition of curtains made from scrim, percale, and unbleached muslin.

Three families repaired and painted their fire-places.

Two families made kitchen and fruit storage cabinets from orange crates.

One family made a book case from orange crates.

Two families constructed dressing tables from discarded boxes.

Two families constructed chairs and kitchen safes. (Repaired, renovated and screened)

Four families discarded useless wall decorations, framed pictures from old calendars.

Two families stained and painted old furniture.

Two families discarded old furniture and replaced it with new furniture.

Six families made scarfs and pillow cases from oil cloth and unbleached muslin. Two spreads were made from unbleached muslin and were beautifully designed with patch work and embrodiery. One quilt was also made. One luncheon set and chair covers were made; two dresser sets were crocheted from tobacco twine.

At present the commercial type work cabinet with storage space is being planned for one home. Clothes closets are to be added to several rooms. One family is planning to paint the interior and one of the rooms will be used as a model bedroom for the community.

GEORGIA
Atlanta Ga. Constitution
February 14, 1941

350 Students To Investigate Social Needs

Statewide Gathering at Georgia Tech Opens Today.

More than 350 college students from Georgia will meet at Georgia Tech this afternoon to open a three-day conference to deduct ultimately some better understanding of social problems and possibly to take back plans for improving housing, penal, community settlement, Negro education and business problems within their own school communities and adjoining towns.

Furthering, in a measure, the national issue of preserving American democracies, the group will touch upon the undesirability of such subversive elements as possible Communism or Socialism, or un-American actions. This however, will be a comparatively minor issue.

The session will open with registration from 3 until 5:30 at the Georgia Tech Y. M. C. A. The highlight of the convention will be the organization tomorrow afternoon of five field trip groups to delve into social problems in the city of Atlanta, both those now prevalent and the ones which, in a measure, have been overcome.

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, professor of religion at Smith College, will be the principal speaker for the conference.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia
MAR 17 1941

Fire Results In Negro Feast

[Special to The Telegraph]

TIFTON, March 16 — Because of an unfortunate fire a group of Negroes had the opportunity to gorge themselves on roast chicken here this week-end.

The fire was in the biddie house of Oscar Bryant and approximately 200 partridge-sized birds smothered. Since the chickens were not burned, but merely suffocated the Negroes skinned, cooked and ate them.

Mrs. James Jefferson Bryant, Mr. Bryant's mother, was ill at the Bryant home when the blaze started, but she got out of bed and cut off the electricity running to the chicken house. The fire was believed started from a faulty electric wire.

MAR 17 1941

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 6, 1941

Better Day For Negro Housing Beginning To Dawn Within Dixie

Low-Rent Federal Units Serve As Big Spur To Improved Conditions

BY JOSH SKINNER

ATLANTA—(AP)—Newspapers definitely are losing ground as wallpaper in Negro homes hereabouts and this is pointed to as evidence of a better day for Negro housing.

Negro home standards still remain generally below those of their white neighbors. The urban shacks that amaze Northern visitors still are plentiful but there are definite signs of slow improvement in this longtime Southern sociological problem.

J. H. Calhoun, Jr., member of a 20-year-old real estate firm specializing in Negro property, attributes the improvement to reaction from the United States Housing Authority's low cost projects operated for his people.

"In the old days," said Calhoun, "the idea of the landlord was to spend no more money than he had to on his property, and to make a big profit. "Now you can't get by with that. Property has to be put in good condition before you can get tenants."

The housing projects, three open and two under construction, call for 2,973 family units. About 2,100 units were eliminated to make way for them, and since some of the old units held more than one family, the two numbers practically balance. There are approximately 20,000 Negro families in Atlanta with an average of a shade over five persons to the family.

Project apartments are not open to families with income exceeding $1,200 annually. Calhoun estimated there were 2,000 families with an income from this figure to $3,000, and a smaller number with a higher income. Rental in the projects varies from $10 to $20 a unit.

Demand from Negroes for improved property started immediately after opening the first project in 1937.

Requests for redecoration of homes by prospective renters have become the rule rather than the exception. Practically all Negro homes in the better sections have been wired for electricity—generally prompted by the renter's desire to use a radio, but frequently because of an electric stove.

Sanitary flush toilets are replacing antiquated out-door facilities. Leaky roofs, paneless windows, bare walls, and unpainted exteriors drive away tenants.

Privately owned property has shown an increase of 10 per cent in rentals since 1937, four-room houses in good sections going from $18 to $20 range to a $20 to $22 figure.

Calhoun said the greatest problem faces the family with income from $1,200 to $3,000. Because of economic instability, few dare build their own homes. Some 300 homes were built by Negroes last year, but generally they were from a higher income bracket. Normal increases in Negro property come only when a white section is deserted.

For these reasons, the families who can neither build nor get in the housing projects are finding it harder to obtain suitable homes. Calhoun's company has constructed a modern eight-unit apartment to rent from $30 to $40. With RFC financing, the project to Calhoun will demonstrate the feasibility of private capital investing in a higher type of Negro property.

The new building has steam heat, is equipped with gas stove and refrigerators, has heated garages and "all modern conveniences."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Atlanta Housing Project for Those in Upper Income Class

MAR 28 1941

ATLANTA. — (ANP)— Atlanta citizens of both races, last Sunday inspected the eight-unit apartment building at 587 Auburn avenue, N. E., private housing project, financed, designed and constructed by Negroes, for families whose income exceed $1,200 a year.

Known as "The Wigwam," the project was developed by Cornelius King and Son, realtors, aided by a $12,500 loan from the RFC Mortgage company. The Citizens' Trust company, local colored bank, arranged the temporary financing. The architect was Vincent A. Daley and the contractor was J. W. Banks, both Atlantans. Sponsors of the praoject declare it the first of its kind in the country, developed entirely by Nergoes.

The new departments designed for families in the upper income brackets, are located in the old Fourth ward section, and the survey showed that tenants in that district paid as high rents as in any other section, that better facilities should be provided, and that most of those paying higher rents were not receiving ordinary city conveniences. The building is located close to the Negro business district, and within three blocks of the second largest Negro public school.

In designing the apartments the latest scientific developments, tested by experiences of others, were used to eliminate manitenance difficulties and reduce the cost of operations.

MAR 28 1941

Such features as separate entrances, front and rear, to each apartment, non-destructible foundations, floors, and stairways, valve type toilets, steel window casements, tar and gravel roof, sunken garbage receivers, automatic gas-fired steam boiler, with outside thermostatic control, automatic hot water heater, standard gas ranges and refrigerators, modern steel kitchen cabinets, heated garages, storerooms and laundry, were all carried into the construction. It is a fire-proof structure, whiuh greatly reduces the insurance rate. Janitor service will not be required, and tenants have their own meters for lighting, cooking and refrigeration.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
March 9, 1941

2 New Housing Projects Ready For Opening

Demonstration Units To Be Shown at Eagan, Capitol Homes.

Opening to tenants of low-rent dwellings in two local public housing projects on March 15 was announced yesterday by James H. Therrell, executive director of the Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta.

Units will be leased to white families in State Capitol Homes and to Negroes in John J. Eagan Homes. In the Capitol Homes project, the third development for low income white families in the city, 150 dwellings will be available next week. One hundred eighty units in the project for Negroes will open this month.

Demonstration units, furnished with the co-operation of NYA, will open at Eagan Homes today and at the Capitol Homes project on Monday. The public is invited to visit both projects.

Income Limits Listed.

Tenants who will move into the newly opened projects this month will come from the lowest income bracket. Maximum income limits for tenants have been set by the local housing authority with the approval of the United States Housing Authority and will range from $550 for two persons to $1,500 for seven persons in State Capitol Homes; and from $375 for two persons to $1,400 for seven persons in John J. Eagan Homes.

Rents in the two projects will be based on the size of the family and the amount of income, and will include, in addition to payment for shelter, the cost of heat, electricity, refrigeration and hot and cold water. Gas stoves and electric refrigerators are standard equipment in all dwelling units built and managed by the local housing authority.

Capitol Homes Location.

State Capitol Homes is located along Hunter street east of Central place and Capitol avenue and extends eastward to Connally street. The southern boundary is Woodward avenue, at the present time, but a proposed extension of the project, bids for which are being advertised, will carry the development one block farther south and will provide 179 additional low-rent dwellings.

The present site of Capitol Homes covers 10 city blocks and an area of 28 acres. Two and one-half acres of the space has been set aside for a well-equipped playground. Also included in the property is a modern recreation and community building which will house administrative offices, an auditorium, indoor recreation space and work shops for the use of tenants. A feature of the community building is the series of historical murals painted by Wilbur Kurtz.

More than 1,000 applications for residence at State Capitol Homes have already been received by the management office of the project, it was announced. Ed S. Cook is manager of the project.

John J. Eagan Homes.

John J. Eagan Homes, located on a 22-acre site bounded by Spencer, Chestnut, Ellijay and Carter streets, will provide dwelling units of from two to six rooms with rentals of $8.60 to $21.40 monthly, all utilities included. The development, of fireproof stucco construction when completed, will provide 548 dwelling units for low-income Negro families.

The project was developed at a cost of approximately two million dollars.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
March 16, 1941

HOUSING PROJECT TO BE OPEN TODAY

Public Invited to Inspect Gilbert Manor Between 1 and 6:30 p m.

Gilbert Manor, Augusta's third low-rent housing project, will be opened to the public today for inspection between 1 o'clock and 6:30 o'clock.

Gilbert Manor will house 278 Negro families of low income when completed at rentals ranging from $2.57 to $3.80 per week. The purpose of this project is to make available to Negro families decent housing at a price that is within their budgets.

Hal Powell, executive director of the Augusta Housing Authority, said the first families would move into the project April 1. The project is virtually complete except for installation of equipment and landscaping.

Four units, one of each type, have been furnished for the inspection today.

Mr. Powell said that his office already has received more applications than there are units available.

Sam L. McCoy, manager of Gilbert Manor and Sunset Homes, the city's first Negro project, with several members of his staff will direct visitors through the project. He will be assisted by A. M. Carter, R. G. Martin, the Rev. M. J. Sherard, L. A. Thompson, Edward Lee, C. W. Johnson, Earl Pinkerton, all members of the advisory committee of the housing authority.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
March 23, 1941

-Unit Apartment For Negro Tenants

As a result of the housing situation for Negroes in Atlanta and the need for colored rental property, Cornelius King & Company, renting agents on Auburn avenue, have developed an eight-unit apartment house at 587 Auburn avenue, N. E., which was recently opened for inspection to the public, and which is now understood to be fully occupied.

Inasmuch as this is the first project of its kind to be developed by Negroes in this country, it is claimed, and in view of the efforts of the federal government to interest private capital in housing, it is believed that this Atlanta development will offer encouragement to others.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 11, 1941

LIVING STANDARDS SHOWN RISING BY NEGROES' HOMES

Many Improvements Noted; Newspapers No Longer Used as Wallpaper

BY JOSH SKINNER

Atlanta, April 5 (AP).—Newspapers definitely are losing ground at wallpaper in negro homes hereabouts and this is pointed to as evidence of a better day for negro housing.

Negro home standards still remain generally below those of their white neighbors. The urban shacks that amaze Northern visitors still are plentiful, but there are definite signs of slow improvement in this longtime Southern sociological problem.

Housing Authority Influence

J. H. Calhoun, Jr., member of a 20-year-old real estate firm specializing in negro property, attributes the improvement to reaction from the United States authority's low cost projects operated for his people.

"In the old days," says Calhoun, "the idea of the landlord was to spend no more money than he had to on his property, and to make a big profit.

"Now you can't get by with that. Property has to be put in good condition before you can get tenants."

The housing projects, three now open and two more under construction, call for 2,973 family units about 2,100 units were eliminated to make way for them, and since some of the old units held more than one family, the two numbers practically balance. There are approximately 20,000 negro families in Atlanta under the 1940 census, with an average of a shade over five persons to the family.

$600 Average Income

Project apartments are not open to families with income exceeding $1,200 annually. Calhoun estimated there were 2,000 families with an income from this figure to $3,000 and a smaller number with a higher income. Average income he placed at near $600. Rental in the projects varies from $10 to $20 per unit, based on earnings of the occupants.

The demand from negroes for improved property started immediately after opening of the first project in 1937, and repair bills have mounted steadily.

Requests for redecoration of homes by prospective renters, almost unheard of several years ago in Calhoun's organization, have become the rule rather than the exception. Practically all negro homes in the better sections have been wired for electricity—generally prompted by the renter's desire to use a radio, but frequently because of an electric stove.

Many Improvements Made

Sanitary flush toilets are replacing antiquated out-door facilities, leaky roofs, paneless windows bare walls, and unpainted exteriors drive away tenants.

Privately owned property has shown an increase of 10 per cent in rentals since 1937, four-room houses in good sections going from an $18 to $20 range to a $20 to $22 figure.

Calhoun said the greatest problem faces the family with income from $1,200 to $3,000. Because of economic instability, few dare build their own homes. Some 300 homes were built by negroes last year, but generally they were from a higher income bracket. Normal increases in negro property come only when a white section is deserted.

For these reasons, the families who can neither build nor get in the housing projects are finding it harder to obtain suitable homes. Calhoun's company has constructed a modern eight-unit apartment to rent from $30 to $40. With RFC financing, the project to Calhoun will demonstrate the feasibility o

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
July 1, 1941

Negro Group Meetings Are Planned Now

A few evenings ago the Valdosta Civic League had an interesting meeting at Macedonia Baptist church. The organization which has been somewhat at a standstill has formulated plans to create interest throughout the community.

Jarvis Gilmore, president of the league stated that it would be necessary to restore interest in the league. In bringing about this interest he appointed a temporary planning program committee. Chairman of the committee Ella Anderson Williams, H. L. White and M. C. Burke. This committee has arranged the program for Thursday night July 3, 1941. The Thursday night meeting will be at St. Paul A. M. E. church at 8:30.

A nominating committee was also appointed. Rev. H. L. Williams, chairman, M. C. Burke, W. H. Carter, D. A. King, J. Marable, and Rev. E. Hugh Warley. This committee will bring in their report Thursday night and the election of officers will take place then.

Those present at the meeting were Jarvis Gilmore, H. L. White, W. H. Carter, M. C. Burke, D. A. King, C. H. Williams, E. A. Williams, J. Marable, Rev. E. H. Warley, H. L. Williams.

The president begs that everyone interested in the welfare of the community please come out to Thursday night's meeting at 8:30 sharp

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"One Killed Here"

Or many of the highways there are white crosses indicating where people have been killed. Some of the signs read "Five Killed Here" while most of them indicate that one was killed. Many of these signs are close apart and aside from marking where people were killed they serve as powerful reminders to the living. These should be a source of careful driving and should never occur without bringing telling effect upon those passing.

Dangers on the highway by careless driving, bad roadbeds and failure to observe the law are becoming alarming. Many starting out for vacations, week-end visits to relatives and business trips have been gathered in baskets and carried to undertaking parlors.

A person reading or hearing of wrecks on the highways always reckons these to be the other fellow—never to come his own time.

Civilization is calling for careful driving and regard for ones fellows on the highway. In spite of our educational and civic forums we cannot gain that respect of other sections just so long as every week-end betrays our lack for the real essentials in life in observing the simplest rule in our cannons—do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

One in traveling our highways marked as indicated above views with intaking caution the little white crosses marked: "One Killed Here."

Marietta Ga. Cobb Co. Times
7-10-41

Housing For Negroes Opens New Doors

ONE OF our distinguished Negro contemporaries, Alonzo G. Moron, manager of University Homes, Atlanta Negro housing project, spoke feelingly of problems and hopes of members of his race in an address here on Sunday, June 29.

Talking to a group of Negro pastors and church representatives, he praised the housing projects that are being made available to these low-income groups, and painted a picture of what Marietta Negroes may look forward to with the completion of Fort Hill homes. We believe it is well worth reprinting.

Here it is:

I am especially happy to be here today. Some friends of mine heard that I was coming to Marietta. Some said there was a time when no man could go to Marietta. I said, "Times have changed." The people have learned that the people of Atlanta and Marietta must get along. At this meeting we are combining three very important institutions, the church, the home and the school. No matter what happens in the other world if we can keep our thoughts centered on these three institutions we will not need to be afraid of anything and we will continue to grow in this country and whatever happens abroad our institutions and our democracy will continue to grow.

About two weeks ago I drove up to see your project and I said to the assistant to the Executive Director, Mr. Hall, "I think you have one of the loveliest projects I have seen anywhere". I think it is the lovliest I have seen because of its proximity to the school and the type of building you have put up in Marietta.

These two projects you have here will meet a definite need. It is a story of suffering and recognition of suffering. For years throughout this country we have talked about the standard of living for our working people and we have encouraged better health and living facilities. We have not been able to talk much about our housing. The working men and women of our country have been compelled to live in some of the worst houses. It took a long time for us to see the connection between the kind of houses we live in and our health, the neighborhood and the amount of police records. It took us a long time to recognize the type of houses our children were brought up in. But we are beginning to see a very definite connection between bad housing and the other things.

In 1934 on the top of a little hill in Atlanta, what was known as "Beaver Slide", Secretary Ickes struck a match and blew up a little old shack, a shack that had been the house and home for a Negro family. This was the beginning of a nation-wide program of housing to benefit those whose incomes are low. We have gone a long ways since 1934.

After that first project 39 more projects were built. That project was an emergency program. The United States Housing Authority in 1937 decided to make it a definite program. The people from the national office went out from Washington and built homes for the people of Philadelphia, Atlanta, Birmingham and in other large centers. They decided to decentralize and organize the Federal Housing Authority, which loaned money for the erection or housing projects. Under that program there are 476 local housing projects started. There are over 400 projects being built now in the towns and cities of our country. Negroes will get one-third accomondation in these projects. This project in Marietta is a part of that National Housing Project, which is designed to make available to Negroes and white families better houses than they have gotten before.

Some have asked what right has the Federal Government to take the tax money from the rich people and build houses for the poor people. We are having this meeting in a public school auditorium built by the P. W. A., built from tax

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 9, 1941

Negro Women Form Red Cross Group

MILLEN, Ga., Aug. 9—A unique organization has been perfected on the Palmetto Stock Farm in Jenkins County.

The Negro women who live on the farm, operated by C. F. Patten, have formed an organization which they have named "The Negro Volunteer Club for the Duration."

This group meets in a well-equipped sewing room for as many hours as they can spare from their home and farm duties, and sew for the American Red Cr

funds. Some have asked why can't the government do something about the education of the poor? The idea has grown so that in this country we have begun to accept the idea that public education is a right of every citizen.

In Atlanta we have been operating one project for just about four years. I went to Atlanta in 1935 about six months before occupancy. The streets were muddy and buildings were half-finished. The people began to put out all kinds of rumors. Some said, "if you move into the government houses, you will belong to the government"; the lights will be put out at 10 o'clock, the manager will come around every night to see that this done. I made a collection of some of these stories. In 1937 the first families moved into the homes. They were surprised because on the first night I did not go around to see that the lights were put out at 10 o'clock. They found out that what we had told them was true—that you got hot water, heat, light and rent for one amount.

We found that we did not have enough houses. The people could not believe that these nice homes were for low income families. Last year the Atlanta Housing Authority got under way and built four Negro projects and two white projects. 2900 Negro families will occupy these units. 5500 families have applied for these 2900 units. We had to stop taking applications. There are many reasons why these families tend to organize themselves into groups and clubs. Lonely families, who have lived in neighborhoods for years but did not like them, moved into the projects and immediately made friends with the occupants already there. They came out to the club meetings and joined, sewed together in the sewing circles, planned parties and it was pleasing to see them get together and discuss plans for their children. Last year the W. P. A. wanted to come in and operate a nursery school. They did not want this, they established a school themselves and employed a teacher for the nursery. This teacher is paid from their meager savings. There are many fine things they have done. Those of you who have visited in Atlanta know of some of them.

Some of the benefits are quite apparent: First —Health. It makes a great deal of difference if you can take a bath when you want to. It makes a lot of difference when one must heat the water on the stove. One of the essentials of health is cleanliness. The danger of falling over loose flooring, and the wind and rain in your house (not in your hair) has been eliminated. Fewer colds, less Tuberculosis have been recorded since better housing has been instituted. Last year in Atlanta there were 274 deaths from Tuberculosis, only one of these deaths occurred in the project. 2% of the population of Atlanta live in the projects.

Second—the children are to be considered. It is a miracle that some of our children in the alleys survive. Your children have a different enviroment in the projects. You need to stop and think about your children. Your children can get up every morning and dress for school in a warm room, use hot water for the bath, and come back home to a play-ground which is supervised by a trained worker and come home to a nice clean house, quite neighbors, where they can study and where the children next door are interested in the same thing. They are not interested in destruction but they are getting the spirit of beauty and citizenship.

In Memphis, Tenn., two years ago the tenants put on an "Appreciation Program." They invited the mayor of the city, the members of the Housing Authority and their friends. The program was organized and ran through entirely by the tenants of the project. It was their way to express their appreciation for these projects. Some of these people pointed out what the housing project had meant to them financially and how the health of the children and parents had improved. Others told what the project has meant to them through the association with the people they wished to associate with. They told how they had been able to get together and give parties and to use the recreational facilities furnished them. They are beginning now to see the effects of this housing project.

When the history of these last seven years is written I cannot think of anything that will have a more lasting effect than this housing program. The professional people, including teachers, ministers, doctors, etc., have been able to get a permanent housing program. They built projects for them. That is not the end of the story. The end of the story will come when the people for whom they were built will move in, and show that they need them and appreciate them, show that they are made happier and from them will come better citizens and workers for our great democracy.

Marietta, Ga., Journal
August 21, 1941

Fort Hill Homes Answer Prayers Of Negro Race

Tenant's Income is Basis of Charge for Rent of Apartments

By M. J. WOODS

"In bright mansions above,
In bright mansions above.
Lord, I want to live up yonder
In bright mansions above"

This has been the prayer of the Negro for lo' the many generations. He has been taught to look not for earthly possessions. so that, through all of his spirituals, that are so dear to American life runs the strain of depression.

His only escape is that "His Sweet Chariot will swing low" and carry him home, where he will don a "Milk White Robe," "Put on Golden Slippers," "A Starry Crown" and "Eat at the Welcome Table."

Little wonder he cannot grasp the significance of a program as dynamic as the United States Housing Authority. That there comes along an earthly benefactor in the person of our beloved President whose mission is to rid this nation of disease and pestilence, and that here within our own reach has found expression through the Fort Hill Homes.

We shall be transformed from a dirty unsanitary shack to a modernly equipped apartment, overlooking surroundings that are enchanting. From a Saturday night "half cold water, wash tub sponge to a highly sanitary bath with water tempered to suit your needs and desires at anytime. From child association conductive to vice and crime breeding to actively supervised playgrounds for wholesome recreation and plus this, it is designed not only to meet your needs, but also designed to suit your income, thus enabling its benefits to be shared by all.

With such a change of environment one cannot help but be uplifted spiritually, and physically and get more joy out of living. No more fitting tribute can be paid to Fort Hill Homes than the verse of the old hymn "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

The committee urges that you make application now.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
July 17, 1941



GOOD FOOD ADDS POUNDS TO UNDERFED These young Negro children, underweight anywhere from seven to 27 pounds, have been profiting by a free lunch program during the summer months. Each month the Junior Welfare League is donating $30 to the purchase of food, and the WPA furnishes surplus commodities and the personnel. Behind the front table, left, is Louise Hemphill, who cooks the food. Assisting is Piney Strickland, paid supervisor of the Negro P.-T.A., and Roberta Robertson, in back, WPA recreation supervisor.

Underweight Negro Children Being Fed Balanced Meals

45 Youngsters Get Daily Meals During Summer

FORTY-FIVE Negro school children ranging in age from 6 to 10 years, and weighing from seven to 27 pounds less than they should, are getting regular balanced meals all this summer at Perkinson high school.

The program, being directed by Mrs. Will Dean, area WPA supervisor, is under sponsorship of the Junior Welfare League, which is paying $30 each month toward the food costs.

For five days each week these 45 youngsters show up at the school for a full sized middle-of-the-day meal, usually consisting of something like the following:

Meat loaf, corn pudding, cabbage and carrot salad, corn bread, and on three days a week meat is place of a meat. All these youngsters, now in the J. E. Lester at the beginning of blackberry pie, and sweet milk. on the diet. On the other two, All Each day the menu is changed, either cheese or eggs take the sixth week of the summer lunch the summer.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
November 27, 1941

Lunch For One Cent At Negro Hi School

—o—

A hot plate lunch for one penny! Two hundred Negro pupils are being fed at the Jeffersonville Negro school daily, and one penny is the amount they are asked to pay.

The meals are cooked in the domestic science department of the school, and supervised by the teacher, Carrie Howard.

"I use the girls to do the work and that is one way I teach them to cook," explained the teacher.

The cooking is done on a four-cap wood stove and supplemented by the use of a small coal heating stove. They hope to be able to get a range sometime in the future. The meals are served on four tables, two of which were made by the vocational boys. Each child furnishes his own plate, fork and spoon.

Once a month the surplus commodity warehouse of Twiggs county gives foods to this school project, and by charging each child a penny, such necessities as soda, baking powder, sugar, and pepper are bought at the stores.

When the child is unable to bring a penny, in exchange for his lunch, he brings an egg, butter, or potatoes, or something that can be used in the school kitchen. However, occasionally a few are neither able to supply any food, nor to bring the penny. "They get their lunch just the same," said the teacher.

The day the reporter visited the lunch room, the menu consisted of rice, collard greens, corn muffins, and raisin bread for dessert. Six bunches of collards were bought for 60 cents and a few of the children brought greens from home.

"I had 10 cents left today to apply on tomorrow's lunch," said Carrie.

"Have you noticed any physical improvement since beginning the hot lunches?

"They have improved immensely; their faces are fatter and more are here on rainy days than on sunshine days," explained the principal, M. D. Roberts.

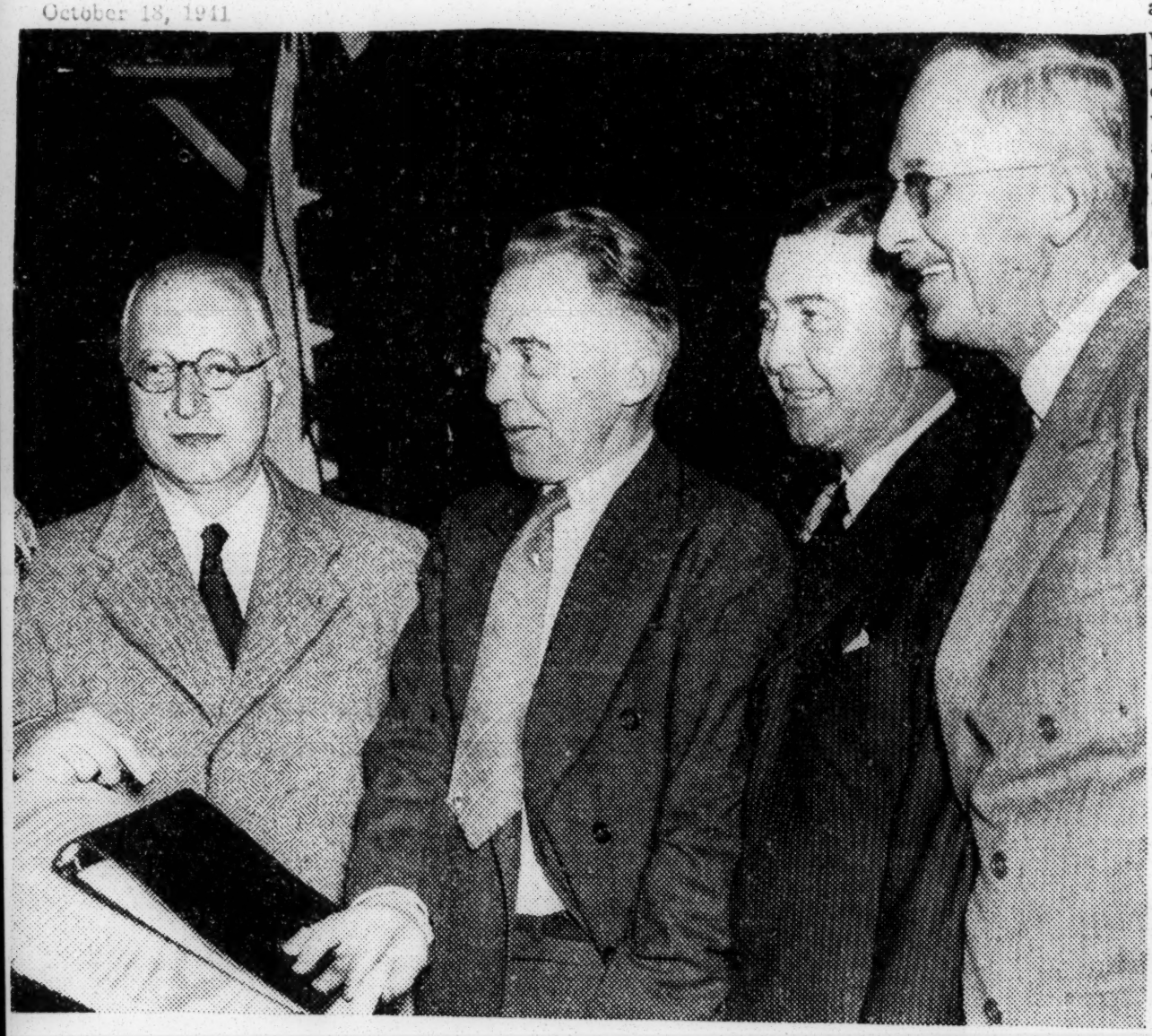
"Anything I cook, they readily eat," stated the teacher. The empty plates left after the primary department marched out bore out the teacher's statement.

Three other groups were served—intermediate, junior high and high school—one following the other.

Among other foods furnished by the surplus commodity warehouse are grits, dried and fresh fruits, meal, ham, smoked and salt meats, flour, grapefruit juice and canned milk.

Since opening the lunch room last October, it is estimated that 28,000 hot lunches have been served to the Negro children in Jeffersonville.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 18, 1941



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Mason

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By HAROLD MARTIN.
Constitution Staff Writer.

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With the dedication of the Alexander Stephens Clay Homes for white people, and the Fort Hill Homes for Negroes, Marietta at one million-dollar swoop had wiped out nearly half of all its substandard housing areas. Only one other city in the United States can come near that record—Seattle, where federal housing has eradicated 30 per cent of that city's slums.

Paying tribute to Marietta and to its leaders who made the two new housing projects possible, Nathan Straus, of Washington, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, declared that the action of this city of 8,100 in eradicating its slums was "in the spirit of a great tradition of progress", and prophetic of a day when this country will see "the end of unemployment," of preventable disease, and of slums both urban and rural."

In an interview prior to his speech the slender, dynamic housing administrator paid tribute to Marietta as well for being "the first small city in the United States to pass a city ordinance requiring adequate sanitary facilities in its private housing."

Straus, in his speech of dedication, told an audience of more than 500 gathered in the court of Clay Homes that federal housing during the emergency would of necessity be confined largely to defense projects, but that in the postwar emergency that was sure to come, housing would serve to cushion the economic shock.

Already, he said, plans are in formation whereby in a space of 15 years after the emergency is over every slum in the United States, both in the cities, the small towns, and in rural areas, can be completely eradicated, and all the families now living in substandard homes may be decently housed.

House 130 Families.

The speaker paid particular tribute to Mayor L. M. Blair, to T. C. Branson Jr., chairman of the Marietta Housing Authority, whose efforts were largely responsible for the two projects, and to George B. Hamilton, state treasurer, who was chairman of the state housing authority when the project was begun.

Clay Homes, the white project, will house 130 families of the low-income group, at rentals ranging from $10.60 to $26 a month. The new project, made up of 15 beautifully constructed low brick buildings, replaces the city's notorious old "Hollandtown" section, where crime was rampant and disease abounded.

"It was," said Acting Police Chief Griggs, "as tough a section as you'll find anywhere in the state of Georgia. Right here where the administration building sits in 1935 we arrested the murderer of two Marietta nightwatchmen, and on Saturday night down here we dragged so many out for fighting, drinking and gambling the jails couldn't hold them all."

Utilities Furnished.

The housing project has changed this civic sore spot from a crime-ridden hole hideous in its filth to one of the most beautiful areas in the city, and one of the most comfortable in which to live. Each unit is complete within itself, furnished with all utilities, including a stove and refrigerator.

The project was named for Alexander Stephens Clay, Cobb county lawyer and statesman who served in the United States senate from 1896 to 1910, and Alexander Stephens Clay III, prominent young Atlanta attorney and grandson of Clay, delivered the address of response to the dedication in the name of the family.

Children and grandchildren of the man for whom the project was named, who were honor guests at the dedication, were Mr. and Mrs. Ryburn C. Clay, of Atlanta; Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lucius D. Clay, Mrs. Evelyn Clay Everett, Miss Sally Clay, Miss Zaida Willis Clay and Mrs. J. P. McEntyre.

Negro Homes Dedicated.

Speakers, besides Mr. Straus and Mr. Clay, were George B. Hamilton, Mayor Blair and Branson, who introduced guests present, among them John P. Broome, housing director for the southeastern states.

Dedicated at the same time were Fort Hill Homes for Negroes, where 120 units duplicating those of the white project were constructed on ground formerly occupied by another substandard area.

Paying tribute to the work of Hamilton in his capacity as state housing administrator, Mr. Straus pointed out that where Georgia cities were in the forefront of the urban housing program, Georgia's rural counties were the leaders in the eradication of substandard living conditions on the farm. The first rural housing project in the United States is in operation in Thomas county, and 42 other Georgia counties are now either replacing their rural shanty-housing through federal help or have applied for housing.

Effect Reflected.

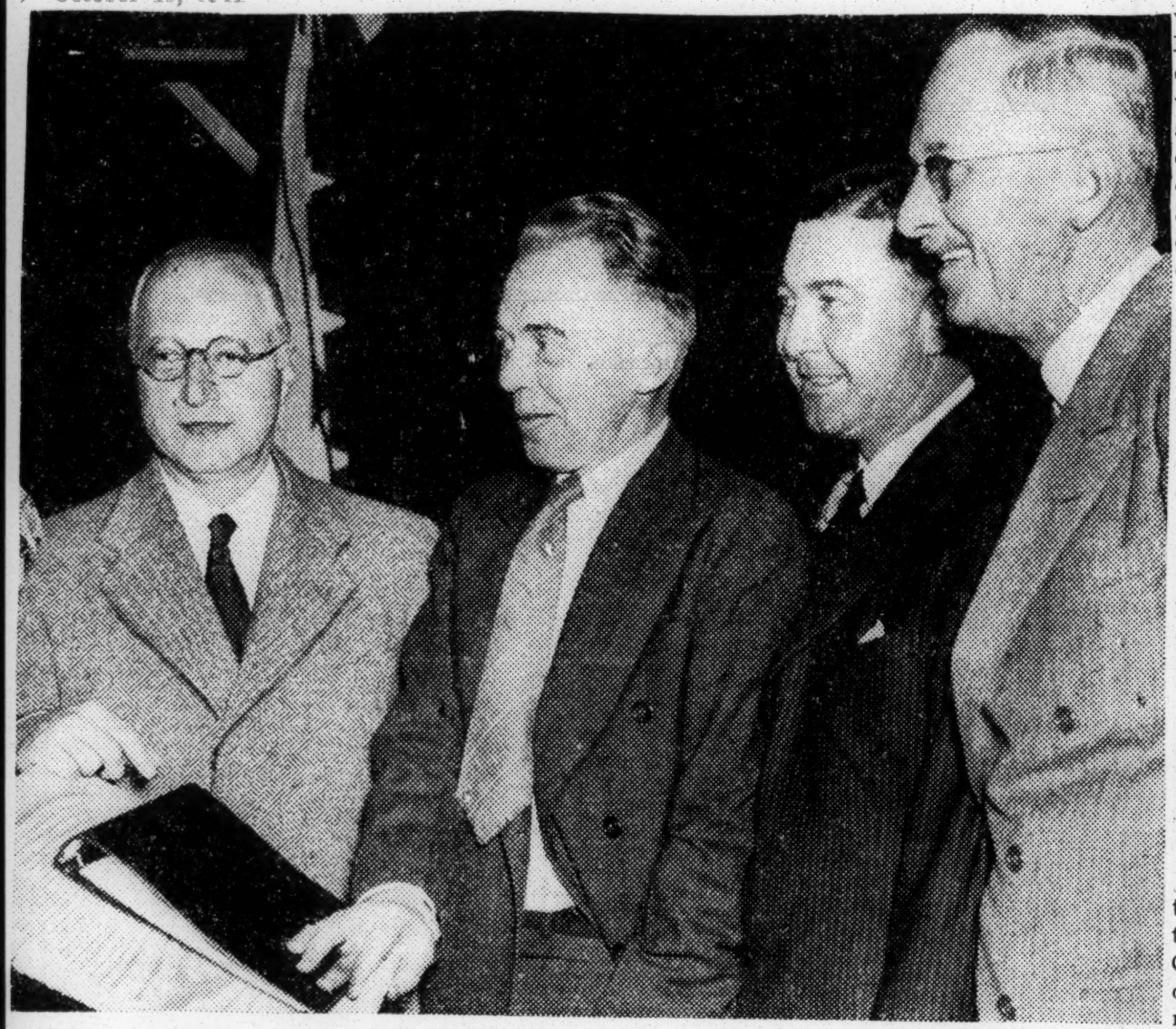
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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution,
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Members of the Housing Authority who worked with Branson on the project were P. A. Gregory, executive director; M. C. Pittard, vice chairman; John S. Walker, secretary; L. H. Atherton and B. F. Boatner.

Associated architects who planned the modern buildings were Cooper & Cooper, Barili & Humphries, W. Montgomery Anderson and Richard Leon Aeck. Griffin Construction Company built the homes.

Representative E. E. Cox, of Ca- was to have been a guest at the dedication, but expressed regrets in a note to Housing Administrator Straus, his close personal friend, in which he said he would "to tell the people of Marietta and Georgia what a fine character I know you to be, and to give them some understanding of the great contribution that you are unself- ishly making to development of our common country."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Community Fund Drive Nears End

NOV 2 1941

We always point to the Community Fund as the pride of our heritage and tradition. Here is the representation of many of our worthwhile enterprises and the opportunity for those public spirited citizens who know the value of their contributions to extend their appreciation in the form of real asistance.

Already many firms and individuals have poured in their kites that worthy persons and enterprises might live. This is in keeping with the spirit of this community. It is useless here to mention the public welfare organizations, charitable institutions and numerous other measures and person supported every year by the small mites gathered here and there by the workers of the Community Fund.

The city and the nation are passing through a grave crisis. Never before has there been such a tension of unrest and uncertainty. Enterprises are supported by public funds will face the coming year the fight of their lives for existence. Their insecurity and lack of endowments will render them helpless if there is a lag on the part of those who come in every year to share what they have for these worthy institutions.

NOV 2 1941

The Colored division of the Fund, headed by Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, is scheduled to close this week but it is very probable that the time will be extended because the half-way mark of the goal has not yet been reached. The goal is $5,000 so all those who have not contributed or pledged to give are urgently asked to do so immediately.

We have never failed in the past and we shall not fail this time. We are merely sounding the slogan and the tune of the victorious song.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
November 8, 1941

Blame for Spread of Disease Denied by Negro Civic Group

Commissioner Kennedy's Statement on Vice Branded 'Uncalled for, Unwarranted'

Members of the Augusta Negro Civic and Business League yesterday denied statements that spread of venereal disease among soldiers could be traced to prostitution in the Negro Territory.

Their statement came after Public Safety Commissioner John B. Kennedy had reported the army might find it necessary to declare the Territory "out of bounds" for soldiers.

The statement came from a committee including W. S. Harris, chairman; L. D. Perry and W. S. Hornsby, who said they would like to have their side of the question presented in The Chronicle.

The statement in full:

"We have been reading for some time now the discussions in our daily newspapers, anent the prostitute and vice situation in Augusta. In the heat of the argument, however, we always felt that such conditions in the community were up to our law-enforcement agencies to correct, which we believe are able to cope with the situation. At the time, the Negro was not brought into the picture or singled out as the one particular group responsible for prostitution on the whole in the community.

'STUNNED, SHOCKED'

"Thus, we were stunned and shocked almost to the point of becoming dumfounded when we read in The Augusta Chronicle Thursday morning that Negro women alone were responsible for the present epidemic of 'venereal' disease' among the white soldiers now in our midst; that the Territory—Negro section of the city—probably would become restricted (made a Ghetto) for the protection of white men in uniform.

"Without engaging in the controversy, there are 'two sides' to every question and the other side should be presented as far as Negro women are concerned for they seem now to have been made the 'scapegoat' of the whole thing.

"When Safety Commissioner John B. Kennedy states that 'The trouble in the spread of venereal disease has not been in contact with white women', and that 'the problem arises in white soldiers going into the Territory for women,' Mr. Kennedy makes a serious indictment against the Negro womanhood of our city, one which both men and women of the race feel very keenly.

"And not only is it regarded as a blow below the belt for the Negro Augusta, but it is unfair also to make such a charge against white soldiers who are not guilty of seeking to cohabit with colored women. There may be a few isolated cases, here and there. We have not heard of any. As citizens we try to be keen observers of problems affecting our city as a whole. We live in the Territory, and as far as we have been able to observe, it is a rare thing to see a white soldier loitering or even acting suspicious in that section: but Negro soldiers are of course to the contrary.

"Mr. Kennedy admits that 'Negro women were not registered in our program' to curb prostitution in Augusta, 'and therefore no check on the amount of syphilis and gonorrhea among them could be made—but it is awful.'

"In all fairness to a people, one can readily conclude that our commissioner of safety did not have sufficient statistics or undisputed information to warrant making such an unwarranted or rather uncalled for, damaging charge against the colored womanhood of this community, while all of the white women stand vindicated before the eyes of the public.

"Now let's be fair about this whole situation. Why accuse the Negro of being guilty of everything? He is scrupulous; he is decent, and a good loser in the game of life.

"The problem of prostitution is as old as time itself. It knows no race, color or nationality, and all decent Augusta citizens welcome any effort on the part of those in authority to curb the traffic.

"But is it just, and fair to hold the colored women of Augusta totally responsible for the wave of venereal disease now gripping our town? Prostitution is one of the most perplexing of problems, and if Augusta ever is to become a virgin city, then we may look for the second coming of the Messiah."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Letters to the Editor

Colored Elks as Santa

Editor The Telegraph:

Most of the so-called joy at Christmastime is only on the surface and not of the heart. There was happiness from the heart Christmas morning at 9 when 950 colored children from all parts of Macon assembled at the colored Elk's lodge hall, 451 Cotton avenue, to receive fruits, nuts, clothing, toys and books given by our white friends and some colored. We can truthfully say we saw 950 children share the Shepherd's joy Christmas morning. W. P. Hutchings, Dr. D. T. Walton, Dr. W. M. H. Thomas, R. L. Robinson, Ralph Tucker, Howard McBride, G. H. Fambro, I. S. Johnson, Willie Fields, Willie Nelson, Melvin Howard, Rev. W. P. Perkins, James Bryant, West Patterson, Joe Morris, L. D. Watson of Boy Scout troop No. 40 and Robert Anderson, senior patrol leader distributed the gifts to the children. They deserve a great deal of credit for the unique method they used in handling the children.

W. P. Hutchings, president of the Hutchings Funeral Home, was chairman of the funds received for this purpose. A little girl in the community in which I live is treasurer for her church club, and every morning she counts the church's money. She has never been a penny short. W. P. Hutchings may not have had time to count the money entrusted in his hands every morning, but the Elk's have truthfully said that he was not a penny short and 950 Negro children were all given equal shares in everything that you gave for their happiness.

As we entered your palatial homes to work during the Christmas season we could work with a spirit of happiness knowing that you had given money, books, toys, fruits, nuts and candy for the happiness of our poor and some very undernourished children from all sections of Macon. A colored girl once worked for a most beautiful white lady and whenever this colored girl would get dead broke, she would turn off a little more work that day and tell her mistress that she seemed to get more beautiful every day. Some time during that same day her mistress would tell her to look on the dresser and get a half dollar.

We join the Elks in saying that your spirit to help the poor and needy has been more beautiful this year. We will be calling on you again, and will expect to hear that welcome voice telling us to look on the dresser.

Our children deeply appreciated the books that you gave. Some were entitled Topsy Turvy, Puppy and Kittens, The Night Before Christmas, The Dionne Twins, and Three Bears.

Otis Hill of Green Street School received a book entitled Air Fighters. The last we saw of him his head was buried in this book. He was inspired. Another little boy received a music book. One of the musicians of the city saw so much musical talent in him until she offered to give him free music lessons. After having taken two lessons he can play America. A musician gave him a piano. Dr. D. T. Walton, A. D. Simmons, the Rev. W. P. Perkins, Leonard Scott, Dr W. M. H. Thomas and other Elks have promised to raise funds to have this piano moved to the Tindle Heights Project where this little boy lives.

You can readily see dear White friends, that you have helped in many ways, to make our children happy. The little undernourished child who received the book on Three Bears will learn that bears eat anything that goes to make the proper vitamins for perfect health.

The 950 children had perfect behavior. Not a single child had to be reprimanded by the Elks. We think our White friends are among the best to be found anywhere.

You are so good that even the undertaker wants to see you live. You have obeyed the Golden Rule very meticulously this year. A very liberal contribution was also given by Mrs. Louise Wright of 72 Cathedral Homestead, New York.

CLARA SEARCY REID
Macon.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Social Workers Panel Features Negro Workers

APR 30 1941

The second day's session of the Georgia Conference on Social Work, held yesterday at the First Presbyterian church [white], featured two outstanding Negro speakers, Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta School of Social work and Hubert M. Jackson, supervisor tenant selection office, Housing Authority, Atlanta along with a number of white speakers in a panel discussion. The theme of the discussion was, "Children in a Democracy."

Among Negro social workers in attendance at the conference were: Mrs. Lois Daniel Holsey, graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and at present case worker on staff of Fulton County department of public welfare in Atlanta; Miss Docia Steele, supervisor colored division of Family Welfare Society, Atlanta; Mrs. Edithe Blythe, case worker, Child Welfare Association, Atlanta; Miss Carrie Lou Birdge, Family Welfare, Atlanta; Mrs. Mayme Wesley, home demonstration agent, Macon; Miss Camilla Weems, state home demonstration agent, Georgia State college, Savannah; Mrs. Gertrude L. Greene, Social Public Welfare worker, Savannah; Mrs. Fressie B. Maxwell, Chatham County department of social work, Savannah; Miss Willie May Ayers, and Mrs. Rebecca Frasier, Savannah.

The local housing committee for colored delegates are: Mrs. Fannie P. Holt, Mrs. Susie M. Lucas and Mrs. Fannie W. Powell.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 29, 1941

RECREATION CENTER.

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 28.—A campaign, which has for its goal a recreation center for Negroes of the community, will be launched here Sunday, beginning with an elaborate program, by the Negro Business and Civic League. It is planned to raise $3,000 for construction of the center.

Atlanta Ga Journal
May 10, 1941

Decatur Housing Loan Notes Sold

The Decatur Housing Authority has closed the sale of $650,000 in temporary loan notes to the Chemical Bank & Trust Company of New York, it was announced Saturday by W. F. Tabor, executive director of the Authority.

The notes bear interest at 38 per cent until September 30, 1941, when they mature.

The $750,000 project of the Decatur Housing Authority will contain about 200 negro dwelling units. The apartments will be opened about September 1, Mr. Tabor said. Mrs. Lavinia Pegram, tenant selection supervisor, has opened offices on the Courthouse square in Decatur to take applications. The approximate monthly rent for an apartment will be $12.50.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 28, 1941

Team Leaders Are Appointed In U.S.O. Drive

Central Division for Fulton and DeKalb Women Formed.

Activities of the special gifts committee in the United Service Organization campaign to raise $9 ,000 in Fulton and DeKalb counties to help finance community centers and recreation programs for service men, were worked out yesterday at a meeting of the committee at campaign headquarters, 82 Broad street, northwest.

William C. Harris, chairman, announced the appointment of 12 team leaders, who will select the corps of workers to call on 800 individuals and firms rated as "large givers," in advance of the formal campaign opening June 3. They are: Harold T. Dillon, LaFayette Davis Jr., J. L. Gravelee, P. L. Branson, Obie T. Brewer, Clairborne Glover, Ray Lang, Barnes E. Sale, James Lee, W. B. Dillingham, A. A. Murphey and Gould M. Hambright.

The first meeting of the groups committee, of which Moreton Rolleson is chairman, will meet this afternoon at campaign headquarters to map plans for canvassing more than 1,000 business establishments and industries in metropolitan Atlanta. Twenty-four teams will be organized in this division. Chairman Rolleston said yesterday he already has received acceptances from most of those invited to work with his division.

Major Trammell Scott, campaign chairman, yesterday announced the organization of the women's central division of USO. He said Mrs. Philip Graves, a leader in women's activities in Atlanta, had accepted the chairmanship of this division. Mrs. Francis Dwyer will serve as division aide.

Six cochairmen from women's clubs in the area will be appointed by Mrs. Graves to lead teams in the solicitation of funds. It is expected that this division, when completed, will have 600 women workers in the field.

The first step in the organization of the Negro division was taken yesterday at a preliminary meeting of a committee of representative educators, ministers, businessmen and women. Dr. Nelson C. Jackson, of Atlanta University School of Social Service, is chairman of committee. A campaign organization to solicit funds from individuals and business houses will be developed, and a campaign office opened in the Auburn avenue neighborhood.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
June 5, 1941

NEGRO CENTER DRIVE SUCCESS

Campaign for Colored Community Center Moves Forward.

There are many evidences which go to show that the Community Center drive has really caught the imagination of the good people of Concord. In addition to contributions already made by individuals, many of the social, religious, and civic clubs and organizations have and are making efforts to give appreciable sums for the advancement of the drive. The captains are going forward in their efforts to contact and get a contribution of at least one dollar from every Negro citizen of Concord. We are asked to keep in mind that on the third Sunday in June the churches of the city are planning a drive to raise a nice sum to be turned over to the drive for the Community Center. We are earnestly urging that every one of us get behind the efforts that the churches are putting forward and make it a success. We are sure that the churches will do well, as they are certainly the leading force in this or any other community for doing good. The Church is the guiding star for all that which is good, and for the elevation of mankind in the community and the world. We are certain that the fine group of ministers we have in Concord will see to it that the part played by the Church as an organization will be by no means a small or insignificant part. . .

A list of names of those already contributed to the Community Center Fund follows:

Mrs. Nora Stewart, Mrs. Ida Ford, H. H. Grocery store, Mrs. A. Foney, Mrs. P. Boger, Mrs. A. Farror, A Council, W. Nero, Mrs. A. Liley, James Proks, Mrs. E. Murphy, S. M. Bird Store, E. Shinn, Miss Sudie Douglass, Miss Irene Ivery, J. Desmond, S. C. Boger, W. J. Shuford, Mrs. E. B. Baucom $2, Dr. D. C. Baucom $5, Mrs. Mary Boger, J. C. Penney's Store, L. J. Sapp, F. W. Woolworth $3, Efird's Store, Joe Correll, Starnes Miller McLellan Store $3, Cline's Drug, W. M. Scott, R. E. Cash, Lee Ritchie $2, Charles Store, Airhearts Drugs, Hoover's Store, Mrs. C. O. Gillion, R. P. Reid, I. Brown, F. P. Bennett, Miss Ollie Carpenter, Miss Louise Harkey, Miss Minnie Walker, Ivey's Store, Cabarrus Drug, W. E. Swinson, Miss Elizabeth Gibson, Belk's Store, Mrs. Thelma Brown $2.

Mrs. G. Ingram $2, Miss Blanch Wammoth, Cedar Grove Church $10, Mrs. Gertrude Grimes, Cabarrus Hospital (colored help), $5, Cabarrus county (colored teachers) $7, S. M. Dockery, Mrs. A. E. Thomas, M. Shiner, Mrs. Sarah Harden, Miss Mamie Taylor, Mrs. A. M. McDowell, W. D. Connor, Sr., D. W. Peay, James Barnhardt, James Caldwell, E. D. McIntire, A. D. Mendenhall, John Russell, Luke Edwards, Rev. F. T. Logan $2, Mrs. F. T. Logan $2, Russell Sims, Mrs. Mary Ingram, Charles Asbury, R. L. Phifer, Mrs. J. Connor, Mrs. Amanda Brown.

This list is not altogether complete, but these are all the names which we have at the present time. But it is our policy to publish the names of all who contribute as much as one dollar unless otherwise requested. If you have not been contacted by your captain, make it your business to make contact with him or her. It is the goal of our campaign to get every citizen of Concord to become a member of this most worthy project. Our boys and girls must have a place for wholesome, supervised recreation. We adults must furnish this place, and we hope that every one feels a surge of loyalty to his community which will force him or her to be an active part in furnishing ths place by making a worthwhile contribution. If you cannot give much, then give a little. But remember, we all can and must give some. That is required of us.

C. E. BOULWARE,
Reporter.

Homerville, Ga., News
May 30, 1941

The Negro Community Center

Mary Range

In an attempt to bring about a much needed improvement in the social life of the Negro population of the community and a closer connection between the parents, teachers, and students, the Homerville Junior High School faculty, together with a few patrons, organized what is now known as the Negro Community Center.

The project was started by renting a five-room house on Pea Ridge. The house was furnished with old furniture, contributed by the patrons. This furniture was repaired, painted, and put into use at once. A reading room, a game room, a large assembly room, a small club room, and a kitchen were furnished in that way. A playground was equipped with swings and see-saws.

The Center serves the community in every aspect of community improvement. Club activities such as the Tri-Hi-Y, Missionary Clubs, discussion groups and the community singing groups are carried on here. The Center attempts to take care of the leisure time of all youth by means of wholesome, supervised recreational activities. We feel that such a Center will mean a great deal to this community and will have a desirable effect upon the youth as well as the adults.

We wish to thank those who have been interested in seeing the Center move forward and have helped us both with their enthusiasm and financial aid. The Community Center will be open during the summer for the youth and adults of the Community.

Brunswick, Ga., News
June 14, 1941

Negroes to Move In Housing Unit Monday Morning

Monday will be moving day with a large number of Brunswick negro families, who have been assigned apartments in the negro low-cost housing unit, which is now complete and ready for occupancy.

A large number of those who have made applications to the local housing authority for apartments have been advised that their applications have been approved and they were told they could move into their new homes beginning Monday morning.

It is stated that an unusually large number of negro families have filed applications with the board, and it is expected that within two weeks after the unit is opened all of the apartments will be occupied. There are 144 units in the negro project.

Now that the construction work has been completed it will be interesting to the people of the city to learn that nearly a quarter million dollars has been paid out for labor during the time the two projects have been in course of construction. The total, it was stated today, has passed the $225,000 mark. This sum, it was explained, was expended exclusively for labor and does not include any overhead.

As has been previously announced, the project will be dedicated with interesting exercises to be held on Thursday afternoon of next week at the white unit. Federal and state housing authorities and a number of others have been invited to attend.

Quitman, Ga., Free Press
June 26, 1941

NEGRO COMMUNITY NEWS

Better Home-Garden Club At Simmon Hill

A group from the Simmon Hill community met at the Brooks County Training School met Sunday, June 15 and organized a club which was named the "Better Homes and Gardens Club." The purpose of the club is to improve home and community life through home and community projects promoted by the club members.

Officers are as follows: Margaret H. Wynn, president; Mary Anna Spencer, vice president; Mary Jane Spencer, secretary; Fannie Wooten, treasurer; Susie Spencer, chaplain; program committee chairman, Eva Manning; social committee chairman, Gertrude Manning.

The club will meet twice a month, Thursday before the second and fourth Sunday at 7 P. M. at the Brooks County Training School. Members will bring Household Hints at the next meeting.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
July 6, 1941

In Brunswick

Removal of 120 Negro families into the new housing unit opened recently has not resulted in a large number of vacant houses, it developed today, when a number of additional applications were made to the housing authority for apartments in the Negro unit.

It had been reported that, as a result of the opening of the Negro unit, a number of houses had become vacant. This is not borne out by information the authority has received.

After completion of the unit about 20 houses on the site were razed, and some of the occupants have made application to the authority, claiming they have been unable to find houses in which to move. The only ones available, they reported, were old, leaky, dilapidated shacks unfit for occupancy.

While there remains a few vacant apartments in the Negro unit, it was reported, they could not be rented to the applicants because they were in the salary group which have already filled all apartments provided for their group. One house, it was reported, occupied by three families, is to be razed, and the families reported they had up to today been unable to find houses in which to move. There were also a number of others.

It was announced today that approval of a plan to construct two recreational centers at the white and colored units was expected in the near future. Construction of the buildings will involve approximately $50,000, and plans will be prepared as soon as the projects are given federal approval.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 22, 1941

Rural Church and Farm Center Being Developed by Negroes

LOG CABIN, Ga., Aug. 22.—(AP)—The Second Shiloh Negro Baptist Association, made up of 40 rural churches in Greene, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Warren, Hancock, Glascock and Washington Counties, has opened its annual meeting near here at the Beulah Baptist Church.

The association hopes to collect $1,000 at the meeting to buy land and begin construction of a co-operative church center in the Log Cabin community. One central building will be sourrounded by cottages and a church farm.

Dr. C. O. Hubert, director of the School of Religion at Morehouse College and association moderator, and Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, are co-operating in planning the church project.

The farm is expected to develop diversified farm programs for Negroes. Gardens, orchards, poultry, beef and dairy cattle will be included on the farm.

President Hubert, in a talk yesterday, said, "There is no other place in the world where Negroes with limited means can operate and manage their own businesses with such little opposition as on the middle Georgia farm."

Monroe, Ga.,
March 18, 1941

Young Negro Club Had Anniversary Program Sunday

The Young Negro Spiritual Club of Monroe, Ga., observed its 4th anniversary at the Walton county court house Sunday afternoon and quite a large crowd was present to witness the most interesting program.

The meeting was presided over by the president, Lamar Gaither; Billie Murray gave the history of the organization and Rev. Cox, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist church, directed his choir, which added much to the exercises with a number of songs, including two or three spirituals.

Reverend Cox also sang a solo, and in a very easy manner presented the speaker of the occasion, W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown College, of Atlanta, an institution owned and operated entirely by negroes and which, from its 90,000 A. M. S. communicants in Georgia, draws $30,000.00 annually, and which, through a donation from the Rosenwald Foundation, is soon to be endowed. Fountain is a darkey of more than ordinary intelligence and his message was well divided, forceful and helpful.

Quite a number of white people attended the celebration and everyone expressed himself as being favorably impressed with what the Young Negro Spiritual Club is trying to do, and very much enjoyed the meeting throughout.

The colors worn by the members of this negro organization, white and gold, as was told by Murray, who gave history of the institution, represents "Cleanliness of body and pureness of heart."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 17, 1941

Subdivision For Negroes Is Opposed

Center Hill Residents Appeal to County Commission.

Nearly 100 residents of the Center Hill district appeared before the Fulton county commissioners yesterday morning and objected to a proposed Negro subdivision on Simpson street at West Lake avenue.

After hearing several property owners and representatives of the real estate firm interested in the development, the commission referred the matter back to the county planning commission for a study and report.

Appearing on behalf of the Center Hill district property owners was Dr. C. W. Childs, of the Grove Park Civic League, who claimed that property values in the vicinity would be jeopardized by the project.

George Carroll, an attorney representing Robert Freeman, owner of the tract of land in question, pointed out that the subdivision had the approval of the planning commission on March 5. He said the building sites would be restricted to dwellings of a $2,500 minimum cost and would be "models of sanitation and perfection."

Property owners interested in the venture were invited to attend a meeting of the Grove Park Civic League next Tuesday evening "to attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement of the issue."

GEORGIA

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Conference on Rural Housing To Be Held at Thomasville

APR 24 1941

Two Washington representatives of the United States Housing Authority will join with Georgia leaders at Thomasville, Ga., on Friday, April 25, in a one-day conference on the participation of Negro farmers in the rural housing program. The conference has been called by E. C. Mann, executive director, Southwest Georgia Housing Authorities. The Washington representatives are Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator, and Miss Ruth Eisner, rural housing division, United Sttaes Housing Authority. For a number of years Dr. Horne was associated with the State College at Fort Valley, Georgia.

APR 24 1941

Attending the conference will be state and local officials engaged in rural work, and Negro county farm agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, Jeanes supervisors, and ministers from 11 southwest Georgia counties. Mr. Mann, Dr. Horne, and Miss Eisner will lead the discussions of the problems involved and will explain the objectives and methods of the government's program of rehousing low-income rural families. Conducted by Mr. Mann, the group will make a tour of inspection of houses already completed or now under construction.

APR 24 1941

Eleven counties in this area are represented in the Southwest Georgia County Housing Authorities group. With funds, 90 per cent of which will be made available by the United States Housing Authority, these county authorities are co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in an effort to improve living conditions of rural families. A total of 648 families will be rehoused under this program in these 11 counties. Annual cash rents for these standard farm houses will average about $60.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Family Likes Plenty Of Mattresses

MAY 4 - 1941

LEESBURG, May 3 — When numerous receipts for free mattresses kept pouring into the office of the Lee county farm agent from the same address on a rural route, the Triple-A farm committee here launched an investigation.

MAY 4 - 1941

A visit to the home of the Negro woman at the address given on the receipts revealed 13 mattresses in a home with three beds. Eleven of the mattresses were received through the Triple-A and two others came from the Farm Security Administration. Both agencies have recently conducted projects to provide good mattresses for low income farm families.

Six mattresses were piled high on one bed, necessitating the use of chairs in getting in, while the remaining seven were on the other two beds.

The probe disclosed that children in the family had applied for the mattresses, claiming to be heads of large families. One son gave his sister's name as his wife and a grandson in the family also used this method.

The Negress who received the mattresses was ordered to pay for them, which she has not yet done, accordiig to Triple-A officials. The committee has not decided on further action.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
May 7, 1941

In Savannah

One hundred and twenty families have moved into Yamacraw Village, new low-cost housing project of the Housing Authority of Savannah for Negroes, W. Horace Stillwell, executive director, announced yesterday.

Mr. Stillwell said 120 families had moved into the units of the housing project through yesterday, and that 185 would be moved in by the end of this week.

There are 480 housing units to be occupied in Yamacraw Village, Mr. Stillwell stated, and that 425 applicants had been approved. There are 700 applications on file, he said.

All of the housing units are ready for occupancy except 120 in which gas stoves have not been installed yet. The stoves will arrive Monday, Mr. Stillwell said, and will be put in before the untis are needed.

Thomaston, Ga., Times
April 24, 1941

NEGROES COLLECT 38,633 TIN CANS FOR CAMPAIGN

Colored students of the Thomaston Training School collected 38,633 tin cans Wednesday as their contribution to the Thomaston Junior Chamber of Commerce's Clean Up, Paint Up, and Fix Up campaign.

William James, principal of the school, stated that this literally cleaned all colored town of all types of tin cans. The cans were collected and placed in one huge pile in front of the school. It was later removed.

The Jaycees offered five prizes to the rooms collecting the largest number of tin cans. The five leading rooms collected 27,648 of the total number of cans.

The white youths of Thomaston will be given prizes for their efforts to rid Thomaston of all tin cans Saturday. The plan is explained in another story in this issue.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
May 2, 1941

Negro Community Day and Festival

(By Mary Josey, Jeans Supervisor)

CAKE CONTEST: First prize: Miss Ruth Walker, Jeffersonville school; second prize, Mrs. O. Turner, Bethlehem school; third prize, Misses Bonds and Collins, Antioch school.

All schools took part in the exhibit and festival.

Mr. C. C. McCrory, editor of the New Era, gave a subscription for one year to the first prize winner in the cake contest.

Among the visitors and speakers were the following:

Supt. B. S. Fitzpatrick, Twiggs Public schools; E. H. Houseworth, principal of Jeffersonville High school; S. H. Lee, farm agent of Twiggs and Bibb counties; Rev. D. H. Pitts, pastor of C.M. E. church; Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Chapman and a number of wives of camp Wheeler officers, recently from Minnesota; Mr. McCrory; Mrs. Bessie Pinkston, former teacher of Adult schools.

The crowd numbered around 500 or more.

Beatrice Prindle, president of the local PTA, presided.

M. L. Josey, Jeans Supervisor.

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Editor's Note:—The displays were very commendable and showed much work and thought on the part of both teachers and pupils.

One of the most striking was a replica of a colonial home. A display from the Antioch school included artificial vegetables and fruits molded from Georgia clays. A large number of neatly made frocks emphasized the work of the domestic science department of the Jeffersonville school. There was also on display, creditable drawn work and mat weaving, as well as literary essays.

McDonough, Ga., Advertiser
May 2, 1941

A group of interested colored men and women of our town met a few nights ago to form a community council for the purpose of helping to improve conditions in the negro communities. The first project will be to sponsor a glay ground for the children. The first attempt to finance the program will be to present the Civic League and Savannah Street School of Newnan, in a musical composed of thirty trained voices, the program consisting mainly of negro spirituals at Shiloh Baptist Church May 9 at 8 p. m. A special section will be reserved for white people. The colored citizens of our town are to be heartily commended for the effort being made to better the conditions in the colored sections of our town.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 25, 1941

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

State regent, Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell, 2499 Peachtree road, N. E., Atlanta; state first vice regent, Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville; state second vice regent, Mrs. Ober D Warthen, Vidalia; state chaplain, Mrs. James B. Key, 1820 Wynnton drive, Columbus; state recording secretary, Mrs. Mark Smith, Thomaston; state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Claude C. Smith, 948 Oakdale road, N. E., Atlanta; state treasurer Mrs. Y. H. Yarbrough, Milledgeville; state auditor, Mrs J. W. Oglesby, Quitman; state consulting organizing secretary Mrs. Edgar J. Oliver, 610 Victory drive, Savannah; state historian, Mrs. Frank Harrold, Americus; state librarian, Mrs. E. Blount Freeman, Dublin; state consulting registrar, Mrs. Quillian L. Garrett, 710 Screven avenue, Waycross; state curator, Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, Griffin; state editor, Mrs. J. Harold Nicholson, Madison; state assistant editor, Mrs. Joel A. Wier, 1090 South Milledge avenue, Athens.

Mrs. W. Harrison Hightower, of Thomaston, vice president general N. S. D. A. R.

By MRS. J. HAROLD NICHOLSON, Madison, Editor, Georgia D. A. R.

General David Blackshear chapter of Rochelle met with Mrs. L. W. Pearce with 12 of the 15 resident members present. The five members who attended state conference reported, giving a complete and enthusiastic account of all sessions. The Girl Home Makers' trophy and the cash prize for magazine subscriptions were displayed, the chapter's quota of 1940-1941 state honors and objectives for the new year were outlined.

Celebrating the half-century mark for Rochelle, a history of the town will be written, entitled "Our First Fifty Years." Mrs. L. G. Tippins was appointed official photographer, to begin making and collecting pictures of historic interest. Each member was assigned definite research for gathering data.

Mrs. Henry Mashburn, regent, displayed the first volume of Wilcox county records which the chapter compiled for the state department of archives and history in Rhodes Memorial hall. She pledged a second volume for the ensuing year. The copy of McCall's Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia," which the chapter bought as soon as announcement was made that it would be published, was scanned with great interest. It was reported an order has been placed for a copy of "Laurens County History," which will be off the press in June.

Mrs. C. D. Crummey, conservation chairman, announced she had accepted the chairmanship for cancer control drive in this area. Mrs. M. L. Carter reported that interest in the Girl Homemakers' clubs at Rochelle Negro school was great and with requests for other clubs to be organized. Plans were made to meet these requests and arrange practical courses in plain sewing, home nursing and the preparation of wholesome food.

The regent was invited to speak at the April meeting of Nathaniel Abney Chapter at Fitzgerald, on "The Place of Youth in the D. A. R. Program." Mesdames L. W. Pearce, W. B. Owens and W. D. Fitzgerald were also invited. The entire chapter was invited to attend the meeting of Fort Early Chapter, Cordele, which will be held in Rochelle, Mrs. Henry Mashburn hostess. This is the mother chapter. Honor guests at this meeting of General David Blackshear Chapter were Cornelia Sutton and Sarah Wester, good citizenship pilgrims from Rochelle and Abbeville High schools.

Mrs. D. E. Morgan was re-elected 1941 regent of the LaGrange Chapter D. A. R. Elected to serve with Mrs. Morgan were: Mesdames Neil Glass, vice regent; T. G. Polhill, corresponding secretary; E. M. Sammons, treasurer; John Faver, registrar; Miss Annie Newton, historian, and Mesdames George Head, auditor; J. B. Blanks, parliamentarian; R. A. Malone, librarian.

Dr. Hubert T. Quillian, president of LaGrange College, spoke on "Patrick Henry." Other features of the program were two piano solos by Miss Mary Nellie Bailey, the message from the president general, read by Mrs. D. E. Morgan; a discussion of the property of the D. A. R., given by Mrs. E. M. Sammons; one of Patrick Henry's famous orations, given by Richard Mallory, and a prayer for the celebration of Army Day by Mrs. J. L. Bradfield. The chairman of the program was Mrs. J. L. Bradfield, who presented the speaker and different numbers of the program.

Mrs. A. E. Mallory, homemakers' chairman of the chapter, presented Miss Hilda Dailey, of Mountville, a cash award of $5, which was offered by the Georgia Society D. A. R. to the winner in the cotton dress contest, sponsored by the local chapter. Acknowledgement was made of the splendid work of Miss Ida Bell, Troup county home demonstration agent and sponsor of 4-H girls' clubs in the county, and her co-operation with the LaGrange chapter in the dress contest. An announcement was also made that Miss Sarah Funderburk will receive the good citizenship medal offered the high school students by the chapter. Hostesses were: Mesdames Ely Callaway, R. R. Lane, Frank Hutchinson and W. M. Fincher.

Those present were: Dr. Hubert T. Quillian, Mesdames D. M. Andrews, J. B. Blanks, J. L. Bradfield, W. M. Fincher, George Head, Frank Hutchinson, R. R. Lane, A. E. Mallory, R. A. Malone, W. R. McCall, D. E. Morgan, Raleigh Park, T. G. Polhill, E. M. Sammons, George Sargent, Harry Spikes, Sam Dailey, and Miss Elizabeth Yow, Miss Minnie Fomby, Miss Annie and Janie Newton, Miss Hilda Dailey, of Mountville: Miss Mary Nelle Bailey and Richard Mallory.

Mrs. Prince Lewis was re-elected regent of the Etowah Chapter of Cartersville at the April meeting. Other officers chosen to serve with her were: Mrs. Homer B. Warlick, vice regent; Miss Ailene Jackson, second vice regent; Mrs. Colquit Finley, chaplain; Mrs. A. B. Harrison, recording secretary; Mrs. Hugh Gilreath Sr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. E. Hamrick, treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Hill, registrar, and A. B. Harrison, his-

Savannah Ga. News
March 17, 1941

NEGRO AUXILIARY AIDS RED CROSS

Newly Formed Workers Already On Projects

Following the adoption of a full work schedule by the volunteer service workers last week the negro auxiliary of the local chapter of the American Red Cross is mapping plans for further expansion of activity.

Already they are taking part in several of the current programs of the local chapter. These include preparation of layettes, refugee garments, and hospital garments as well as participation in the home hygiene courses which are being given. Layettes are now being prepared by these workers at the new Red Cross headquarters at Bull street and Park avenue on Thursdays from 2 until 5 o'clock, and on Fridays from 10 until 5 o'clock. Refugee garments are being made at the same place from 10 until 5 o'clock on Wednesdays. All persons interested in participating in this work are asked to attend classes at these hours and to bring their own scissors.

Several new projects are also in process of formation by the negro workers. These include a knitting program for which several workers have volunteered services as instructors. Classes will be held at the negro Veterans' Home at 517 West Gwinnett street on Mondays and Thursdays from 10:30 to 12:30 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. All persons who knit or are desirous of learning are urged to attend.

Among other projects which are planned are a new class in home hygiene, and a motor corps to be formed along the same lines as that recently organized by the white chapter. In order to further these plans regular meeting of the volunteer workers organization will be held on the second and fourth Friday of each month at 4 o'clock at the Veterans' Headquarters.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
March 2, 1941

Vocational Opportunity Drive To Be Held Here

The ninth vocational opportunity campaign for Negroes, sponsored by the National Urban League, will be held in Atlanta this year March 16-23.

The purpose of the meetings is to stimulate Negro youth to train and prepare for jobs. National defense work will be the principal theme of this year's meeting.

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 9, 1941

Opening Planned for 2 New Housing Units

Capitol and Egan Projects to Be Inspected Sunday by Public

By FRANK C. GILREATH JR.

Another step towards completion of its $18,000,000 slum clearance and rehousing program will be taken by the Atlanta Housing Authority Saturday, when two more projects are scheduled for formal opening.

Representing a total cost of approximately $5,200,000, the projects to be opened are Capitol Homes, 616-unit development for white families near the State Capitol, and John J. Eagan Homes, which provides 548 dwelling units for Negroes.

Preparatory to moving the first families in next Saturday, both projects will be open for public inspection Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m. A demonstration unit, completely furnished, has been provided in each of the developments in order that visitors may see the finished product. The NYA is cooperating in furnishing and demonstrating them.

Capitol Homes Open Saturday

At Capitol Homes the first group of 150 families will begin taking possession of their dwellings bright and early Saturday. The remainder of the 616 units will be opened as rapidly as finishing touches can be put to them. The project represents a total expenditure of around $3,200,000.

Occupying a 28-acre tract embracing slightly more than ten city blocks, Capitol Homes is about half a block southeast of Capitol Hill where the General Assembly is in session. The huge developments with its 83 separate buildings is bounded on the north by Hunter Street, on the east by Connally, on the south by Woodward Avenue and on the west by Capitol Avenue and Central Place.

Eligible for occupancy in these dwellings are families ranging from a couple with annual incomes as low as $550 and families of seven making not more than $1,500 per year. Rents, including all utilities (steam heat, hot and cold water, electric refrigerator and gas stove), range from $11.25 per month for a 2½-room unit to $23.25 per month for a unit with 5½ rooms. Sixty-two per cent of the 517 families that were moved out of the 490 sub-standard dwellings are eligible to move back into the new homes, as far as their incomes and living conditions are concerned, records show.

Community House Provided

In addition to the new row type houses, each of which has a front and backyard, there is a community house on Memorial Drive (formerly Fair Street), in rear of which is a 2½-acre playground. There also is a small clubroom and a 500-seat auditorium available to tenants. Here the project management office is located, Murals of historic Atlanta scenes, painted by Wilbur Kurtz, will be found on the walls.

Ed S. Cook, well known Atlantian, who is president of the Atlanta Board of Education, is manager of the Capitol Homes project, which was designed by Robert & Company, of Atlanta, and constructed by the Virginia Engineering Company, of Norfolk, Va.

In eliminating this former slum area in the shadows of the State shows the following numbers examined with the precentage of positive tests withi nthe classification: White males—under 21, 660 examined, .45 per cent. positive; 21 to 30, 6,569 examined, .46 per cent.; 3 1to 40, 1,342 examined 1.3 per cent.; 41 to 50, 375 examined, 1.06 per cent.; over 51, 307 examined, 1.3 per cent.

White females—under 21, 2,551 examined, .59 per cent. postive; 21 to 30, 5,703 examined, .61 per cent.; 31 to 40, 919 examined, 1.6 per cent.; 41 to 50, 222 examined, .9 per cent.; over 51, 107 examined, 1.9 per cent.

Negro males—under 21, 271 examined, 9.98 per cent. positive; 2 1to 30, 1,273 examined, 9.98 per cent.; 31 to 40, 315 examined, 20.3 per cent.; 41 to 50, 89 examined, 15.7 per cent.; over 51, 102 examined, 13.7 per cent.

Negro females—under 21, 871 examined, 6.4 per cent. positive; 21 to 30, 1,043 examined, 12.66 per cent.; 31 to 40, 236 examined, 17.9 per cent.; 41 to 50, 70 examined, 18.6 per cent.; over 51, 14 examined, 14.8 per cent. positive.

New Law Takes Place Of Affidavit System

Of the total of 23,079 examined, 14,588 were between the ages of 21 and 30, 4,353 under 21, 2,812 between 31 and 40, 756 between 41 and 50, and 570 over 51.

The law requiring a premarital serological examination was passed by the Legislature in the session of 1940. The law, which does not call for a waiting period between the issuing of the license and the marriage ceremony, took the place of a requirement of 1918 that both parties present to the clerk issuing the marriage license affidavits that they had no venereal disease. Under the new law, serological tests must be performed within 30 days prior to the marriage by a physician of a laboratory connected with the State Health Department or one approved by the State health commissioner.

If the tests show evidence of syphillis, in any case, the person involved can marry after agreeing to take treatments for syphillis.

Records of the examinations have been indexed and mechanically tabulated on code cards by workers in the State Health Department.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Teacher Lists Things Negro Homes Need

MAR 3 1941

Farmers of Carroll Are Urged To Work for Better Living.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

CARROLLTON, Ga., March 2.—After County Agent John F. Mauldin had urged hundreds of Carroll Negro farmers at the annual conference yesterday to "go the limit" on the "Better-Living-at-Home" program for national defense, J. Herman Dhye, principal of the local training school, listed the "Too Few's" back of his belief that "our group is too far behind in the things that make for happiness in modern living," as follows:

MAR 3 1941

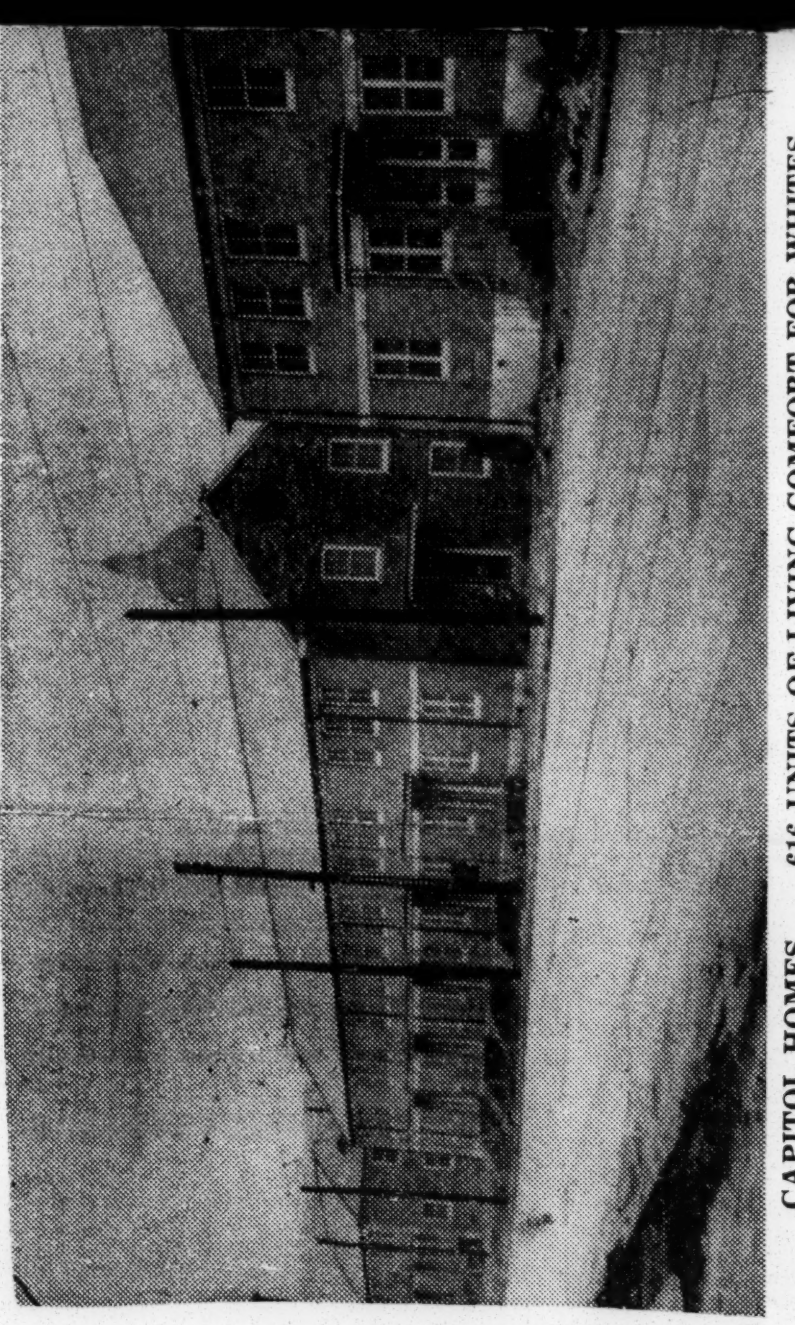
"Too few of us live in painted, screened and otherwise attractive homes; have a purebred poultry flock of at least 50 hens; can 200 or more quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats each year.

"Too few actually practice a live-at-home program, although goodness knows, we have talked enough about it in the past 12 years; and although Carroll county has more miles of rural electric lines than any other in Georgia, too few of our farmers have electric lights, and too few are trying to make their homes attractive with shrubbery and cleaning."

However, the educator thought:

"Too many husbands spend money on their cars and nothing inside the house on window lights and other home improving equipment."





CAPITOL HOMES . . . 616 UNITS OF LIVING COMFORT FOR WHITES
In the Shadow of the State House Dome . . . Open for Atlanta's Inspection Sunday Afternoon

JOHN J. EAGAN HOMES . . . 548 MODERN APARTMENTS UNITS FOR NEGROES

Together, These Developments Cost $5,200,000 . . . Families Will Move in Next Saturday.

Capitol, where not so many years ago were some of Atlanta's most fashionable residences, the local Housing Authority also had in mind curtailing further encroachmetn of blight in the direction of the Grant Park section, it was pointed out.

Even before all the 616 units are occupied an extension of the project will be started southward, adding 175 more dwelling units. It will be erected on a 7½-acre tract on which now are 129 old dwellings housing 138 families. It will be built with $800,000 saved out of the original estimated cost of housing in the AHA's program, officials said.

Occupying a 22-acre site, John J. Eagan Homes project is bounded on the north by Spencer Street, on the east by Chestnut, on the west by Ellijay and on the south by Carter Street. Three new streets have been added, namely Hill Top Circle, which runs off Taliaferro Street, and Play Lane, a continuation of Magnolia Street, running westward off Chestnut Street.

Eagan Cost $2,000,000

The overall cost of the 548 dwelling units in Eagan Homes is approximately $2,000,000. The first group of 180 Negro families will begin moving in Saturday. About 64 per cent of the families formerly living in the area are eligible to return, it was pointed out. The row type houses in this project are constructed of stucco.

Rents in Egan Homes are the lowest attained in any of the Atlanta public housing projects, according to the officials. Units with 2½ rooms will rent for as little as $8.60 per month with all utilities. Scaling upward the largest units, with six rooms, will rent for $21.40 per month. Eligible will be families ranging from a couple making as little as $375 annually to families of seven with an income of $1,400 a year.

Ample play space has been provided in the backyards and through several play areas for children of all sizes. There also will be several spray pools, community porches and recration rooms. Burge & Stevens, of Atlanta, designed the projects, and A. Farnell Blair, local contractor had charge of the construction. J. R. Henderson, Negro manager, formerly at John Hope and University Homes, will be project manager.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
April 8, 1941

Negro Nursery School To Be Planned Here

There will be a mass meeting held at Big Bethel Baptist churcn 8 p. m. Wednesday in interest of Adult Education.

Plans will be made for organizing a negro nursery school by Miss Nelle Barnett, district supervisor of education.

An invitation is extended to all who are interested.

A special program has been arranged.

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
May 23, 1941

GILBERT MANOR OPENS MONDAY

Augusta's second low-cost housing project for Negroes—Gilbert Manor—will be formally opened Monday afternoon with appropriate exercises.

The exercises will begin at 5:30 with Housing Authority Chairman Elbert P. Peabody presiding.

Following music by the Paine College band, Bishop Arthur J. Moore will speak. Other features of the program will be an address by Hal R. Powell, housing director, and a tribute to the late Dr. John Wesley Gilbert by two students. The project is named for him.

S. L. McCoy, resident manager of Gilbert Manor, will talk also. The development is on Railroad Avenue, just east of Fifteenth Street and west of Gwinnett.

The Negro national hymn will close the program.



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The exercises will begin at 5:30 with Housing Authority Chairman Elbert P. Peabody presiding.

Following music by the Paine College band, Bishop Arthur J. Moore will speak. Other features of the program will be an address by Hal R. Powell, housing director, and a tribute to the late Dr. John Wesley Gilbert by two students. The project is named for him.

S. L. McCoy, resident manager of Gilbert Manor, will talk also. The development is on Railroad Avenue, just east of Fifteenth Street and west of Gwinnett.

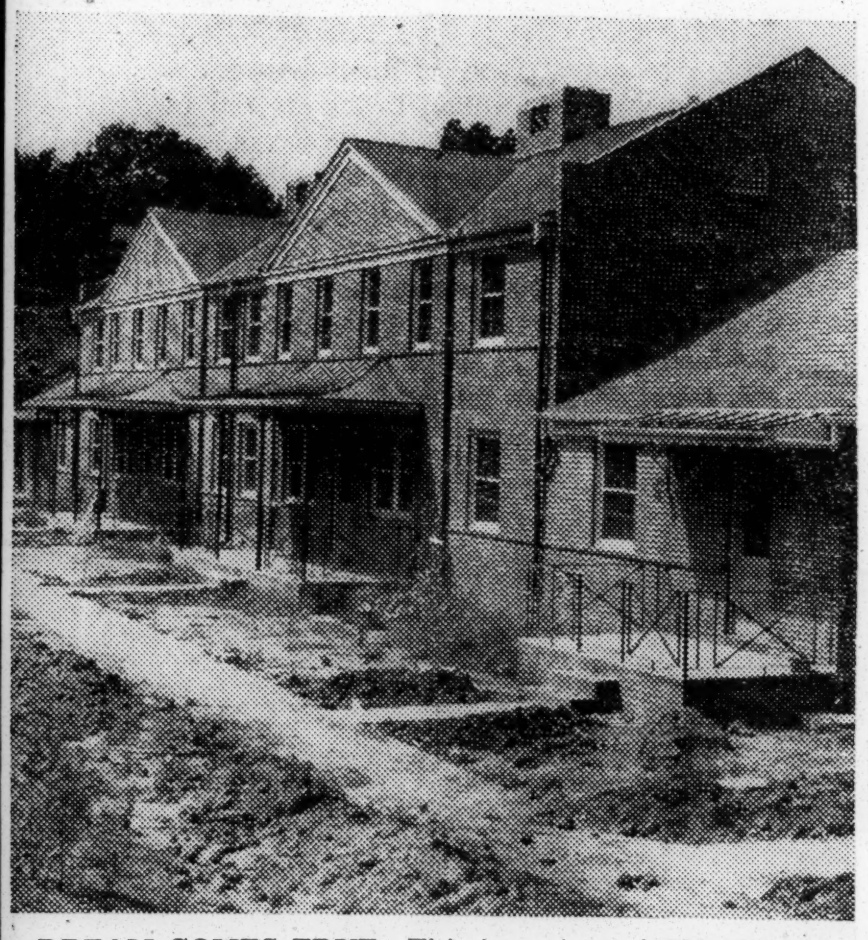
The Negro national hymn will close the program.



CAPITOL HOMES . . . 616 UNITS OF LIVING COMFORT FOR WHITES

In the Shadow of the State House Dome . . . Open for Atlanta's Inspection Sunday Afternoon

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 14, 1941



DREAM COMES TRUE—This is a view of Clay Homes, in Marietta, first to be dedicated for a city of its size in the southeast, which will house 132 Cobb county families. The site was once a notorious slum. Dedication will be held October 17, with appropriate ceremonies.

Clay Housing Unit Built In Marietta

132-Family Project To Be Dedicated October 17.

A better way of life will open for 132 Cobb county famiiles October 17, when the little town of Marietta sees the fulfillment of a dream which no city its size in the southeast has achieved—the dedication of a federal housing project, Clay Homes.

Built on the site of a notorious Negro slum area, in which half the city police cases were bred, 13 trim red-brick buildings, including a white-columned office and administration building, are near completion. Landscaping has started and by the dedication day, the city fathers hope to have lawns planted and the way prepared for the trees and shrubbery which will be set in this winter.

Named for Senator.

Clay Homes, as a United States Housing Authority project, was named for a famous Marietta citizen, the late Senator A. C. Clay. Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, and hundreds of Georgians, including congressmen and senators and the prospective tenants of the new homes will attend the dedication.

Led by its late mayor, T. M. Brumby, Marietta made application for a housing project in 1939. Mayor Brumby's successor, the present Mayor L. M. Blair, continued the campaign to get a public housing project and construction was actually started a year ago. Griffin Construction Company, of Atlanta, won the contract for the construction of the white housing project, which cost a total of $485,000, officials in the office of Paul A. Gregory, executive director, said.

"The Marietta Housing Authority wanted to get away from the barracks type of house," an official said, pointing out the architectural features of the project. "Every building has something different about it, a gabled roof or a different slant to the porch roof, just something to distinguish it from all the others."

Some of the 13 buildings are one-story and some are two-story with apartments planned to accommodate families with no children or families with six or seven children. Spacious grounds provide breathing space for the tenants-to-be and in the rear of every house is an area for clothes lines and garbage cans. There will be a playground for the children.

Durable Buildings.

Planned to last at least 60 years, the time when the government's investment will be liquidated, the structures are principally of steel, concrete and brick with composition flooring downstairs and hardwood upstairs. For demonstration purposes the housing authority furnished one apartment, borrowing from the NYA workshop a rehabilitated overstuffed divan and chairs for the living room and the necessary rugs, draperies, bedroom and kitchen furniture from Marietta dealers. The furniture which the government supplies the tenants includes electric ranges and refrigerators, automatic hotwater heaters and space heaters to keep the quarters warm. Lights and water will be furnished and the price paid by the tenants, which will range from $10.60 a month to $26, will cover everything.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 20, 1941

Slums and Playgrounds

Because of the large areas devoted to gardens and lawns in the better residential districts, few Atlantans realize how pitifully short of recreation facilities are the city sections which may rightfully be described as slums. In fact the majority of Atlantans have no conception of how large, and how disgraceful, are some of the slum areas of this proud city.

In recent years great things have been done in rehousing. The various projects which have been completed, both for whites and for Negroes, have replaced conditions of life which were shockingly bad. But slums still remain. There are areas of Atlanta where, for block after block, nothing stands except ancient shacks, or decayed houses, overcrowded, dirty and unsanitary, which should never be permitted as human habitations.

In a story published in The Constitution yesterday Willard Cope told in forceful and succinct phrase, of the lack of parks and playgrounds for the underprivileged children of these slums. They have no place to seek their recreation, their fun and the proper outlet for childhood's excess energy, save the streets. And it is when streets are playgrounds that juvenile delinquency is born, ready to grow into adult criminality.

Provision of proper playgrounds, of supervised areas where these boys and girls could find legitimate outlet for their natural desire for exercise, for fun and for adventure, would be costly, undoubtedly. But it would be one of the best investments Atlanta eved made. Not only an investment in that intangible thing called better citizenship, but investment that would bring cash returns in a reduction of loss by theft, by vandalism and a reduction in the cost of maintaining our law enforcement organizations, our courts and our places of punishment and correction.

The difference, in dollar value, to any community between a good citizen and a criminal is too great to be ignored. Even if cold-blooded business can ignore the moral value.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Sparta Negro College Has Woodworking Shop

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

SPARTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—A new NYA wood-working shop for Negro youths is in operation at the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute, just outside the corporate limits of this city, and a similar NYA shop has been established in the white schools for several years.

Superintendent C. H. Dykes, of the Sparta schools, reports the addition soon of another trade school to be sponsored by the National Youth Administration which will employ many white and Negro youths. It is said that applicants are now being accepted for this project, each one being given a physical examination at the local public health clinic and a dental examination by Dr. M. N. Moore, local dentist.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seek To Halt Increases In Renting Costs

Negroes Named On Committees In 61 Cities

OCT 19 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—That the Negro's active participation in the program to prevent workers' rent from soaring in defense areas is increasing was clearly evidenced this week from the announcement by the Office of Price Administration that 13 Negroes are members of the sixty-one local Fair Rent Committees established throughout the country to date.

Cities having Negroes on Fair Rent Committees include Akron, Canton, Massilon and Warren in Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Chester, Pa.; Gary, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; and South Bend, Indiana.

Breakdown of the 13 Negro fair

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Whitehead Foundation Donates $200,000 To Numerous Charitable Agencies Here

Nearly $200,000 was given yesterday to Atlanta charitable agencies and institutions by the Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation through action of its trustees, Mrs. Lettie P. Evans, Dr. F. Phinizy Calhoun and James F. Alexander.

Sharing in the big sum will be the Atlanta Community Fund, hospitals, orphan homes, nurseries, homes for the aged and ill, Emory University, the Opportunity Fund, and wards of the Child Welfare Association for whom nearly $14,000 was contributed for scholarships.

In accordance with the late Mr. Whitehead's wishes, provision was made in the gifts so that Christmas will be a merry one for orphans and poor boys and girls.

The donations to the Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, Methodist Children's Home, Carrie Steel Pitts Home, Hebrew Orphans' Home, Southern Christian Home, Hillside Cottages and the Child Welfare Association provide that the children in their care shall have "such toys, gifts, fruits, candies and clothing as children in ordinary circumstances usually have at Christmas time."

Largest gift of the foundation goes to the Community Fund, to which the trustees have agreed to donate 10 per cent of the amount contributed by Atlantans. Up to yesterday, general contributions to the fund totaled more than $459,000, which, plus the Whitehead Foundation 10 per cent, makes a total date of $505,000.

The Foundation's maximum gift to the Community Fund will be $50,000, in case Atlanta gives as much as $500,000. The maximum figure is included in the total of the Whitehead gifts.

The manner in which other institutions benefited by the generosity of the Whitehead Foundation:

Emory University department of surgery, for the "Whitehead Chair of Surgery"—$10,880; Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, $10,000 for maintenance and $10,000 for improvements, total $20,000; Methodist Children's Home, for improvements, $15,000; Carrie Steel Pitts Home, for improvements, $5,000; Hebrew Orphans' Home, for "Christmas" for the orphans, $1,000; Southern Christian Home, for maintenance, $2,000. (Each home is to provide "Christmas" for the boys and girls from the sums given).

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Exact total of all the contributions is $198,130.

Mrs. Evans, member of the board of trustees, is the mother of the founder of the Whitehead Foundation. She resides in Atlanta and Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. Whitehead left his vast estate to charity and annually, just before Christmas, its large income is distributed by the trustees.

Daily World
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Fund Drive Ends, Total Is $3,600

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Fred V. Brooks	3
H. C. Hamilton	3
Joseph H. Jenkins	3
The Pollyanna Club	3
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Fort Street Grill, J. A. Pier	
Miss Sarah E. Martin, Miss Th	
ma Kenney, W. E. B. DuBois,	
A Reid, K A. Huggins, Utop	
Literary Club, Brotherhood	
Sleeping Car Porters, R. L. Ca	
Ben H. Townsley, Fred Willia	
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Abrams, M	
Peyton A. Allen, Mrs. W. T. P	
Norris Hillman, Friendly Christ	
Club, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ba	
well, L C B. Club, R. M. Sha	
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E. H. Ku...	$
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A. U. Library High School	$ 1
Miss Leona E. Johnson	1
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John P. Whittaker	2
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J. C. Chandler	1
Austin T. Walden	2
The "27" Club	2
Dr. Thomas H. Slater	1
Contributions from $40 above:	
Agents of Pilgrim Ins. Co.	$ 4
Bailey Theatres	17
Spelman College	10
Baptist Ministers Union	5
$18 of this paid on last ye pledge).	

Americus, Ga., Tri-County News
November 27, 1941

Americus Negroes Start Community Center on Sunday

Sumter and City Negroes to Meet in Staley High School; Negro League Sponsoring Drive for Funds; To Do Their Part First

By Lovelace Eve

Apparently proceeding with the thought that "the Lord helps the fellow who helps himself," Americus Negroes start a drive next Sunday to raise among themselves hundreds of dollars for their proposed community center on North Lee street.

Negroes of the city and county are being urged to attend an organization meeting Sunday afternoon, at Staley High school, sponsored by the Negro Business and Civic League of which J. D. Anderson is president.

A special program, with Dr. A. D. Hamilton, Albany Negro dentist, as principal speaker has been arranged. Hamilton is said to be an effective and eloquent speaker.

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"Do you know, there we 000 paid Negro admissions baseball here last summer. We are doing our part," Anderson said.

The Negroes also have "done their part" in the Red Cross drive and other campaigns fostered by white organizations in the city, it was pointed out, as Negro leaders in the projected solicitation for their community center start their part before calling on white friends.

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Among the Negroes leading or fostering the community center project are J. D. Anderson, president; J. C. Reese, project chairman; W. R. Burleigh, finance chairman and S. M. Weston, treasurer.

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Peyton A. Allen, Mrs. W. T. P
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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Right to Work---250,000 Chicago Negroes See What FDR's 'Four Freedoms' Really Mean

By Ray Hansbrough
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 12.—The right to work is the most vital issue confronting the 250,000 Negroes of Chicago's South Side and other Negro communities. The denial of this basic right by those who control the means of employment, is a viclation of one of the most fundamental American principles, that is, "the guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The overwhelming majority of the Negro people depend primarily upon their right and ability to work as a means of earning an honest livelihood. With no other possession other than their ability to work, the right to work becomes a matter of absolute necessity.

It is generally known that the Negro worker, is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. However, it was thought by some people, that the much-talked of "defense boom" should, to some degree, lessen the age old practice of job discrimination against Negroes. But such has not been the case. The opposite is true. It is a known fact that millions of "defense" orders have been granted by the government to companies operating in the Chicago area. But Negroes are employed by concerns holding less than 10 per cent of the government orders. And in such cases Negroes are employed at the most menial tasks.

12,000 BANNED

At the present time, there are more than 12,000 skilled and semi-skilled Negroes registered with the Illinois Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation as being available for jobs. But there are no jobs for Negroes. Thousands of Negroes men, women and youth are forced to resort to relief as a means of subsistence.

It is estimated that about 71,000 or 41 per cent of Chicago's relief clients are Negroes. It is further estimated that about 27,000 or 22 per cent of the WPA cases are Negroes.

In spite of increasing unemployment among Negro workers, the relief rolls are being cut and WPA employes are being laid off. This situation is rapidly growing into an acute stage of impoverishment for thousands of Negro families of the South Side and other Negro communities of the Chicago area.

SUFFER FROM HIGH PRICES

Added to this picture is the growing nigh cost of living, increases in the already exorbitant rents, increases in the price of all food products, not to speak of the cost of clothing and other essentials. This condition demands a speedy change in the policy of the government and employers from one of discrimination to a policy of equality in all fields of employment.

The private employers are following the Jim Crow policy of the government. If the United States, Army, Navy, Marines and Air Corps discriminate against Negroes, certainly the private employers are not likely to discontinue the practice. As a matter of fact, they are encouraged by such statements as that recently made by Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy— who stated May 5, 1941 in a letter to Rep. Charles Jenkins, Chairman Special Committee, Springfield, Ill., "To introduce into this situation a change in the present rules regarding the assignment of Negroes for service aboard ships so that there would be a mingling of black and white races in the confined quarters of the ships would be sure to provoke discord and demoralization."

Some weeks ago Knox's Chicago Daily News ran a series of articles on the Negro and National Defense jobs written by Frank L. Hayes.

As a reason for not hiring Negrose in a "defense plant" one Illinois employer is quoted as saying, "Negroes are not allowed in this town."

This "gentlemen" must have been in close contact with Secretary Knox, and possibly working on orders for the U. S. Navy, and got the idea that "a mingling of black and white races" in the town "would be sure to provoke discord and demoralization." He, no doubt, had in mind the possibility of the white workers in his plant going on strike for higher wages and better working condition. Should such be the case he surely hopes to recruit scabs and strikebreakers from the ranks of the Negro unemployed. In the event of strike these gentlemen would quickly change his tune. He would demand the "right of loyal Negro workers to live in the town and work in his plant, in the interest of national defense." But he would be just as sadly mistaken as was Henry Ford. Negroes are not strikebreakers, and have shown this at a hundred other places, where they have become stalwart union members.

Such statements are a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and are insulting not only to the Negro people, but all democratic America.

MASS PROTEST URGED

There should be raised a mass wave of organized protests against the statement of Secretary Knox and the whole Jim Crow policy of the government. These protests should oppose the whole war program of the Administration, which is at the root of the increasing discrimination against Negroes.

The President's talk of National Defense and his "four freedoms" have no meaning as long as such insults and abuses are imposed upon the Negro people. Mr. Roosevelt speaks loud about the "freedom of the sea" but he close his eyes to the limitations upon the freedom of the 13,000,000 Negroes right here in the United States.

The hope of the Negro people lies not with the "committees" of Rooseevlt and his reformist supporters but with the growing movement of labor, Negro and white, to win equality. This movement has already won notable successes in California and in New York and is growing in impetus here in Chicago.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lay Ida Wells Cornerstone Sunday At 3

The cornerstone ceremonies of the Ida B. Wells Homes will take place Sunday, June 8, at 3 p.m. at 454 E. Pershing road, it is officially announced today.

The ceremonies is being arranged by the Ida B. Wells Woman's club. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Ida K. Brown, president of the Ida B. Wells' club and Robert R. Taylor, vice chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority, and manager of Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments.

The stone will contain historic documents including copy of the diary of Ida B. Wells, copies of the various State and Federal housing laws, special newspaper articles and supplements relating to the project, and photographs.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

On The Road To Better Housing

THE fight for better housing facilites for colored people on the Southside is continuing with increased fervor. It appears that a kind of blitzkrieg is in the offing and certain real estate concerns have felt the full sting of the effects of an aroused public Tenants are beginning to kick-up. Workers are striking. The Health Department is investigating complaints and ordering landlords and realtors to make necessary repairs.

One official of a renting agency admitted last week that the rents on the Southside were high but attempted to justify the exorbitant rents on the ground that a number of tenants move away without paying and the losses have to be made up on those who stay and pay. This same concern has a policy of "plugging" the doors of its kitchenettes and preventing the tenants from gaining admittance when they are behind in their rents. They justify this on the ground that they operate under the same law as a hotel does. But, the official was asked, do you comply with the law in all other respects concerning services to be rendered to hotel guests? He was a little hazy on this question but let it be known that when it is to their interests to place their buildings in the category of hotels they do that and when they gain by taking them out of that class they do that also.

It is interesting to observe that some degree of success is obtained by the vigilant fight that is being made. Some buildings have been faced with rent strikes by the tenants in order to obtain by persuasion what they could not get by demands.

The housing situation is considerably better than it was a year ago but it is far from normalcy. Negroes are pouring into the Washington Park area that recently opened. There is the Ida B. Wells Housing project that is absorbing a large number of families. Next year the Westside project will take a number of families from the Southside.

With these advancements it is likely that the high rents will be reduced and that once in a great while one may be able to see an apartment that is vacant for a longer period than is necessary for the decorators to clean it.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Slums Over West

THE United States Housing Authority has given the Chicago Housing Authority approval to erect a sixth low-cost housing project to be built on the near west side. The site for the proposed project is located in the area bounded by Racine avenue, Loomis street, Fourteenth street and Washburne avenue.

Those who have frequented the neighborhood bounded by Morgan street, Ashland avenue, Roosevelt Road and Fourteenth street, which encompasses the location of the proposed project, will agree that it is the forgotten area of Chicago. Steam heat is the exception and only about ten per cent of the houses were built prior to the advent of the twentieth century. A good number of the houses are wooden structures that have long served their usefulness as shelters for human beings and should have been condemned by the city long ago as being inimical to the health of the tenants who, for one reason or another, must reside in these broken-down, dirty and rat-infested hovels.

More than ninety per cent of the people who reside in this area are from the deep South. Many of them have lived in worse houses than are provided by the greedy landlords and, therefore, register no complaints. Thus, the landlords do not repair their broken-down doors, stairways and porches; the garbage is strewn in the alleys and streets and the Board of Health is seldom called upon to correct the multiplicity of health-law violations committed by the owners of property.

It is about time that some agency does something about the forgotten area that became, a little more than a decade ago, infamous when the assassins' bullets snuffed out the life of Committeeman Candidate Octavius C. Granady and gained the fitting pseudonym of "bloody twentieth." Since the passing of Granady Negroes have failed to participate fully in the political affairs in that neighborhood and have failed to attract political attention from the City Hall in sufficient amount to remedy the evils that exist in that area. Negroes are less articulate in the twentieth ward than they are anywhere in the city, despite the fact that there are enough of them to influence or choose the candidates to be elected. Doubtless a majority of them are on relief. That fact, coupled with their apathetic demeanor, account for their lack of political activity.

If the new project is built a new type of Negro, in all probability, will rise from the slums of the west side. The project will attract them. The qualifications for obtaining one of the 834 apartments will be such as to exclude a large number of person living in that area and people from other parts of the city will secure space in the project. If such be done Chicago will see a new west side—cleaner, healthier, and inhabited by a politically conscious group.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Southside Accidents

CITIZENS on the Southside have become alarmed over the high rate of traffic accidents that have placed this area in the lead of all other neighborhoods in the city. They have begun to consider methods by which the multiplicity of accidents can and will be prevented.

We are not sure but it is our guess that they will look first at the taxi-cab menace that has developed on the Southside during the last decade and discover the relation between their operations and the rising tide of accidents in this area.

We are certainly in favor of the cabs operating as long as they are within the law. But when they go beyond the law, as they now are doing, accidents pile up, the laws are violated and policemen are bribed. There certainly ought to be some sort of curb placed on the wild jitney drivers that monopolize South Parkway and Michigan boulevard twenty-four hours a day.

If this committee that is investigating the accident rate on the Southside goes far enough it will find that a good many of the accidents are the result of brutality by jitney drivers who assault drivers of private cars. Something ought to be done about such acts. It is enough for motorists to run the gauntlet formed by the jitney drivers and face the threat of having their cars demolished. They should not have to be in fear of their personal safety as a result of violence from jitney drivers.

Of course, everybody knows that the jitney business is just another one of those enterprises that the law enforcing officers of Chicago let operate because they, evidently, find it profitable to do so. If they were getting no profit out of it jitneys would not operate. But while they get profit for permitting jitneys to operate in violation of the law motorists and passengers are paying the bill in damage to themselves and their property. It does not seem exactly fair to the public. We think something ought to be done about it.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

OVERFLOW CROWD HEARS DR. BETHUNE AT MASS MEETING

Never before in the history of Chicago's South Side has there been such an enthusiastic demonstration of appreciation and support as was the gigantic mass meeting Monday night at the Metropolitan Community church when the First Lady of Negro America, Dr. Mary Bethune spoke in behalf of "Youth, Jobs and Defense."

The main auditorium was crowded long before the meeting and the crowd kept pouring in until the program was concluded with "God Bless America," led by Etta Moten Barnett, noted concert artist.

The spacious balcony groaned beneath its load of admirers of the woman whose work in the interest of the youth of the nation is so significant and outstanding that it has earned for her the commendation of the country's chief executive, President Roosevelt.

Wait Outside to Greet Her

Many stood patiently outside the church hoping to catch a glimpse of Dr. Bethune when she emerged; others crowded the vestibule to catch words that brought forth continued thunder of applause.

A large portion of the audience was youthful. They sat or stood in rapt attention as Dr. Bethune, noted lecturer, educator, director office of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, spoke at length on youth, their integration in work industries under N. Y. A. and their place in national defense.

Dr. Bethune was presented by the Citizens Committee of 200 and the National Youth Administration. The theme of the monster meeting was "Youth Prepares for Defense," the subject chosen by Michael J. Howlett, Chicago area director of NYA. Civil Service Commissioner Wendell E. Green was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, assistant area director, introduced Dr. Bethune in brief but pertinent remarks, stressing the invaluable services she has rendered not only the youth, but the entire nation.

Program Inspiring Throughout

Well carried out, the program under the direction of Commissioner Greene, never lost the inspirational note on which it began. Mayor Edward J. Kelly who was scheduled to speak on "National Defense," failed to appear. The program was interspersed by musical numbers, opening with several selections by the NYA Symphony Orchestra, Irvin D. Fischer, conductor.

Following the invocation by Dr. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of Metropolitan Community church, the audience joined in singing of "America". Giles Post No. 87, American Legion, posted the colors, then the audience sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Negro National Anthem led by Miss Moten preceded the introduction of Dr. Bethune. A compelling and forceful speaker the woman who started Bethune-Cookman college, a million dollar institution with $1.50, held the vast throng in rapt attention as she told of the work now being done by NYA for youth placement in defense industries

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PLANS TO RELOCATE 600 FAMILIES BY C. H. A.

FEB 9 - 1941

Every attempt to help approximately 600 families relocate themselves will be made by the Chicago Housing Authority. These families now live on an 18 acre site upon which the authority plans to build another project.

This area designated by the Authority as Illinois 2-2-A is bounded by the alley east of Larrabee street, Hudson avenue, the alley north of Chicago avenue and Oak street.

Relocation plans include an office at 507 West Oak street where vacancy listings, information, and advice may be had for those tenants who are moving to other dwellings. Operated in the interest of the present site occupants, the relocation office will also arrange to give special assistance and interpretive services to site occupants who do not speak English.

FEB 9 - 1941

Considerable cooperation has been given the Authority according to Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary, by real estate firms in the area of the site, who have submitted lists of dwelling units which are vacant now or which will be vacant shortly. These lists, she said, will be classified according to address, size, rental units, and by other characteristics. In addition a list of low price property for sale is being compiled for the use of interested site owners.

Cooperative effort with the Chicago Housing Authority is also being made by many social welfare agencies, and the Chicago Housing Authority is keeping these agencies advised of its plans.

The Chicago Relief Administration which has 125 family clients in the area has assigned a special case worker to the area to help their families, and will provide the regular moving allowance to those they are assisting.

"Each family resident in a building purchased by the Authority will be allowed to continue in the residence, rent free from the date of purchase until the building must be cleared for the construction work," declared Miss Wood. "This policy will enable each family to accumulate funds for moving expenses."

"It has been our experience," the housing official stated, "that only in a few cases is the amount saved by the free rent period less than the moving expense. In the majority of cases the saved amount greatly exceeds the moving expense because this rent free period has already run upward of three months."

Ample notice to vacate is being given each family in the buildings required by the wreckers. Each family is interviewed, advised of the new ownership and the agreement regarding notice and vacation secured.

Still another helpful effort is being made by the Authority when it invites all site families to make application for apartments in the four housing projects now operated by the Authority. At the present time the Jane Addams Houses and the Julia C. Lathrop Homes are fully occupied. The names of the site families will be entered on the waiting lists for these homes. The same is true of the Trumbull Park Homes. It is estimated that in this project there may be some three-room units vacant sortly.

However, the Ida B. Wells Homes, the newest project to be built by the Authority will have units available from two to six rooms, for families from two to nine persons. Site occupants of Illinois 2-2-A will be given full and immediate preference if they wish to apply for homes there.

The WPA is also assisting in making a survey of the area. Under the direction of William Gerhardt, supervisor of Tenant Selection for the Authority, in charge of the relocation work, this survey will furnish information relative to the size and position of each site family, their income range, their present housing conditions, cost of present housing, and will help each family to relocate in an area to which they would prefer to move.

At a later date a follow-up survey will be made on the new housing of these families. Approximately 1 persons from the Chicago Housing Authority and the WPA will help in the relocation process.

FEB 9 - 1941

According to present plans there will be about 586 units built on the site. These will be mostly row houses, individually heated, and tenant maintained, and will when completed approximate a cost of $3,735,000. Of the 600 families who are now residing on the site, it is estimated that 87 per cent of them reside in substandard homes and that the real estate taxes over a ten year period are 27 per cent delinquent.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

R. R. TAYLOR RE-ELECTED TO HIGH CHA POST

MAR 16 1941

Robert R. Taylor was re-elected vice-chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority at its annual meeting held March 10 at 208 So. LaSalle street.

Mr. Taylor is known as one of the first advocates of public housing in America and he has declared that his experience as manager of the Rosenwald Apartments has shown him that decent housing for families of low income could not be provided upon the ordinary commercial basis.

In 1935 Mr. Taylor was one of five instructors of the Management Training School operated by the National Association of Housing Officials in cooperation with the U. S. Government. The Authority commissioner has also made an extensive study of European housing and visited England, Holland, France, Germany, and other countries.

MAR 16 1941

He is the author of many articles on housing which have appeared in many national magazines. He was appointed in 1939 by Mayor Edward J. Kelly as commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority and a year later was elected vice chairman for the first time.

Other commissioners include Patrick F. Sullivan and Walter V. Schaefer, the most recent appointee. The officers re-elected include Joseph W. McCarthy, chairman, and Edgar L. Schnadig, treasurer. Miss Elizabeth Wood is the executive secretary of the Authority.



MAR 16 1941

R. R. TAYLOR

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAME FIVE TO COMMISSION ON ILLINOIS NEGRO

Governor And Senate To Appoint Eight More To Board

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—House members of the Illinois State Commission on Condition of Urban Colored Population were named Wednesday by Speaker Elmer J. Schnackenburg.

They are Reps. Ernest A. Greene and William J. Lawler, Republicans of Chicago and Springfield, respectively, who were members of the old commission and Nick Keller, Republican of Waukegan, and Anthony Daly and Charles H. Weber, both Democrats of Alton and Chicago.

AUG 2 1941

Five persons to be named from the senate and three others to be named by the governor are yet to be added to the commission which will supervise the expenditure of $10,000 voted by the legislature to complete a study begun in 1939 of conditions among Negroes in the state.

The commissions findings will be used as a basis for legislation which it is hoped will correct some of the abuses practiced against Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDATION GIVES $1,500 TO BOYS' CLUB

AUG 9 1941

CHICAGO, July 31. (ANP)—A check for $1,500 was given to the South Side Boys' club by the Weiboldt foundation to help carry on the work the club has been doing since 1924 when it was started for the precise purpose of taking care of the neglected Negro boy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago Ministers Take Action On "Jobs For Negroes"

MAR 15 1941

CHICAGO, Mar. 13—The 400 Baptist pastors who belong to the Chicago conference of that denomination voted to support various measures intended to solve some of the problems Negroes in Chicago face.

Dr. H. B. Hawkins, president of the conrerence, was authorized to take co-operative and independent action in order to see that colored men got a larger and fairer share of jobs in the national defense contracts, now being awarded to private industry throughout the country.

MAR 15 1941

A committee to secure the appointment of welfare workers and chaplains in all tax supported institutions of the city and State was appointed. The commitee is a direct result of the tragic death at St. Charles School for Boys, where a 16-year-old Negro boy was beaten to death by a white "housefather."

MAR 15 1941

The housing committee of the conference has been active under the energetic leadership of Rev. H. B. Brady, pastor of Christian Hope Baptist church, 3672 S. Wabash.

The public policy committee, Dr. D. Z. Jackson chairman, who is pastor of Liberty Baptist church, 56 E. 46th street, has in co-operation with other Baptist organizations of the city, helped to secure more than 10,000 signatures to the "Jobs for Negroes" petitions, which are to be presented by Aldermen Dickerson and Grant to the Chicago city council in the council hearing on the Chicago traction ordinance.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEW BOYS TOWN TO BE PROMOTED BY NEGRO GROUP

80 Acre Site Is Donated Near Momence.

Plans to raise funds to build a boys' town near Momence are being made by a group of south side Negroes under the leadership of James W. Washington, who was president of the American Negro exposition during the summer of 1940. Eighty unoccupied acres of land in Kankakee county have been given to the group by Mrs. Clara E. Howard, real estate and investment broker, as a site for the project.



James W. Washington.

Purpose of the plan is to provide a self-governing home for boys who are handicapped by an unhappy or impoverished home life, regardless of their race, religion, or creed. Under its charter, American Boystown, Inc., intends to give boys "adequate training along educational, mechanical, vocational, and military lines in order that they may become useful citizens." Mr. Washington thinks it would be the best answer to the increasing problem of juvenile delinquency.

Plan 21 Buildings.

The 10 year building program outlined by Charles Wheeler Nicol, architect, calls for 21 buildings, plus a baseball diamond, football field, and tennis courts. Thirty acres will be used for the home site and 50 acres will be used for cultivation by the boys as farm land. When completed, American Boystown will be large enough to accommodate 1,000 boys.

Work in constructing the first unit of Boystown is expected to be started in December, according to Mr. Washington. This will consist of a one story superintendent's building; a two story host house, including offices, reception rooms, and dining room; and an administration building, including an auditorium, classrooms, lecture halls, and laboratories. The cost will be $200,000. The total cost of the 10 year building program is expected to reach $5,000,000. So far the organization has $36,000 pledged and contributed. The first group of boys would be quartered in the host house.

Fund Raising Plans.

Mr. Washington has announced a number of plans for procuring money for the project. One of the biggest sources of revenue, he says, will be a national tag day next spring. Most of the governors of the 48 states already have promised to appoint three Negro and two white commissioners to supervise and report on tag day.

Other means of collecting funds for the drive will be: Sending out 50,000 donation envelopes to Chicago churches; selling $100 life certificates making the owner an honorary citizen of Boystown; conducting a sale of Boystown stamps to be used as seals; selling gold emblems to automobile owners which will identify them as "Boystown Boosters"; sponsoring a bus tour which will advertise Boystown thruout the nation; and seeking donations, endowments, and subscriptions from the general public.

OCT 5

Another plan is to have benefit musical shows in the principal cities with the crowning of the girl who sells the most tickets as queen in each city. Mr. Washington says that a discount of from 25 to 40 per cent has been obtained on everything spent so far on the project and that contractors and designers have promised discounts on all the materials necessary for construction of the town. He added that the first 40,000 brick needed will be donated free.

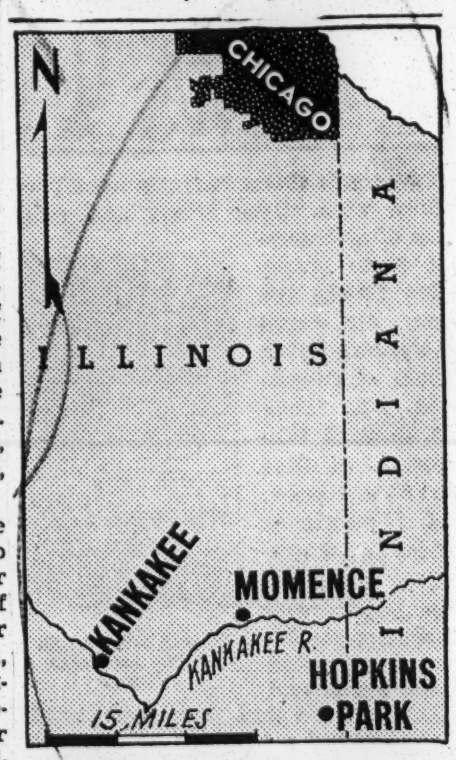
Members of Board.

In addition to Mr. Washington, the board of directors of Boystown, Inc., includes Maston Jones, vice president; Arthur Hutchinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Koressa Alston Fox, executive secretary; James Carter, business manager; and Dr. G Smith Hawkins, treasurer. W. Ellis Stewart is chairman of the finance committee.

The site, which is valued at $17,000, is in Pembroke township, seven miles south of Momence and two miles north of Hopkins park. Forty acres are woodland.

American Boystown, Inc., received its charter upon the recommendation of the child welfare division of the department of public welfare of Illinois.

Site of Boystown



The farm for the proposed American Boystown is two miles north of Hopkins park.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Juvenile And Parental Delinquency

THREE events occurred in October to focus attention on the imperative need for action calculated to reduce juvenile delinquency and to encourage a more healthy respect for law and order by South side youths.

The arrest of some thirteen youths in a "reefer" den last week and the conduct of youthful football fans manifest a missing link in the character-training program of our coming generation and command some definite steps being taken to divert misguided youths from the paths of ruin and make them useful citizens.

NOV 2 1941

In recent years there have been several attempts made to inaugurate a program designed to reduce juvenile delinquency but none have followed through with an effective program. In the attempt to alleviate juvenile delinquency, those interested in the work reached the conclusion that the task was a big job and commanded the attention of the entire South Side community and the studied cooperation of every parent. They found that it required more recreational facilities to aid the youths in a program to find a worthy use of their leisure time.

The problem manifestly is one that should attract the attention of every minister. Every church should have a youth program. Ministers should give, and a good many have given, special attention to the religious needs of young boys and girls with the view toward harnessing their interests and energies into some worthwhile endeavors that will strengthen character and make them more useful citizens of the future.

There should be some steps taken toward getting the message over to parents of their obligation toward their children. A good many juvenile delinquency cases would be prevented if parents were more interested in supervising the activities of their children and aiding them in their problems. Too many parents permit their youngsters to roam at will at all hours of the night and, apparently, without the slightest interest in their welfare. It may be safe to say that fifty per cent of the juvenile delinuency cases of southside youths find their sources in parental delinquency.

NOV 2 1941

It, therefore, becomes a part of any program which has for its purpose a plan to reduce juvenile delinuency to make the parents a part of that program by corraling their interests and participation.

JAN 23 1941

BRAINS OF PROBLEMS CONFERENCE

66a-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois







Shown above are chairmen and participants of round-table discussions on relief, housing, health, education and schools at Chicago conference on Negro Problems, sponsored by the Second Ward Citizens' Advisory committee. (a) Left to right, at top, are: Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Howard D. Gould, Horace Cayton, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Dean H. M. Smith, Mrs. Eva T. Wells, Ishmael Flory, Mrs. Lillian Proctor Falls and Ald. Earl B. Dickerson. (b) In left hand corner Mrs. Lillian Proctor Falls leads round-table on relief. (c) In right hand corner Mrs. Eva T. Wells, Dean H. M. Smith and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines lead discussion on education and schools.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Housing Project

JAN 19 1941

OUR city corporation counsel, Barnet Hodes has just rendered another one of his decions vacating and setting aside a ruling previously made concerning the eligibility of relief clients to rent the apartments in the Ida B. Wells project. In December Hodes ruled that relief clients are not eligible to rent such apartments for the reason they do not fall within the scope of the low income groups for which the homes were erected. That opinion was promptly set aside when the corporation counsel reviewed it last week.

We submit that the homes were built for low income groups living in substandard houses. If a relief client happens to live in such a place and if his income meets the standard set by the Chicago Housing Authority we see no reason why there should even be any question as to his eligibility other than as a punishment for the status that he has been forced to accept as a result of the economic conditions. And as for the economic conditions it may be said in passing that the bulding of low-cost housing projects by the government was occasioned by the fact that the economic conditions that affected the masses of our people warranted such governmental intervention to supplement the work that private enterprise no longer found profitable where persons in the low income groups were concerned. So why pick on the relief client? In nine cases out of ten he would welcome an opportunity to obtain employment in private industries for his status was determined by the same factors that created the necessity for the erection of the Ida B. Wells Housing project.

Unfortunately, relief clients are suffering from prejudice created by the hangover produced by predepression attitude toward persons who were the objects of charity and whose status was given the nomenclature of "paupers" and "poor persons". These persons were stigmatized for in a majority of cases they were responsible for the roles which they assumed in society. Our relief clients today, are different in that they are in no way responsible for the breakdown of our economic system that has caused a dislocated society to tide them over until better days arrive.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Fires And Laws

FEB 23 1941

CHICAGO'S Southside, where resides some two hundred thousand Negroes, has had several deaths and many injuries within the last few weeks in buildings that had been condemned as uninhabitable or were simply fire traps. It was only the incident of luck that hundreds were not burned in the most recent fire at the Club DeLisa. The law with respect to fire prevention was entirely ignored in this nitery. Had the fire begun before the patrons left in the morning hours the disaster would have shocked the city. As it is only a few interested citizens on the Southside will concern themselves with the trouble of asking the proper law enforcement officers to see that fire hazards are eliminated in public places.

FEB 23 1941

The laws regarding life and property, health and morals and right and justice are ignored so regularly in this neighborhood until one must wonder what must be done for the public officials to do their duties. If a building is condemned as being untenable that becomes a matter of record and nothing more. People still live in the building. Landlords continue to collect rents. Public officials who are sworn and paid to enforce the laws disregard them while the lives of hundreds who live in such buildings or in close proximity to them are threatened and endangered by their laxity. It is only when something happens that the officials become interested in the enforcement of the laws.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE WALLACE BILL

MAR 15 1941

The evils that result from artificial residential restrictions were cited last week by a delegation from Chicago which appeared before the efficiency and economy committee of the state senate.

The hearings were held in connection with a bill introduced last January by Senator William Wallace in which provisions were made for voiding discriminatory clauses in deeds and leases.

Senator Wallace, author of the bill, was the first to appear before the committee. He pleaded energetically for a favorable vote on the measure.

Aside from the usual arguments based upon citizenship rights and privileges, the most impressive aspect of the hearings was the testimony pointing to restrictive covenants as being more responsible for blighted areas than anything else.

The so-called creeping paralysis is induced by property owners and real estate agents who, while exacting exorbitant rent, refuse to repair or rehabilitate dwellings in which the occupants or tenants are Negroes. This is not accidental, but premeditated.

In this evil design, owners and agents have enjoyed the tacit support of municipal agencies whose function it is to inspect and condemn dilapidated, unfit buildings.

MAR 15 1941

When given reasonable consideration, Negroes, as was pointed out by the Chicago delegation, have shown as much civic pride as their fellow citizens. Depreciation of property values is hastened neither by the chemistry of the blood nor by the color of the skin. It is the outgrowth of a sustained conspiracy engineered by a combination of forces determined to freeze the Negro out of desirable residential areas.

This is amply demonstrated by the size of the opposition to the Wallace bill. The opponents of the measure are training powerful pressure guns on the state senate. The opposition this year is better organized, hence more formidable than it was when a similar bill was introduced in the state legislature last year.

MAR 15 1941

Unless the people of this community make a determined and systematic fight for the bill, it will not pass. Such a fight, in order to be effective, must have the weight and support of united mass action. For only numbers count in this type of strategy.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CHURCHES IN DRIVE TO END VICE CRIME

NOV 30 1941

Smash Policy Aim Of Protest Meet

At last the South Side community has been aroused to the seriousness of the crime and vice situation, especially as it relates to Negro youth and definite steps to drive all forms of vice out of the community are being taken by the ministers of the area.

A citizens mass meeting on juvenile delinquency will be held Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Parkway. Over 100 church organizations and many civic, neighborhood and parent-teacher groups are lending their aid to the success of the meeting.

This gathering is a result of the growing agitation against the insidious inroads that have been made on the lives of the youth of Chicago communities. The sponsors have expressed a determination to perpetuate the movement and to follow up with necessary action to correct the disgraceful lawlessness that now prevails.

Leaders Cooperate

Led by prominent vice and crime fighters, forces for law enforcement and decency are organizing in a manner never before known to Chicago.

NOV 30 1941

Actively supporting the campaign are the Rev. R. H. Collins Lee, chairman of the Commission on Law and Order of the Chicago Interdenominational Council of Negro Churches; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, president of the Community Church Ministers and Christian Workers Alliance; Rev. J. A. Winters, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of Sunday's mass meeting; Bishop James A. Bray, president of the Interdenominational Council.

Others are the Rev. H. B. Hawkins and Rev. J. M. Foster, presidents of the two most powerful Baptist Alliances and the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., whose fight on the encroachment of vice in the West Woodlawn community has won the admiration of all Chicago.

"On all hands it is admitted that the church and its militant leadership should head a crusade for common decency in the community, respect for the rights of others and some consideration of law and order so essential to our better living conditions," a statement by the leaders asserts.

"With God as our Shepherd, to a sense of duty that will defeat the Lord's Word as our Guide, let us accept the challenge and arouse Christian men and women the Devil and his works." The statement is signed by Bishop H. L. Caver, Rev. Paul Turner, Rev. William Bertha, Rev. J. M. Howard, Rev. Dorothy Sutton, Rev. J. M. Evans and Rev. J. A. Winters.

Since the front page article on the matter in the Chicago Bee last week, another ministerial group, called the Chicago Ministerial Fellowship and Service League, passed a resolution asking that policy be included in the present investigation of gambling.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE IDA B. 'SICK' PROJECT

JAN 11 1941

The squabble between the Chicago Housing Authority and the contractor of the Ida B. Wells project looms as a stumbling block against immediate occupancy of these homes.

Every step in the way of realization of the much-delayed low-cost housing project has been marked by red tape of one kind or another. First there were difficulties in obtaining the site selected for the project. Opposition arose because speculators and wealthy realtors did not want public housing, and most important of all they believed the construction of low-cost homes on South Parkway would "freeze" Negroes in an area which the realtors hoped to reclaim for white residents.

There were persistent attempts to block acquisition of the land by refusing to sell and urging property owners to hold out. The opposition actually sent representatives to Washington to argue that the land selected could never be acquired and that the project should be abandoned. As a substitute measure a deal was offered indicating that opposition would cease if the community would accept a project constructed near the railroad tracks.

With so many technicalities obstructing fulfillment of plans, government attorneys tried to withdraw from Judge Sullivan's court the sum of $1,900,000 in federal funds which had been deposited by the government to acquire property for the construction of the project.

When at last these obstacles were surmounted and the South side beamed with joy over the prospect of relief from congestion and substandard dwellings, came more difficulties. This time efforts were exerted to delay the demolition of structures to make way for new construction by arguing that buildings should not be torn down until new residences were found for people forced to move. It was the hope of the objectors that restrictive covenants would eliminate the possibility of finding homes for the people who were displaced and thus halt the project. That was not all. With the passage of the U. S. Housing act, responsibility for construction was placed upon the city government. The sum earmarked for Chicago was held up until the city had met the conditions required by the federal government.

Then came threats to delay construction of the South Parkway project if Negroes insisted on moving into the Jane Addams project. This move was defeated by the Chicago Defender and the Urban League. As soon as these obstacles were removed legal injunctions were promptly instituted with the view to preventing the awarding of contract for construction.

Now that all of the dwelling units are constructed with some of them ready for occupancy, comes a controversy over soapdishes and maintenance. In the meantime the people for whom the project was intended are suffering. The public has begun to wonder if the charge of incompetency or criminal negligence should not be leveled against the Chicago Housing Authority. It is quite obvious that sinister forces are at work. When we fought for the appointment of a Negro on the Authority it was with the hope that the welfare of our people would be safeguarded against misrepresentation and collusion. It is quite likely that we need two strong representatives on the Authority instead of one. We want militant, uncompromising and active representation, for decent housing is one of the most vital issues with which our community is concerned. Other communities have had their projects long ago. We of the South side are left to weep at the "wishing well." Perhaps our wish will come true in 1950 A.H. (After Hitler.)

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

STATE TO HOLD CITY HEARING ON NEGRO WELFARE

JAN 2 1941

Members of the state commission on the condition of the urban colored population of Illinois will hold public hearings in the city council chambers Friday and Saturday, the chairman, Senator William A. Wallace [D., Chicago], announced yesterday. Witnesses will be questioned concerning Negro conditions of employment, housing, health, education and civil rights, Wallace said. Results of the coming hearings and others thruout the state will be incorporated in a report to the legislature.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Relief Clients Get $1,444,800 In Food Stamps

JAN 19 1941

Chicago relief recipients were issued $1,444,800 in food order stamps during the month of December, according to Ellsworth F. J. Reilly, local representative for the Surplus Marketing Administration. Of these, $481,600 in Blue Surplus Food stamps were provided by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. Blue Surplus Food stamp purchases represent an addition to what was spent for food by relief recipients before the inauguration of the Food Stamp Plan in Chicago in August, 1940. A large part of these Blue Surplus Food stamps purchased farm products of the Chicago area, according to recent studies of blue stamp purchasing habits. Approximately 18 per cent, $86,000, was spent for butter; 15 per cent, $72,000, for eggs; 11 per cent, $53,000, for fresh vegetables.

Reports show that Blue Surplus Food stamp issues for the entire nation for the month of November were nearly $6,000,000. For the nation as a whole, the total value of all commodities purchased with blue stamps during the five-month period, July 1, 1940, to November 30, 1940 was 38 per cent greater than the total value of blue stamp purchases during the entire fiscal year of 1939 to 1940. November purchases amounted to 35 per cent more than the average for the previous four months.

Spending habits of blue stamp users for the entire country vary somewhat from those indicated for the Chicago area. 15 per cent of the total was spent for butter, 12 per cent for eggs, 14 per cent for cereals, 14 per cent for vegetables, 16 per cent for fruits, 23 per cent for pork, 5 per cent for pork lard. Among surplus food items, this means the purchase of 938,000 dozens of eggs, 841,000 pounds of butter and 15,000,000 pounds of dry beans, fresh vegetables and potatoes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Wells Homes To House 1,662 Families

JAN 18 1941

To Open Windy City Development In Near Future

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The largest low-rent housing development for Negroes in the world will receive its first tenants this month. In Chicago workmen are now putting finishes touches on the first completed houses of the Ida B. Wells Homes which are being built with United States Housing Authority funds.

Soon trucks and vans loaded with furniture will begin the job of moving 1,662 families from their old homes in the hemmed-in so-called "black belt" of the nation's second largest city to the site of the new project—an area of about 11 city blocks.

The neat houses in simple modern style—there are 125 separate structures in the huge development—will provide homes for thousands of people who are now forced to live in one of the worst slum areas of the country.

JAN 18 1941

SITUATION GRAVE

The Chicago "black belt" is a narrow area stretching southward from the Loop. In it live some 200,000 Negroes, 50,000 more than experts say the area could adequately house. Every year the situation has become worse since the Negro population is growing and at the same time business and commercial enterprises have been taking over property in the area formerly used for residential purposes. "Negro housing," according to Horace R. Cayton writing in the magazine Social Action, "is the number one explosive in the city of Chicago."

Although Negroes form Chicago's lowest income group, the rentals they must pay in the congested "black belt" homes are considerably higher, comparatively, than those that must be paid by members of other racial groups. In the USHA project the average rent will be $14.08 a month.

WELL LOCATED

The development, built by the Chicago Housing Authority at a cost of $8,681,000 of which 90 per cent represents a USHA loan, is conveniently located near transportation lines, churches, and schools. The site itself is landscaped and provides recreational facilities and in addition it adjoins two parks.

The project bears the name of Mrs. Ida B. Wells, crusading editor and educator—one of the nation's first Negro women journalists.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Belated Action

MAR 16 1941

THE owners of a building where three persons recently lost their lives as a result of violations of city health ordinances were given a fine of $200 each by the Municipal Court. That sum was little enough to pay for the lives of human beings who went to their deaths because the laws of our city were unenforced. But many hundred landlords will pay considerably less than that sum to continue their instruments of death, crime and disease in the nature of condemnable kitchenettes and houses that exist although they are, by all the laws and reason, untenable. The crimes of these landlords will cause many persons to suffer a living death induced by living in rat-infested places inimical to their health.

It is, therefore, indeed unfortunate that our Health department which is operated ostensibly for the purpose of promoting the health of the citizens of this city does not act until death comes. It is a matter of common knowledge that many buildings are being operated in direct violation to the health regulations. The Board of Health has the duty of enforcing these regulations and when it fails to do so it becomes a party to whatever evil that results from its failure to act. It becomes a party to act with those forces that are pursuing a policy inconsistent to the health of the people of the Southside for the purpose of increasing the wealth of those who deal in these instruments of death, crime and disease.

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Average Income $15.

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Christian Recorder
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XXX
66a-1941

ILLINOIS

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Work Is Recipe for Long Life

(Story on page 1.)

DEC 28 1941



DEC 28 1941

Mrs. Nany Merriman, 5808 South Michigan avenue, who celebrated her 100th birthday recently, is just 98½ years older than her great-granddaughter, Ida Mae Murphy, who lives with her. Mrs. Merriman attributes her good health to a long life of hard work. [TRIBUNE Photo.]

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes To Have 41% Of Chicago's Low-Cost Housing

JAN 18 1941

CHICAGO,—(ANP)— With the completion of Chicago's Ida B. Wells Homes, the low cost housing project in Chicago, which will be chiefly occupied by colored people, these 1707 apartments will comprise 41 per cent of the apartment units operated by the Chicago Housing Authority was the statement made by Oscar C. Brown, the project manager last week. The other housing projects have not been located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

Mr. Brown also announced that Chairman Joseph W. McCarthy and vice-chairman Robert R. Taylor, were leaving for Washington, this week, in an effort to secure some of the $90,000,000 which the U. S. housing authority has currently available, for additional housing in Chicago.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

LYNCH MODEL COMMUNITY CELEBRATES VOTE VICTORY

Approximately seventy-five citizens, most of them residents in the area bounded by 43rd, 47th, Michigan and South Parkway, commonly known as the John R. Lynch Model Community held a Shop Friday evening. The occasion was the celebration of the Council's victory at the polls in November when three precincts, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the third ward were voted dry. This was a part of the community's campaign to improve neighborhood conditions started about a year ago. The movement was stimulated by the Civic Department of the Chicago Urban League which is attempting to demonstrate that small areas can gain sufficient social control to make them desirable residential areas which will satisfy conditions for securing mortgage loans. By voting the 17th precinct dry the community rid itself of two of the most notorious and disturbing taverns on the south side.

Mr. Lane presided and the first speaker, A. L. Foster, traced the growth of the idea from the very beginning. He praised Alderman Benjamin A. Grant, Ward Committeeman Edward M. Sneed and Precinct Captain Dr. J. Kenneth Titus for their help. "When the Model Community Council decided to rid itself of these taverns which were causing so much trouble it was freely predicted that the political leaders would not cooperate," Foster said. "As a matter of fact," he continued, "had it not been for the announced approval of Alderman Grant and Committeeman Sneed and the active campaigning of Precinct Captain Titus, we would not be celebrating a victory tonight."

Alderman Grant and A. G. F. Sims, ward superintendent of streets and alleys in which the precincts lie, spoke briefly and after complimenting the Council for its excellent work, pledged again their fullest cooperation and support.

Rev. E. W. Whitesel, professor in the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary was the principal speaker and discussed the scientific and moral aspects of the liquor situation. The Rev. Mrs. Martha Trimble who assisted the Council in its campaign, spoke of her experiences in working with the group and introduced officials of the Anti Saloon League who were present. R. D. Dexheimer, president of the Illinois Council of the Anti Saloon League, Mrs. Katherire Waugh McCulloch of Evanstin and Rev. A. B. Pugh.

Miss Kathryn Johnson, militant president of the John R. Lynch Council, whose windows were repeatedly smashed and whose life was constantly threatened, was the guest of honor and was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Miss Johnson told of the difficulties which the Council had encountered in its fight against bad conditions and described the progress which had been made in beautifying the community as well as in ridding it of undesirable citizens and conditions. Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League in Chicago to assist in mapping out plans for an intensive campaign to make new work opportunities, made brief remarks and praised Chicago for its fighting spirit.

Among those present were Mr and Mrs. John Black, George Currie, Mrs. Gertrude Crenshaw, Rev. Matthew Clair, Mrs. May Currie Caswell W. Crews, Mr. and Mrs. H. Creaton, Rev. R. H. Davis, Mrs. Harry Deas, C. E. Forte, Mrs. Elizabeth Granderson Pearl Henderson, Mrs. Anna Jones, Attorney and Mrs. McHenry Kemp, Miss Jeanette Lewis, Howard Shaw, N. Nuby, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Rayford, Mr. Paul Thurlow, Attorney who helped in the legal phase of the campaign; Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Trice and many others whose names the reporters were urable to secure.

Miss Eva Thomas played the piano throughout the dinner and for community singing. Ushers were Miss Lois Del Rui and Miss Charlotte Rogers.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

For Rent

APR 6 - 1941

THE fight for better housing for colored people in Chicago is showing commendable results. Already greedy landlords are beginning to exhibit a bit of nervousness over the fact that with the new units opened for Negroes in the Ida Wells Housing project and in the Hansberry area the exorbitant profits gained from the rents will disappear. As a matter of fact they see the handwriting on the wall and are beginning to renew that business practice that is so valuable but which become a lost art on Chicago's southside—competition. They will begin to make repairs on their property when they find that their tenants do have other places to move. They will begin to reduce their rents when they see other apartments are vacant and available at lower rentals than their own. They will offer other inducements. It is simply the law of supply and demand working.

APR 6 - 1941

This time it is on the side of the poor man. When the demand was great and the supply of decent apartments small, landlords charged what they wanted to for their apartments and there was nothing tenants could do but fret and pay. Now, from the number of "for rent" signs that may be seen in apartments that are already vacant there seems to be for the tenant an alternative. With the increasing supply it is highly probable that the tenant will see the fruits of protests and the herculean efforts that were made by the N. A. A. C. P. and others toward the abolition of the restrictive covenants in the area bounded by 60th and 63rd streets, Cottage Grove and South Parkway.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SUGGESTS REMEDIES FOR CHICAGO HOUSING

APR 29 1941

More Funds Sought To Relieve Congestion

APR 29 1941

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Mayor Kelly and the city council are called upon to request more federal funds and to ask private realty companies to build new dwellings and rehabilitate others for the relief of the serious Southside housing shortage, in a report turned over to the council last week by a special subcommittee headed by Ald. Earl B. Dickerson of the second ward.

A study of the problem was ordered because of the lack of living quarters for Negro residents. This shortage, which produces poor health conditions and increased juvenile deliquency, is considered a problem affecting the city as a whole.

APR 29 1941

The new Ida B. Wells project into which tenants have been moving for several weeks as well as two other smaller projects planned by the Chicago Housing authority "will only slightly relieve the shortage," the report sets forth. At least 10,000 new units are needed before there will be a noticeable improvement, it was pointed out. The Wells project will care for 1,662 families but this is "only a third" of the number previously occupying the same site.

Because private industry cannot construct and maintain homes for low-income groups profitably and since USHA funds are exhausted, the committee recommends that the mayor and city council petition congress "to appropriate sufficient funds that the government program of slum clearance and low-rent housing and rehabilitation may go forward."

For middle-income families, those receiving between $1,500 and $2,500 annually, private industry and the FHA could profitably build homes, says Ald. Dickerson's committee. Private capital alone should be able to supply homes for Negroes in the higher income brackets, the report says, urging that organized groups of realtors be called upon to make a study of available properties with a view toward providing funds for the purchase and sale or rent of such premises to persons of the middle-income group. It was also asked that the FHA be petitioned to extend its policy of making loans to the Negro community.

"Much of the property occupied by Negroes could be rehabilitated without an excessive outlay of funds," the report says. "Many of the buildings, though old, are structurally sound. But, in spite of the efforts of organizations like the Chicago Urban league, the owners refuse to change the present profitable habit of renting the buildings as they are. In fact, property owners' associations are currently rehabilitating property on the margins of the Negro community in the Kenwood area and flagrantly advertising that such homes are 'for white only.'"

APR 29 1941

"It has been suggested that private corporations acquire these properties and institute a program of rehabilitation with the assistance of the Federal Housing authority. This agency has indicated its willingness to help. The Chicago Housing authority also has the power to acquire properties with public funds to rehabilitate and operate them. Tax-delinquent properties could be placed in receivership for this purpose. We recommend that sufficient money to acquire and operate properties be appropriated by the city council."

APR 29 1941

Pointing out that there must be strict enforcement of zoning, sanitary, fire and building laws, if housing conditions among Negroes are to be improved, the subcommittee asks that enough persons be employed to insure their enforcement, coordination of such agencies under one administrative head, clarification of the city's housing laws, creation of a Chicago department of housing with a commissioner, and investigation by the state legislature of the possibility of "constructing a comprehensive multiple-dwelling law such as at present is in force in New York."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Push Drive Against Gouging Landlords

APR 27 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Stirred by the opening of the Ida B. Wells homes and the promise of other slum-clearance projects for Negroes, Southside citizens this week renewed their efforts to block the raising of rents by absentee, gouging landlords who seize upon every opportunity to increase rental rates in colored districts.

The latest case to attract wide local attention is that of Clifford Blount who operates a news agency and personal service bureau inside the 58th Street "L" station. Located there for nine years, Blount has been paying $15 a month rental, but received notice that his rent has been raised to $75 a month.

As a result of an accident 22 years ago, Blount suffered the loss of both hands, but despite this handicap acquired a good education, made a livelihood for himself and his business has provided jobs for two other persons. Relating his experience with the rental agents, Blount said:

"I have been living in Illinois, for the past 12 years, and have been conducting a business inside of 58th Street L station for nine years.

APR 27 1941

Although I have neither hand and haven't had for 21 years, I have always wanted to make my own way in the world and not be dependent upon the state or any other charitable institution. I have never had a job, and could never get one on account of my physical handicap, although I have a fairly good education.

"Now that I have created and built up a business here on the Southside, in my own neighborhood, off my own people, to the extent of being able to live out of it, and also give one or two others an opportunity to earn a living, the Union News company, a corporation out of New York City, have raised my rent from $15 per month to $75 per month. This unfair demand is unjust, as it automatically forces me out of business, a job, and the opportunity of a livelihood for myself and two other persons. These same people who are forcing me out of business will not give me a job."

66a-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MANAGER OF INDIANAPOLIS HOUSING PROJECT RECEIVES FRATERNITY'S HIGHEST AWARD

JAN 3 - 1941

Honor Bestowed at Sunday Worship Service By James E. Scott, Grand Polemarch From Washington, D. C.

Lionel F. Artis, manager of the low-cost housing project in Indianapolis who for 17 years was editor of the Kappa Journal, was awarded the Laurel Wreath of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity at the worship service Sunday morning, Dec. 29, at the Paseo Baptist church.

Mr. Artis was the eighth outstanding Kappa man to receive this highest honor of the fraternity.

The recipient received the award from Atty. James E. Scott, Washington, grand polemarch of the fraternity.

The presentation of the Laurel Wreath was one of the highlights of the thirtieth annual Kappa Alpha Psi convention which opened in Kansas City Saturday, Dec. 28, at the Municipal auditorium. The sessions ended Tuesday, Dec. 31.

In the audience when Mr. Artis received the laurel wreath were two other holders of the wreath: Attorney Armond W. Scott of Washington and J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago.

Four past polemarchs are attending the convention here: W. Ellis Stewart, Chicago; Earl B. Dickerson; J. Jerome Peters, Tuskegee and Theophilus Mann, Chicago.

The Kappa convention room was on the fifth floor of the auditorium. Grand chapter officials present were:

James E. Scott, Washington, grand polemarch; Louie F. Orr, East St. Louis, grand vice polemarch; John W. Brewer, Los Angeles, junior grand vice polemarch; J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago, grand keeper of records and exchequer; Elisha Scott, Topeka, Kas., grand strategus; James Gleason, Jefferson City, Mo., grand lieutenant strategus; Elder W. Diggs, Indianapolis, grand historian.

Members of the grand board of directors are: James E. Scott, A. A. Reid, Atlanta; Oliver W. Crump, Marshall, Texas; Wendell M. Lucas, Washington; J. Ernest Wilkins, Guy L. Grant, Indianapolis. Editor of THE JOURNAL is G. James Fleming of Philadelphia.

In addition to the regular grand chapter officers, the following committee chairmen are R. J. Reynolds, Topeka, Guide Right commission; W. Robert Ming Jr., Washington, national problems committee; C. Leon Wilson, Chicago, achievement commission; Thester Coleman, Institute, W. Va., scholarship commission; W. Ellis Stewart, Chicago, housing commission; J. Jerome Peters, Tuskegee, committee on laurel wreath; Joseph E. Snowden, Chicago, committee on amendments; William J. Madison, Washington, committee on Scroller club activities; W. Henry Greene, Washington, committee on inter-fraternal cooperation; Benjaman L. Goode, committee on transportation.

Grand Polemarch Scott delivered a radio broadcast Saturday afternoon over station WDAF.

The annual election of officers was scheduled for Tuesday evening. Attorney Scott has announced his candidacy for a third term. The prediction is that he will win over the several candidates from the Middlewest.

The Kappa banquet was held on Monday night at the auditorium.

Carl R. Johnson, Kappa convention chairman, was master of ceremonies at the worship service.

He introduced to the audience Kappa men who are serving in legislative and administrative positions throughout the country. Among those introduced were Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; John Adams, member of the Nebraska legislature; Augustus L. Parker, Cleveland alderman; Louis H. Mellinger, attorney in the department of justice for 15 years; Frank Summers, member of the Illinois attorney general's office

INDIANA

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

First, Negroes Protest Against White Housing Project; Now, Whites Object To Location of New Unit for Colored

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—(ANP).—A few weeks ago Negro citizens of this city united to prevent condemnation of their home-sites for a white housing project. Tuesday a group of white citizens joined in petitioning city authorities against location of a project for Negroes in a section predominantly occupied by whites.

AUG 5 1941

Floyd County Commissioner Herbert C. Fleischer, who remained discreetly silent while Negro citizens waged their fight, waxed voluble as one of the leaders among the white petitioners. Stating that he had "nothing against Negroes" and that he felt those living in the West Union neighborhood "are of good class," nevertheless, he does not "want to see such a project interfere with conditions as they now exist."

Another leader of the white committee, George Canter, who likewise was silent while Negro property was being condemned for a white project, said that location of the government housing project as proposed by the housing agency "would definitely establish our neighborhood as Negro," with a resulting reduction of the value of his and surrounding properties. Canter professed to be in favor of the project for Negroes, but under certain conditions favorable only to the whites.

Several of the petitioners insisted that the housing authority should have conducted for them that which was not for Negroes regarding the location of the white's project, namely, a survey to determine what damage might result to property-owners.

66a-1941

KENTUCKY

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

National Recreation Association's Bureau Of Colored Work To Meet In Louisville, Ky.

MAR 22 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—In the plan for the Beecher Terrace Low-rent Housing Project, available to colored tenants in Louisville, Ky. there has been wisely included a community facility designed to provide space for recreation and other services. The building is to house a regular program of community recreation activities. James Cayce, supervisor of colored recreation programs under the city's Division of Recreation, has announced that the National Recreation Association, Bureau of Colored Work, is to hold its usual annual area conference on recreation for the workers among colored citizens in the Beecher Terrace Community Building, Louisville, April 27th to 29th.

The meeting invites and welcomes the attendance of directors of community recreation centers, supervisors, specialists in community drama music, and specific activities of recreation departments and centers in various communities promoting recreation programs and opportunities available to colored groups.

MAR 22 1941

Ernest T. Atwell national field director of the bureau, states. "This year, with morale-building projects based so largely nn the right sort of recreation guidance, the meeting of recreation workers is of deeper significance. The coming sessions on recreation in Louisville will involve discussion not only of recreation under normal conditions but also what recreation is expected to provide in our national defense program. This will likely be a factor in an increased atttendance."

The locol recreation staff, and other social work agency leaders are already at work on arrangements. The discussions of the outlined topics are open to all accredited delegates, and the topics will be presented by experienced leaders actually engaged in phases of recreation programs in the many cities with which they may be identified. While many recreation centers and agencies in small and large cities will be represented, a substantial number of the delegates will represent public agencies out of the more than one hundred and fifty cities served by the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association through field service emanating from its headquarters at 315 Fourth avenue, New York City. A number of workers from agencies promoted or supported by the Federal program and allied to recreation projects have arranged to be present.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMUNITY CHEST ALLOCATES FUNDS TO NEGRO AGENCIES

MAR 22 1941

NEW ORLEANS, March 20—Distribution of appropriations for the numerous agencies supported by the New Orleans Community Chest, was announced this week with large sums allocated to those agencies dedicated to the aid of Negroes in the city. Appropriations listed for Negro agencies for the year, 1941, included Flint-Goodridge hospital, $9,000; the Gaudet Normal and Industrial School, $2,771; Isabella Hume Community Center, $1,749; Lafon Catholic Old Folks' home, $4,529; Lafon Home for Boys, $8,742; Lafon Protestant Old Folks' home, $3,009.60; People's A. M. Community Center, $4,583.42; St. John's Bercham's Asylum, $7,837; Y.M.C.A. (Dryades Street branch), $4,500; Y.W.C.A., (Canal Street branch), $5,530.40.

Prof. V. C. Thornton, principal of the Albert Wicker Elementary School, was chairman of the Colored Division during the drive for funds in the month of November.

Minden, La. Tribune
April 1, 1941

Morrison Talks To Negroes At Training School

Community center and park, day nursery, recreation facilities, improved housing conditions and oil or paved streets are the foremost needs of the colored population of Minden, various negroes declared when asked of their needs by R. C. Morrison, director of the Town Institute, here last week.

Morrison conducted a meeting for the negroes at the Webster parish training school on Thursday afternoon.

A program of music by quartets, trios and a choir was furnished by students of the training school for the audience which gathered to hear Morrison speak. J. E. Pitcher, superintendent of parish schools, and a number of local citizens attended the meeting at the school.

Morrison complimented the negroes on their music, which he declared was as "good as any music I have ever heard colored folks sing—and I have heard many groups sing." He suggested to the negroes that they stage a musical pageant.

He told the negroes that they could help in the town-building program by improviing their home grounds. Home industries as a means of livelihood were suggested. He told them of a group of Mississippi plantation negroes who made chenile bedspreads for additional income.

Morrison urged the negroes to form a community club, which would arouse community spirit and direct a program of improvement. He suggested they find a plot of land in their section which might be used for a community club building. Lumber from an old house could be used to construct the building, he stated.

J. L. Jones, principal of the colored school, thanked Morrison for his suggestions and thanked Town Institute leaders for considering the negroes in an improvement program.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$200,000 Housing Unit Planned For Southern Faculty

APR 28 1941

SCOTLANDVILLE, La.—(SNS)—A $200,000 housing unit, which will provide accommodations for 50 families of faculty members and employees of the university, will soon be erected on the campus of Southern university, it was announced last week by the office of the governor.

APR 28 1941

The unit, to be constructed by the Federal Housing Authority, will also serve as a training ground for prospective managers of housing projects which will soon rise at Lake Charles, Lafayette, Shreveport, Monroe, New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

In addition to the federal appropriation the state department of education will provide $5,000 for expansion of sewerage and water facilities under resolution adopted at the last meeting of the state

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Unsanitary Housing Conditions Here Grave

AUG 2 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Official real estate statistics disclosed this week that between 2,500 and 3,000 Negro dwelling units in New Orleans are completely without sanitary facilities. These places have no bathrooms, many of them have no running water and all of them are in the worst conditions.

It was also found that occupants of these houses pay from $15.00 to $25 per month rent, and landlords are very luctant to paint or repair these dillapidated dwellings, or install sanitary facilities. This is considered by local health authorities as one of the greatest contributors to high ill-health records, and mortality.

A rough estimate states that the Negro population of New Orleans, alone, could use at least four more housing projects similar to the ones already established. The four housing projects for Negroes, three of which are already in operation, have developed a great trend toward better living and improved health facilities, but the housing of approximately 3,000 families in these four projects has merely scratched the surface.

Tenants living in the projects pay from $9 to $25 a month rent for the best type of living conditions, whereas thousands of other tenants living in dilapidated flats pay from $15 to $25 a month for a "board and shingle."

Local organizations are planning a concerted move to rectify this situation by special appeal to local real estators and the city and state health departments. Other facts and data along these lines are being compiled by the New Orleans Press club, that will lead the fight for better housing and living conditions for Negroes in the now-income brackets.

AUG 2 5 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$200 Interest On Five Dollar Loan!

DEC 25 1941

MINDEN, La.—(S N S)—Talking about Ripley's "Believe It Or Not," here is one which makes Ripley's curious and startling facts pale into utter significance. The revelations are so startling that they beggar description. But, according to widespread reports, this is but one of many cases typical of what is generally practiced on ignorant, poverty-stricken Negroes in many Southern sections.

The sordid and incredible facts follow:

Charges of demanding and collecting exorbitant interest rates for sums of money loaned to Negro mill employes of the Southern Kraft paper mill near Springhill, in violation of the Louisiana Small Loan Act, have been filed against Kenth Hicks of Cotton Valley and Hick Russell of Cullen. The charges were filed by District Attorney G. K. Kitchens.

While only one crew at the mill was questioned in the investigation, District Attorney Kitchens said he had discovered strong evidence to support the belief that "the practice of charging exorbitant interect rates on small loans is a general among colored employes at the paper mill" was widespread.

One case at point, that of Major Harris, Negro mill employee, and which is typical of the widespread practice in charging and collecting "exorbitant interest rates on small loans, was revealed in the bills of information filed in the case against Hicks and Russell"

In this particular case, the Negro mill worker, Major Harris, is alleged to have borrowed $5 from agreement that he (Harris) was to pay an interest rate of $1.25 per week. Harris lived up to the contract, he said.

DEC 29 1941

Harris stated that Russell informed him on November 22, 1941, that he (Harris) still owend him (Russell) $23.50 on the $5 loan made in January, 1939.

Counting the $23.50 which Russell allegedly claims Harris still owes him makes the $5 loan increase exactly 470 per cent, notwithstanding the $200 paid on interest on the loan.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

State FHA Head Would Deny Homes to Workers Who Are Willing, Able to Buy

By Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE

Although E. Lester Muller, State director of the Federal Housing Administration, has frowned on a proposed new housing development for Sparrows Point defense workers because "the colored market is a rental not a buying one," a survey by the AFRO reveals that many of these workers are willing and able to buy their homes.

The survey, resulting from Mr. Muller's assertion that "the colored market is a rental one and not buying market," indicated that more than half of the 800 persons interviewed in East Baltimore, Dundalk, Edgemere, Turners Station and Sparrows Point are ready to make a 10 per cent cash down payment on homes costing from $3,000 to $4,500.

Finds Housing "Deplorable"

The survey also revealed that the housing facilities in most of these areas is as deplorable as the conditions in Baltimore City. In a small settlement in Dundalk the writer found large families with as many as eight children living in four-room, one-story houses.

These houses looked as though a strong gust of wind would topple them over, or that a heavy rain storm would wash them far into the Chesapeake Bay. Modern facilities or conveniences like gas and indoor toilets are seemingly unknown.

The breadwinners in these families earn from $29 to $45 per week. Most of them say they are tired of living in shanties and would welcome an opportunity to better their condition.

Cash All for Whites?

Records reveal that so far this year the administration has mortgaged practically 75 per cent of the $24,000,000 or more invested in new single and row houses, group dwellings and apartments.

The new private construction program has created a boom which in the opinion of builders and contractors is twice that of any comparable period in more than ten years. But, this building program is for whites alone and not colored persons, who also are defense workers.

Aware of the acute need for privately-owned homes for colored defense workers, the North Point Estates, Inc., a $40,000 corporation, sought and received an option on a 100-acre tract of land in Baltimore County.

Near Sparrows Point

The proposed settlement is situated on North Point Road, a few miles south of the Philadelphia Road, and is about two miles from the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company which hires approximately 6,000 colored workers.

Opposed by Whites

The project, incidentally, is placed between two recently-built white settlements. Some of the North Point Road white residents are reportedly opposed to the project and have been reputedly holding protest meetings in the nearby plant of W. S. T. J. Kurdle Company, manufacturers of Esskay meat products.

William Schluderberg, president of the company, told a reporter that, although his company had agreed to the use of the office for the meetings, the objections to the project were those of 1500 persons and not his. He further contended that the company had nothing to do with the meetings.

In the meantime, however, colored defense workers who are making good money are still compelled to live in hovels and huts.

For example, take Shirley and Mrs. Ringoldia Ransome, who live in a four-room shack on Norris Lane and Cottage Road in Dundalk. Mr. Ransome, who earns on an average of $30 a week, and his wife squeeze themselves into their one-story wooden home along with eight children ranging in age from twelve months to 8 years.

Another Striking Example

Then there's Fred and Mrs. Francis Coles and their thr children, who would like to mo into their own home. He ear $20 per week. Lancaster Hint makes $39 per week by workii nights at the Point. He, tc would like to move his family four out of their present ei vironment.

None of these homes has either gas or toilet facilities. Baths are taken in washtubs heated over coal-oil stoves, and the outhouses are placed on a far corner of the property.

Edgemere Conditions Similar

The Edgemere settlement, al situated near the proposed pro ect, is little more than a one-ro community with about fifty hou es strung along both sides of tl dirt road. The men here also wo at Sparrows Point and, thou many of them own their home others rent and would like purchase their own.

Many of the East Baltimore ar Turners Station families wou like to and are willing to bu their own homes, the surve showed. The same condition w found in Sparrows Point whe most of the residents are livin in houses built and owned by th Bethlehem Steel Company.

Visitor



MISS ELLEN PROUT,
of Providence, R.I., who is visiting her brother, George Prout, in Baltimore.

66a-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

2,000 NEGRO RESIDENTS ASK VOTE ON ISSUE

MAR 15 1941

Rural Settlers Motivated By Necessity For Their Community Safety

DETROIT. — A question which has been bobbing up for several years, only to be submerged under an avalanche of opposition, has cropped up again and this time seems to have gathered greater strength than on previous occasions.

Out in Royal Oak Township, in the unincorporated area lying north of the Eight Mile Road just west of the city limits of Ferndale, there is a movement afoot, which, if successful, will give Michigan its first all-Negro city.

Petitions signed by registered voters have been presented to the Oakland Board of Supervisors asking that a special election be called as soon as possible on a proposal to incorporate as a city. The committee on boundaries of cities and villages is expected to make its first report at the first meeting after the election next month.

The district in question has an area of three-quarters of a square mile, bounded on the south by Eight Mile Road, the north by North End Road, the east by the westerly limits of Ferndale and Scotia Road on the west. Within its borders live a little more than 3,000 members of the Race—men, women and children. The registered vote totals 730. There is not a single white family within its borders.

The petitions asking for an election were presented to the Board of Supervisors by Robert Scott, representing the Eight Mile Road Community club, Inc., the organization sponsoring the move for incorporation of a city. Last Tuesday, Scott explained some of the reasons his organization wants to break away from Royal Oak Township and form a separate municipality.

"The district is virtually without police or fire protection of any kind," Scott declared. "Royal Oak Township fire and police headquarters are located four miles away and when we have a fire here the houses or whatever may be on fire usually burns down before help can arrive."

MAR 15 1941

There was a fire in the comunity last fall and three small children were burned to death before the arrival of the fire department.

Scott said that four persons had been burned to death in the district within the past three months.

"So far as police protection is concerned, there simply isn't any," he continued. "We haven't even a deputy sheriff within the district."

Scott said the backers of the plan to incorporate have other plans to improve the community but thought it inadvisable to elaborate on these at the present time.

"We plan to have a commission and city manager form of government," he said.

It was in this community that parents struck and refused to send their children to the Grant school until over-crowded conditions had been remedied. The parents kept the children out of school for three weeks before they were able to win their fight.

MAR 15 1941

The parents had asked that the students in the lower classes, where the congestion occurred, be transferred to the Jefferson school, just four blocks north. This was objected to by the Board of Education on the grounds that an infiltration of Race pupils at Jefferson would provoke racial disturbances.

The first move to incorporate the district into a separate municipality was launched several years ago, but was fought down by a strong and obdurate opposition.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HIT EFFECTIVE BLOW AT RENT HOG PRACTICES

NOV 1 1941

Sentenced To 60 Days For Ignoring Orders From City's Health Dept.

DETROIT — One of the strongest blows against deplorable housing conditions in the so-called slum area was struck last week when Traffic Judge Thomas F. Maher sentenced Joseph Sarnoff, stooped and aged white landlord, to 60 days in the Detroit House of Correction on each of two nuisance counts brought against him by the health department and the department of building and safety engineering.

Miss Edith Weinstein, stepdaughter of Sarnoff and his assistant in the management of the many houses he rents to Race tenants, was fined $150 on one count by the court.

Two charges against Miss Weinstein were discussed and one against Sarnoff. Sarnoff was found guilty on 19 other counts but sentence was suspended.

In addition to the 60-day jail sentence, Judge Maher imposed a year's probation on Sarnoff and ordered him to repair two of his dwellings as a condition of the probation.

Padlock proceedings against some of the Sarnoff dwellings was suggested by Judge Maher. Charging that Sarnoff received as high as $75 a month from three families in the buildings, Judge Maher said he would request the City Corporation Counsel's office to start immediate action.

NOV 1 1941

During the progress of Sarnoff's trial, Judge Maher made a personal tour of some of the dwellings the defendant was renting, which it was charged were infested with vermin, had leaky roofs, caved-in floors and bad plumbing. The court said some of the buildings were so dilapidated that proper repair would be impossible.

The single and multiple dwelling places which Judge Maher suggested be closed, and whose leaking roofs, crumbling interiors, unsafe stairways and bad plumbing formed the basis of 24 separate charges.

It is the third time Sarnoff has been convicted. Besides the fine, he was sentenced 18 months ago to 90 days in the Detroit House of Correction. After serving 10 days, he was released on an appeal from his conviction, which is still pending in the state supreme court.

It is the second time Miss Weinstein was found guilty of such a charge. After conviction by a jury a year ago, along with Sarnoff, she was fined $150.

66a-1941

MISSISSIPPI

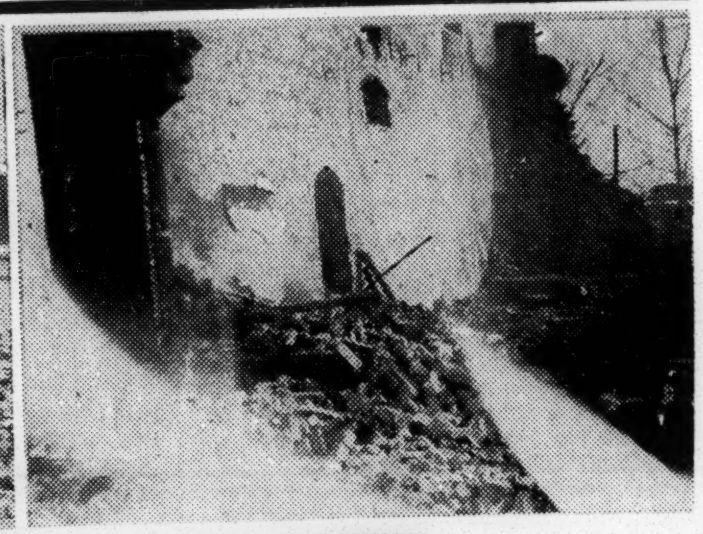
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE SWEEPS MOUND BAYOU'S BUSINESS CENTER CAUSING $50,000 DAMAGES

JAN 18 1941 JAN 18 1941 JAN 18 1941 JAN 18 1941













Mound Bayou, all-Negro town in Mississippi, suffered a $50,000 fire last week in the heart of its thriving business center. Above, are scenes from Mound Bayou, where already plans are under way to rebuild most of the destroyed buildings. Top left: man is holding a few coins he saved from fire. Mayor B. A. Green in next photo has started an investigation, announced at the same time that a modern fire department building will be erected as soon as possible. Citizens talk with Mayor Green at scene of ruins. Left to right: J. F. Huddleson, W. D. Anderson, James H. Purdy, Jr., C. B. Johnson, Jesse Daniels and Lee W. Riley of The Pittsburgh Courier. The wall shown in the next photo is the south end of a building. This wall prevented fire from spreading to railroad station nearby. Far right, a thriving drug store, owned by a Negro, once occupied this spot. Fire demolished it.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

J. D. ROCKEFELLER III TOURS IN MISSISSIPP

FEB 20 1941

Group Is Studying Negro Education In South

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Feb. 19.—The Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Foundation, one of the largest philanthropic organizations in the Nation, visited Clarksdale Wednesday, making an inspection tour of schools of this county, and taking special interest in the Coahoma County Agricultural School for negroes here.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, New York, second largest banking house in America; John D. Rockefeller III, scion of one of the richest families in the Nation, and Jackson Davis, superintendent of education of New York City, were among the group of six directors appearing here.

They were accompanied by P. A. Eason, superintendent of negro education in Mississippi. Clarence Dorman, dean of the School of Agriculture of Mississippi State College, met the group here and accompanied it on the tour. Dan F. Crumpton, Coahoma County superintendent of education, guided the Board of Directors on the tour of this county.

FEB 20 1941

A Mr. Meyers, dean of the School of Education of Cornell University, was the fourth member of the board which appeared here Tuesday night. The group is in charge of millions of dollars of funds for philanthropic purposes.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Mississippi Gets $1,650,000 Rural Housing Money

MAR 7 - 1941

(The Associated Press)

Washington, March 6. — The United States housing authority has notified the Mississippi congressional delegation of the earmarking of $1,650,000 of funds available from previous appropriations for rural housing projects in 33 counties.

Authority officials said the money would be released to counties in the amount of $50,000 each, as project applications are perfected in the following counties: Alcorn, Tishomingo, Benton, Oktibbeha, Tate, Panola, Lafayette, Union, Yalobusha, Coahoma, Pontotoc, Calhoun, Montgomery, Neshoba, Tippah, Scott, Newton Lauderdale, Smith, Simpson, Covington, Jones, Lamar, Forrest Perry, Madison, Hinds, Claiborne Jefferson, Copiah, Lincoln, Franklin and Amite.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennesse

NEGROES BURN TO DEATH

DEC 30 1940

Kemper County Family of Six Dies In Home Near Daleville

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 30.—Six negroes—a man, his wife and four children—burned to death in their two-room frame home, about a mile northeast of Daleville, just across the Kemper County line, Monday night. Sheriff L. V. McDonald of DeKalb, Kemper County, is investigating.

The dead: Woodrow Brown, 23; Annie Louise Brown, 23, his wife, and Robert Lee Brown, five; a girl, four; another boy, two, and a baby, three months.

The bodies were not found until the ruins of the home were inspected early Tuesday morning. All six victims were found in their beds, all so badly burned that they hardly could be recognized by neighbors.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$30,000 BLAZE HITS MD. BAYOU

JAN 1
JAN 10 1941

By JAMES H. PURDY, JR.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—A fire of unknown orgin striking here early Monday morning between 2:30 a. m. completely destroyed about two-thirds of the business section of this all-Negro town. Flames completely devoured eight of the stores located on the main highway, and did about $30,000 damages.

"The fire apparently started in the rear of J. W. Casey's store, and had gained considerable headway when discovered by Casey," according to B. A. Green, mayor of the town. Mayor Green continued; "The fire started about 2:30 or 3:00 a. m. when all residents of the city were asleep. The blaze was fanned by a high wind and the frame structures were quickly turned into an inferno. Help was summoned from Cleveland, Miss. It did not arrive in time to save the burning stores but their efforts probably save the destruction of the Y. M. and V. Railroad station just a few yards south of the scene."

THREE ESCAPES DEATH

No one was injured in the disastrous blaze. More than a dozen men, women and children were ushered to safety by neighbors. Three men who were asleep in the Bolton building at the time of the blaze narrowly escaped death before the building was consumed. Those escaping were John Thomas, Johnny James and J. W. Casey.

Some of the establishments destroyed by the fire were Joe Gaitor's Poolroom, I. E. Edwards' store, known as Edwards Variety Store; Trammel's Cafe, Huddleston Grocery and Market; O. K. Food Store, Ruby's Cafe, Norman's Drug Store, Blue Heaven Cafe, Walker's Barber shop and Geneive Johnson's Cafe.

MAYOR GREEN TO PROBE BLAZE

An investigation into the $30,000 fire will be held by Mayor B. A. Green and officials of the Cleveland, Mississippi Fire department. As yet no one knows precisely where or how the fire started.

OWNERS ARE PLANNING REBUILDING

Plans for rebuilding are under way, according to Mayor Green, and the future building will have to be fire-proof. The debris is being cleared away and new material is being rushed to immediately start rebuilding of destroyed buildings.

A Volunteer Fire Company is being organized in an effort to prevent a similar occurrence. About $35,000 will be spent by the city for equipment, the laying of water mains and the erection of a fire department building all help will be volunteers and the most modern fire fighting apparatus will be purchased to fight future fires.

Citizens fo Mound Bayou are not discouraged by the disastrous blaze, but are doubling their efforts and looking forward to a brighter future in 1941 and beyond all things . . Fire Proof structures.

Laurel, Miss. Call
October 22, 1941

Negro Improvement and Social Service Work is Under Way

L. R. Hickman, president of the Negro Improvement and Social Service Work with headquarters in Hattiesburg, reports of the success and achievements of the new and extensive program, "Christian United Youth Movement", sponsored by the Negro Improvement and Social Service Work.

"The purpose of this work is to weave the strands of Christian motive and action into the growing fabric of the purposeful quest of youth, and to produce a better type of citizenship among the colored population of the South", he states. "We have been organizing groups in a number of counties, including Noxubee, Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Kemper, Lamar, Forrest, and Jones. We are at work at present in this county and are having large crowds each night. Cooperation of all Christian youth is needed."

Jackson, Miss., Daily Clarion Ledger
February 27, 1941

Negro 100 Club Closes Meetings Held In Jackson

The Committee of One Hundred closed its annual session at Jackson with an attendance of negro leaders representing every section of the state. The organization is non-political, undenominational but purely civic. It was launched at the close of the World's War by such sane leaders as the late Isiah T. Montgomery, Dr. D. W. Sherrod, and Rev. R. N. Jones, and a number of negroes who are still active in its promotion. The object has been and still is to work for the general improvement of the condition of the race and the state.

The program centered around the National Defense with emphasis on efficiency in health, agriculture, the church and the school, and securing through the right of petition whatever is needed to make the race prosperous and happy. Resolutions were adopted to this end and pledged anew loyalty to the country.

Prominent among those present and taking part in the discussions were: Revs. J. H. Taylor, N. H. Blackman, and A. L. Holland of Jackson, W. W. Blackburn, M. M. Hubert, Percy Greene, and B. B. Dansby of Jackson, A. J. Finch of Brandon, W. H. Holtzclaw, Utica, G. W. Williams and wife of Durant, G. M. McIntire, Vicksburg, Bradley and Huggins of Leakesville, G. E. Gray, Collins, E. B. Miller, Yazoo City, S. J. Buckley, Bay Springs, R. C. Lee, Lexington, and W. J. Price, Crystal Springs. Splendid and helpful addresses were made by the following white friends: Judge W. T. Horton, Dr. P. H. Easom, State Dept. of Education, and Mrs. McBride of the State Commission for the Blind.

Officers elected were: Chairman, J. E. Johnson, Prentiss; vice chairman, R. A. Scott, Jackson; ex. secretary, R. O. Hubert, Jackson and treasurer, M. C. Booze, Mound Bayou.

Laurel, Miss. Call
March 3, 1941

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE MAKE NEGROES MOVING INTO TRIANGLE HOMES HAPPIEST FOLK IN LAUREL

The tenants moving into the Triangle, the Negro project on South Fourth are the happiest people in town.

Thirty-four families are already there, and this week the Housing Authority selected fifty-four other families to move in at once. They were chosen from 300 applicants. All of them will probably not be able to move in. A partner in the move may back out, or paying rent in advance may demand more than the cash-in-hand. However, the long wating list will over-fill all vacancies. Every apartment will be taken as soon as the board acts upon the filed applications.

While the project was building the colored people seemed afraid of it. Grape-vine rumors were going round about strict landlords who inspected the houses weekly. Almost impossible conditions were quoted in these whispered reports. The rumors grew. Educational programs in schools and churches were believed to be necessary to sell the enterprise to the colored people. It looked as if the apartments might stand vacant for a while. Something changed the grape-vine whispers. Either the first families who moved in proved fears were groundless, or they dissipated themselves. Hundreds rushed to file application blanks before the first thirty-four families were admitted.

Live Hundred Years

"I'm pleased to death," a man told the rental office. "I never been in such a warm place. I feel I kin live a hundred years there."

Another Negro was so pleased with his prospective quarters that he wouldn't let his white friend rest until he inspected the gas circulator in the living-room, the shining kitchen and bathtub. All this before the Negro moved in.

"What ah likes best is the room," a plump brown housewife exclaimed. Then the dignity of being interviewed seem to overwhelm her. She twisted her apron and went on airily. "Ah'm thrilled to death over my kitchen and bathroom. Ah'm thrilled to death about going to have grass all round. They'd a-sowed it a-ready but it's wet. I didn't buy no furniture to move, but ah'm going git rugs next week. Ah'm shore easy about the children. Place to play and few cars going by this side of Fourth avenue. Ah likes all of it. Jes' fine! It costs more to live here but ah gits more out of life. My cooking stove is fine. Ah hopes ah never has to move!"

Other tenants say they are feeding their families with better eats because the stove cooks better. Moving from worn-out stoves and crowded shanties the transition seems as one put it, "Too good to be true, though it is true."

Given Stove Instruction

The gas range is the most popular convenience with the women, and the heat with the men. The maintenance man is busy showing tenants how to use the gas stove and the hot water heater. These gadgets are new to the Trianglers but they are learning fast.

The men are interested in gardens in the back yards, and are watching for the earliest planting moment to arrive. The lawns and park areas as are bare at present but they will be grassed as soon as possible. The playgrounds are open to the children but are not yet equipped with swings and play devices that will be set up later.

Bathrooms get more praise than might be expected from a brand new luxury. A colored man respected among the whites and with prestige among his own people, who has enjoyed a level of living above the average, has been telling his friends that he has had his first bath in a bathtub since moving into his new apartment.

Everywhere there is evidence of pride in the attractive surroundings, and a desire for improvement. A light-colored mother of small children announced firmly that she had to have new living room set and a breakfast set. Her husband works for a leading Laurel firm and doubtless can afford the new furniture. The women, too, are hoping to have flowers.

Some Need Furniture

The bare rooms, however, have pathos. These jolly brown folks who are so happy to move into new and better conditions did not leave poverty behind. In more than one bedroom there was absolutely nothing but a bed. Not a dresser, nor table, nor chair even. The bedclothes were clean, the hardwood floors neatly dusted. The new tenant exhibited the bare bedroom with a pride that was touching. There are few pieces of furniture in the living rooms—or anywhere.

Unused or old furniture cluttering Laurel attics and basements could be routed out by housewives doing spring cleaning and donated to these new homes. Paint and varnish would work wonders on these household cast-a-ways, and would bring good-will and comfort to scores of these humble citizens as they try out this better way of life.

The scrupulous cleanliness of every apartment, and the hearty chorus of "Shore going to keep it all as nice as when I move in," shows a practical appreciation of what the city and federal government has done for them.

Natchez, Miss. Democrat
April 8, 1941

NEGRO HOUSING UNIT TO BE INAUGURATED

BAT. N ROUGE, April 7—A $200,000 negro housing unit on the campus of Southern University, which will serve also as a training ground far managers of negro housing projects, will be inaugurated soon, the governor's office announced today

Jackson, Miss., News
September 7, 1941

First FHA Subdivision for Negroes



The construction above is in Homestead Heights, north of Woodrow Wilson Drive, the first FHA insured negro subdivision in Mississippi. Fifty homes will be built in the area, fifteen presently being under construction. J. C. McGee, president of Reid-McGee and Company, who are financing the project, reports he expects to see over a 100 homes started in the area within a few months. The homes have the same modern conveniences as other FHA insured homes.

Jackson, Miss., News
September 7, 1941

New FHA Homes Being Built For Negro Section

Jackson is seeing the first modern negro subdivision of FHA insured houses in the residential development in Homestead Heights, located north of Woodrow Wilson drive, where 15 of 50 homes to be constructed are already under way.

The project was explained this week with the announcement that 29 lots had been added for development purposes. This will divide the subdivision into Homestead Heights Nos. 1 and 2. Plat for the new subdivision was filed with the city this week, with applications for city sewerage, water, lights, gas lines, streets graveled and other improvements to begin at once. The project, to include over 14 acres, is the largest of its kind in the state. The homes to be built in the future will be on larger lots.

The houses to be built will have the same living comforts as houses being built throughout the country to be occupied by white residents including hardwood floors, modernistic electric and plumbing fixtures, built in features and other attractions. Each home has two bedrooms, large living room, kitchen and dinette.

"A number of years ago," J. C. McGee, president of Reid-McGee and Company, the financing firm of the subdivision, "when a movement was on foot in Jackson to build a 'slum clearance' project for the colored population, it was stated that Jackson's citizens would provide comfortable low cost houses at reasonable cash payment without the government contribution. This type of development is a further protection of slum clearance by the United States in Jackson. This is another advantage of Jackson taking the lead as the only city in the state, building through private capital, mass production low cost houses for the negro population in an exclusive, restricted residential district."

Mr. McGee said that in his opinion there would be 100 houses under construction in the section within the next few months.

Deputy Administrator of the federal housing of Washington, was most favorably impressed when making a personal inspection of the property, stating "these houses should sell as fast as completed. Developers are to be congratulated on this constructive project."

Houses are financed by Federal Housing Administration insured loans over a long period of years, with small cash payment, monthly installments, including interest, principal, taxes and insurance as low as $14.35 per month.

Boy, Aged 10, Wins New Play Lot for Children

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Kansas City has opened a new playground on what was formerly a dumping ground, and it is a personal triumph for 10-year-old Larry Stein.

For years residents of the section had petitioned city officials to clean up the corner lot and make a place for children to play, but nothing was done.

Last April Larry decided he would take a hand, and wrote a letter to City Manager L. P. Cookingham.

"I am 10 years old and I have been playing baseball with my friends in the street," he wrote. "The other day we were playing there and a policeman came by in a car, and he told us that we couldn't play in the street any more. Now we have no place to play.

"There is a large dump on Forty-third street. It is of no use right now. The children in my block thought that the city could build a playground on that spot and I'm asking you if you'll give my letter a thought and answer me."

A few days later Cookingham and other city officials sent a WPA crew to clean up the lot, and now there is a new ball diamond, a teeter-totter and volleyball courts for the children.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes Eligible To Attend State School for Blind

DEC 5 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Because of the Gaines case decision, Negroes have a right to attend the Missouri School for the Blind in St. Louis, unless Missouri provides separate facilities for the Negro blind.

This was the ruling Saturday, November 29, of the attorney general's office. The board of managers of the state school asked for an opinion on the admittance of Negroes.

The decision of the U. S. supreme court in the Gaines case was that the same facilities provided a white student must be provided for a Negro student within the boundaries of the state.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

CALLS SLUMS HERE WORST IN COUNTRY

DEC 12 1941

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Church Federation Monday night, the Rev. Clark W. Cummings, executive Secretary, called the slum areas of St. Louis "worst in America."

In his address, he said that housing conditions, especially in Negro distircts are so bad that they constitute "the worst slums in America." Water, he added, was at a premium and sanitary facilities almost non-existent, contributing to an environment in which "children do not have food to build strong bodies and they become slaves to disease."

He said that although a city ordinance prohibits outdoor toilets he estimated 9000 were in existence.

In referring to what he termed "rabid racial hatreds" existing even in the churches, he said he had found repeated evidence of discrimination against Negroes and Jews.

One of the reasons for the bad conditions, the Rev. Cummings said, was failure of 'many of the so-called better people" to vote. "When we learn to vote as Christians we will be able to put into office men and women who will make our city what it should be," he said. He explained that he did not intend criticism of the present city administration by this statement.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Social Service Workers To Study Negro in Defense

By J. ROBERT SMITH

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—The two most important issues facing the hundreds of Negro members attending the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work and Associate Groups convening here this week are National Defense and "Will the South succeed in getting the 1942 convention?"

The question of National Defense as it affects the Negro is expected to take up a major part of the program during the latter part of the week, and both white and Negro speakers are scheduled to deal with the subject, giving first hand information of discriminatory conditions in their respective areas and offering suggestions as remedies.

Negro Members Affected

Regarding the conference going South in 1942, should such be the case it would mean that the Negro members of the organization would not be able to enjoy its full facilities such as hotel accommodation, luncheon meetings, attending the president's ball and free participation otherwise.

Instead of the usual hundreds of Negro social workers who follow the meeting from place to place year after year in northern areas, only a mere handful, more so those residing in the South will register at the next conference if taken below the Mason-Dixon Line, is the concensus of many here.

From reliable sources, the Star-News learned that the conference went on record years ago as being unwilling to convene in any city that practiced discrimination, jim-crowism and segregation and would tend to embarass its members in any manner.

The City of New Orleans supported by the Chamber of Commerce has been in the market for the conference for the past few years and from all indications is prepared to make another bid, Friday, but how much nearer it will be towards being successful is still a matter of grave doubt among northern delegates.

Admits Discrimination.

Speaking before the convention, Monday, Dr. Will Alexander of the Office of Production Management admitted that large industrial firms with defense contracts have in many instances adopted discriminatory attitudes toward Negro workers. He pointed out that other minority groups also suffer, these being Jews, Italians and other workers from various alien countries.

"Racial and national lines of discrimination have remained damaging bottlenecks in the utilization of America's abor strength," he decared. "Here is a situation in which, for the sake of the Nation, we must examine our souls," he said.

"Negroes with necessary skills are still denied employment by most companies. Specifications as to national origin are tending to reach alarming proportions, especially in the industrial areas where aliens are most numerous and where skilled labor regional specifications indicate the purely arbitrary nature of these restrictions," he continued.

Advances Insufficient.

Informing the conference of the steps his office has taken to help solve the problem of discrimination against the Negro in National Defense, Mr. Alexander said, "The Negro and minority sections of the labor division, headed respectively by Dr. Robert C. Weaver and myself, recognize that the few advance we made in coping with this problem are insufficient.

"In support of our efforts, Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Management, has issued a letter to all holders of defense contracts, pointing out what such discrimination means in the fact of threatened labor stringencies.

In concluding his address, the speaker declared, "This is preeminently a time when we must consider every phase of our national life in terms of the threats presented by the international scene.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RESENT CHOICE OF JIM CROW NEW ORLEANS

Nat'l Council Of Social Agencies Is Split By Crescent City Issue

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(ANP) — A possible split in the National Council of Social Agencies, the most important organization of its kind in the country, is predicted over the designation of New Orleans as the site of the next annual conference.

Heretofore the council has refused to meet in cities which did not guarantee equal and full accommodation to the large number of Negro delegates who annually attend this event.

As soon as the site for the 1942 convention was named, several stalwarts of the organization, men and women whose names have gone down in the history of social work as pillars of the council, announced their withdrawal from the group.

There was considerable agitation over the selection of New Orleans and bitter verbal battles raged throughout the session. Only by nine votes did New Orleans win out.

During the previous sessions of the council, many of the important decisions were arrived at over luncheons and at dinner parties. These affairs were open to all members and delegates, colored or white.

But when the council meets in New Orleans, it has been agreed to dispense with these luncheons and dinner meetings and just hold sessions to which Negroes are admitted.

State police will be on hand at the scene of the sessions to prevent any untoward incidents, it is stated, and every protection will be given Negroes attending the sessions.

Some 250 colored members and delegates were in attendance in Atlantic City at the recent session, which many believe will be the last of the liberal sessions conducted by the council.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hitler Beliefs Too Well Known, Executive Says

Asserts Race Has Vital Concern In War's Outcome

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(SNS)—Racial minorities in America have a vital stake in the defeat of Hitler, Lester B. Granger told the National Conference of Social Work at a meeting held Friday in the City Auditorium, under the auspices of Social Work Trade Unionists for Britain and Democracy.

Carefully disavowing any belief in the advertised "democracy" of Great Britain, the Urban League Executive stated that nonetheless American Negroes cannot afford to view the European conflict as a struggle with which they have no concern.

Remarking that the Committee should have been named "Aid to Democracy by way of Britain" Granger declared, "I learned from my father to hate the kind of exploitation practiced by England of peoples of darker skin and weaker military strength. The pages of English history reek with the stench of disgraceful practices initiated by the British Government and condoned by well-fed citizens of the homeland."

The speaker went on to say, however, that even though the British system is an exploitative imperialism "the fact remains that Britain is fighting a battle against an enemy opposed to all that America professes to hold dear. A victory for Hitler is a defeat of the democratic idea—so Hitler has drawn the issue and so we have accepted it. It is not enough that we point out imperfections and corruptions in our democratic order. We have a responsibility for working actively to improve it. Certainly one way of improving it is to assure its continuance long enough to effect such improvement." Granger pointed out that Britain's defeat may not bring actual military invasion to this country, but it would certainly assure the dominance of Hitler's ideas as expressed at present in such scattered groups as the Klan, the Silver Shirts, the Christian Front, the Bund and similar "hate" groups. A Hitler triumph will immediately bring these noxious forces from underground to work openly and successfully on their traditional programs. "They will enroll millions of timid souls who love the bandwagon so well that they are on it, even before it is harnessed up. In the kind of atmosphere that would be produced—Negroes would not have the faintest chance to solve their historical problems and achieve their citizenship rights."

The speaker received an ovation from the assembled delegates as he concluded with the statement that just as white and Negro workers of the South can overlook their differences regarding segregation while they join forces in the battle against the poll tax, so American liberals can favor aid to Britain in her battle against Hitler, even while condemning the unpardonable sins of the British empire.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Social Workers Conference In Albany Scores Defense Bias

MAR 4-5 1941

ALBANY, N. Y.—Negro social workers of New York State met here last week in a three-day conference to advise and formulate plans for breaking down the barriers facing Negroes in those industrial plants having defense contracts.

The conference opened with a dinner meeting at Jack's restaurant where Assemblyman William T. Andrews outlined the various bills introduced into the Assembly designed to outlaw discrimination in public works, labor, public utilities and businesses affected with the public interest.

Day sessions were held at the Old Post Office Building headquarters of James A. Ross, State Director of Works Progress Administration, who with Lewis Bruce, executive secretary of the Albany Inter-racial Conference, served on the program committee. Representatives from every town and city in the state having a Negro population of any size, were present.

Those partiicpating in the program included Commissioner D. C. Adie of the State Department of Social Welfare, Lieut. Governor Charles Poletti, Lester W. Herzog, State Administrator of WPA; Clarence Maloney, Corporation Council for the Department of Social Welfare, and Sam A. Allen, supervisor of racial problems.

The conference adjourned to attend in a body the legislative hearings on the discrimination bills of Assemblyman Andrews and Burrows. A sub-committee composed of James H. Hubert, state president; Dr. Channing Tobias, S. A. Allen, and Assemblyman Andrews conferred with Governor Lehman to enlist his cooperations and support in the conference program to open the doors of industry to Negro workers. It was understood that the Governor was asked to call a conference of employers who are known to discriminate against Negro workers in order to put the proposition squarely up to them.

The conference considered the plight of Negroes "frozen" on relief rolls and the WPA, and advocated a program of wider training in order that Negro youth might be prepared to enter all phases of American industry.

Resolutions calling for Negro representation on the Regional Defense Council were adopted, and sub-committees appointed to confer with officials responsible for making designations and appointments.

James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, is president of the conference, and Miss Doris Madison is secretary.

66a-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Mother Demands Right to Relief; 'Guilty,' Says Newark 'Humanitarian'

APR 25 1941

APR 25 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—Because Mrs. Theresa Bryant, an unemployed Negro mother and member of the Workers Alliance, last autumn held onto a relief investigator's coat lapels to prevent his leaving the house with the relief check necessary to keep her eight children from starvation, Essex County authorities have had her convicted of "assault and battery." The case has cost them hundreds of dollars.

APR 25 1941

On April 14, a jury which included no women, no members of the Workers Alliance and no Negroes, delivered a verdict of "Guilty" in the case of Mrs. Bryant. From day to day, she waits in the tumbledown four-room flat at 71 Barclay St., where she lives with her husband, John Bryant, a World War veteran, her six younger children, and her one grandchild, for a summons to appear before Judge Richard Hartshorne of the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions. She faces a possible maximum sentence of three years imprisonment.

DEFENSE FLAYS THREAT

Meanwhile, Commissioner Pearce R. Franklin of the Essex County Department of Public Works, "Overseer of the Poor," who has jurisdiction over relief in Newark, is running for re-election. Campaign billboards all over the city proclaim him "Newark's Humanitarian—Champion of the underprivileged." The election will take place early in May.

Says Solomon Golat, Workers Alliance attorney, who has defended Mrs. Bryant throughout her prosecution, "The case only shows the lengths to which the Newark relief officials, headed by Commissioner Franklin, are ready to go to carry out their policy of intimidation against the unemployed of Newark, and especially the Negro unemployed of the Third Ward.

Mrs. Bryant was first brought to trial on December 18, in the Seventeenth Avenue Police Court, where the relief investigator, Edgar Thompson, admitted that she had made no violent attack upon him, but based his case on the fact that she had picked up relief checks from a table and refused to return them to him. He had attempted to withhold the checks because Mrs. Bryant had not notified him that two of her children were temporarily away from home. He claimed in court that he left the checks with her because he was "afraid" of her. Mr. Thompson is nearly six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds. Mrs. Bryant, weighs 112 pounds.

APR 25 1941

The charges of relief officials at the Police Court trial last December fell pretty flat before a courtroom crowded with Alliance members. Mrs. Thompson was released in her lawyer's custody, pending a Grand Jury hearing.

Attorney Golat told the Daily Worker today, "In a simple assault and battery case involving no personal injury and no claim of personal abuse, it is extremely rare to find the Essex County prosecutor's office troubling itself to the extent of bringing indictment."

However, the case was not dropped. The indictment, was brought early in March, when Mrs. Bryant was fingerprinted and photographed by police.

Mrs. Golat explained, "Inquiry of William Gurkin, counsel for the office of the Overseer of the Poor revealed that the case was pressed because of the policy of that office."

APR 25 1941

Said William Hautow, president of the New Jersey Workers Alliance, "We consider this an example of the vindictiveness of the relief department. They wanted to make an 'example' of Mrs. Bryant, in order to intimidate and terrorize the Negro people of the Third Ward."

APR 25 1941

"The money the relief officials have spent in fighting this case," he added, "would have paid for adequate rent, food and clothing for the entire Bryant family for several months. Even more, it would have given them hospitalization and medical care for the same period, and there would have been enough left over to rid their miserable four-room hovel of the rats that infest it."

66a-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHITE NEIGHBORS AID NEGRO FAMILY FACING EVICTION

JUN 20 1941

NEW YORK, June 19—(ANP) — Joint effort on the part of a mixed tenant organization and at least one other civic group won a six weeks' stay of eviction for one Negro and one Porto Rican family occupying an apartment house along with many whites here when the landlord sought to dispossess them, allegedly because of their color. The case was heard by Judge Benjamin Shallick in the municipal court Wednesday.

Dispossess notices handed to Charles Elder and Joseph Sodermeyer, returnable to the court last week, provoked a storm of protest from neighbors when it was learned that the agent for John J. Hoeckh, Inc., landlord, had told Mr. Elder that Negroes were not wanted in the same house with whites. The Elders, who have four children, had been living at the address for three months, and the Sodermeyers, with one child, had been tenants since January.

Word spread like wild fire and the Chelsea-Clinton Tenants league, a mixed organization, plunged into the fray and were immediately followed by the Manhattan council Negro National congress. It was the tenants' league who furnished Hyman Joseph, white, as counsel for the defandants.

It was a crowded courtroom that heard Judge Shallick grant the stay, which permits the two families to remain on the premises for six weeks without paying rent until they can obtain other quarters. There is a possibility, however, that they may continue to live there beyond this period as a result of a conference between Atty Joseph and a representative of the landlord following the court session.

The plaintiff, it seems, had not expected the racial issue to be raised and rather than experience a fight along that line, he is said to have retreated from his original position.

According to the landlord, the dispossess notices were based upon complaints received from persons in the neighborhood other than tenants in the house who objected to music rehearsals that were held in the apartment of Mr. Elder and Mr. Sodermeyer.

The facts reveal that Elder, who had participated in the recent bus boycott in Harlem and who had written a little song about it, had now organized his neighbors into a choral group for the house. Rehearsals were held in his apartment and that of Mr. Sodermeyer. It was on one such occasion that the landlord's agent visited Mr. Elder to hand him the notice and remarked that the whites in the house objected to his presence. Mr. Elder said to have opened his door and permitted the agent to see the neighbors pleasantly engaged in friendly intercourse.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A PUBLIC MARKET FOR NORTH HARLEM

JUN 7 1941

THE NORTH HARLEM Community Council is sponsoring a mass meeting of civic organizations at 2370 Seventh avenue on Friday night, June 6, to protest the Department of Market's decision to abandon plans for a public municipal market at Eighth avenue and 145th street. Original plans called for municipal markets at 116th street and Park avenue and on 145th street to serve the more than 400,000 consumers in Harlem. The market on 116th street has been opened for some time but serves only that area below 125th street. There are no public markets in Harlem above 125th street. Originally proposed by Col. John G. Grimly, the municipal market project for upper Harlem has been hanging fire for a long time.

At one time this area was serviced by a large number of chain food stores but most of the chains are gradually getting rid of their small stores in favor of 'super-market." In the case of the Negro there seems to be an understanding that none of these "super-markets" will be placed in this area. The A & P. Stores, Daniel Reeves and other grocery chains will have "super-markets" in other sections of the city but have none in Harlem, so that the need of a municipal market is doubly necessary.

Faced with an increasing cost of foodstuffs, we cannot understand the decision of the Department of Markets to abandon this project.

And we think that Negro voters would do well to let the City Fathers know that we do not like their attitude.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Tenants Rally to Force Repair Pledges

MAY 16 1941

Landlords will keep their word when tenants make them keep it. That's the opinion of two hundred tenants who live at 411, 417, and 421 Manhattan Ave., in Lower Harlem. Frank Rhys, their organizer in the Neighborhood Tenants League, said as much to the crowd of several hundred people who jammed the corner of Manhattan Ave. and 117th St., near the three buildings last night, when the League held an open-air meeting.

The landlords in question are Benjamin and George Yager, of the Chip Realty Co., who went back on their word to the organized tenants for the second time this week.

On April 10, the landlords signed an agreement with the tenants to make needed repairs and to remove the many violations in the buildings. The agreement specified that the work was to be started at once and completed by June 30.

By May 1, nothing had been done and tenants went on strike, withholding rent and picketing the buildings.

TENANTS FIRM

The landlords began making repairs, but tenants refused to stop picketing or to pay rents till the work should be finished. Last Saturday, the landlords met with League representatives, promised to finish repairs, and begged to have the strike ended. At a meeting Monday evening, the tenants decided to stop picketing, so long as repairs continued, but not to pay any rent till the houses were in good condition.

Tuesday, there were no pickets in front of the house. But when Frank Rhys told Mr. George Yager, for the tenants, on Tuesday evening, that the rent was still being withheld, the landlord shouted, "I'll have you arrested! You're a bunch of racketeers!"

MAY 16 1941

Tenants asserted that Mr. Yager had toured the three buildings on Tuesday, trying to collect rent in each apartment, and talking against the League. Nobody paid him. "We belong to a union," they said, "You'll have to wait till we have another meeting."

Wednesday morning, the picket line was back in front of the three houses, according to the vote of the tenants. A new picket sign declared, "Mr. Yager, Correct Your Violations—Forget About Correcting the League."

Yesterday Mr. Yager apologized for his attack on the League. But the picket line will continue, tenants declared, till the last violation is corrected.

At last night's street meeting, a number of persons asked for assistance in organizing other buildings in Lower Harlem where conditions are not what they should be, Frank Rhys stated.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

WPA Talk on Cuts Won By Negro Group

MAY 18 1941

Militant Stand Forces City Budget Head to Stop Run-Around

A delegation of 12 Negro WPA teachers, who called at the office of Mayor LaGuardia's budget commissioner, Kenneth Dayton, yesterday afternoon, refused to leave till three-thirty, when they were given definite promise of an appointment with the Commissioner later this week.

JUL 1 1941

The delegation, made up of six women and six men, was led by Herbert Newton, vice-president of the WPA Teachers Union, Local 453, AFL, and by John Davidson, secretary of the sub-committee on WPA Community Services and Employment of the Permanent Committee for Better Schools for Harlem. The Committee spokesmen declared that their group represented several hundred Negro WPA teachers, fired in the July 1 cuts.

Although the delegation's visit to Commissioner Dayton's office yesterday had been preceded by a letter and several phone calls, the delegates were told, first that the Commissioner was "out to lunch," and later that he was with the Mayor, and unavailable by telephone.

FORCE DATE ON TALKS

The Commissioner's secretary, Louis Sturcki, finally gave the group a hearing, only to insist that he was "not empowered" to ask for Mr. Dayton at the Mayor's office. By three thirty, however, when it became obvious that the delegation had no intention of leaving without a definite appointment, Mr. Dayton was called, and agreed to an interview, the exact time to be determined this morning.

JUL 1 1941

Mr. Dayton has been informed that in case anything interferes with the promised conference, several hundred fired Negro WPA teachers will be down in a body to remind him of his promise, Herbert Newton told the Daily Worker.

Special action in defense of the WPA jobs of Negro teachers has been made necessary, Mr. Newton said, by the fact that Negro teachers have suffered the most, proportionally, from the cuts. Approximately 80 per cent of Negro teachers have been fired on the adult education project, he explained.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Tenants Win Rent Strike In Harlem

League Spurs Drive in Other Homes, Bare Violations

The struggle for better housing conditions and lower rents in four Harlem apartment houses, the Neighborhood Tenants League announced yesterday has scored a complete victory at 159 W. 119th St., where there is 100 per cent organization of the tenants.

Frank Rhys, organizer of the League, gave credit for the League's rapidly expanding activity to a six-weeks summer housing school, in League headquarters at 256 W. 116th St., which held its last session two weeks ago.

"Out of 32 students in the school," Rhys explained, "sixteen are now busy making use of their new knowledge by organizing other tenants."

The tenants at 256 W. 116th St., had been paying a monthly rental of $65 for 7-room apartments in an old-law tenement which is full of violations and badly in need of repairs, as well as lacking such modern conveniences as refrigeration and shower, Rhys stated.

WIN RENT STRIKE

The rent strike began on August 1. On the 6th, Rhys said, Levy Brothers of 300 Madison Ave., who own the building, signed a written agreement with the League to correct all violations and repair and paint the premises. Work was started promptly the next day, Rhys added.

Another of the buildings where tenants are demanding renovation and correction of violations is an old tenement at 187 St. Nicholas Ave., belonging to Walter Frank of 307 Lenox Ave. Mrs. Clivia Renford, a League member, who lives in Apartment 4, North, told the Daily Worker that the building has leaky plumbing, broken walls, filthy dumb-waiters, vermin, and "just about all the violations there are."

She said, **"The rats are so big and bold they eat the soap out of the wash bowl in the bathroom."**

Tenents have been paying $32-$36 for four and five-room railroad apartments.

CITY NEGLETED ACTION

This building is also organized 100 per cent. Rhys explained. He charged that although an inspector was sent by the New York Department of Housing on July 2, in response to the written requests of the tenants, no listing of violations was made at this time.

Tenants stated, "The landlord bragged he'd had a talk with the inspector and had fixed it so nothing would be set down in the record."

All tenants have withheld their rent, Rhys said, and are demanding another inspection. The landlord has served one dispossess which will be answered in court by the League on Friday, August 15.

Other buildings where tenants are taking action under League auspices to better conditions are the Grampion Apartment Hotel, 182 St. Nicholas Ave., where 21 families belong to the League, and a tenement building at 260 W. 115th St., in which six out of the seven tenants belong to the League.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
September 8, 1941

GEORGIA IN HARLEM

Two hundred Georgia Negroes went up to Harlem, New York City. At least 200 formed the Georgia Harlem Club. They believe in saving, and must have imposed very fair dues for, the other day, believing "that the country is in danger" and needs the help of all good Americans, they bought $9,950 worth of defense savings bonds, which will be worth $13,500 when they mature.

We trust that each of the 200 will live to see that maturity; and may their country be ready, willing and able to pay off when paytime comes—as we feel sure it will. It would be wise if clubs and groups of white persons would follow the patriotic example and sense of thrift shown by these Georgia Negroes.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Tenants Go to 'Housing School To Learn How to Fight Rising Rents

By Ann Rivington

How to turn one organized house into a dozen—that seems to be the discovery of the Neighborhood Tenants League of Lower Harlem, 256 W. 116th St. The recipe is education—an organizers' school to turn every victorious tenant into a League organizer.

Their six-weeks' housing school held its second session on Thursday night with Donald Schoolman, organizer of the City-Wide Tenants Council, as guest lecturer. Sixteen League members, who never heard of tenant organization till two or three months ago, are Negroes, and 12 of them women, listened to him attentively and took part in the lively discussion.

All students in the school are tenants in three neighboring buildings, 411, 417 and 421 Manhattan Ave., whose solid organization recently forced the landlord to repair the buildings completely and remove all housing violation. The tenants started a rent strike on May 1, and picketed the three buildings for 15 days.

LEARN HOUSING PROBLEM

This week James Burger, educational director of the City-Wide organization, will speak. During the rest of the course, Frank Rhys, organizer of the League, will be the teacher.

During the six weeks they are at school the student-organizers are learning why tenant organization is needed, what is the program of the League, and how a local tenants' group should function. The last two sessions will deal with practical problems in the organization of a house and the development of a campaign, and the course will end with a question-and-answer clinic taking up special problems.

While they are learning to be organizers, at least four of the students are getting practical experience—they are already working with Mr. Rhys in nearby houses where tenants want to be shown how to better their conditions.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

B'klyn Negro Youth Call Job, Peace Parley

Groups Send Delegates to 2 Day Session to Map Action

An "Action Conference for Jobs and Peace," called by the Brooklyn Negro Youth Federation, opened a two-day session Thursday night in the Sonia Ballroom, Bedford and Putnam Ave., with 150 delegates, observers and friends representing trade unions, churches and civic organizations. The Conference will end tonight, following induction of newly elected officers and adoption of resolutions.

Among the speakers at the opening session were Jesse Watford, youthful Negro messman recently dishonorably discharged from the United States Navy for protesting, with 18 others, against jim-crow treatment; Madison Jones, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People youth group; Thomas Jones, chairman of the New York Youth Congress; Marie Reid, the Young Womans Conference; Dorothy K. Funn, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Council, National Negro Congress. Patricia Williams, of Hunter College, was chairman.

Watford, formerly messman on the U.S.S. Philadelphia, aroused cheers in his three-minute speech when he declared that the Negro sailors' persecution by the navy administration was a symbol of the problem facing all Negro youth and asserted vigorously that youth would have to fight it. He said he enlisted in 1938 and received "very thorough training immediately—training in shining shoes, waiting on the officers' tables, pressing the officers' pants and performing other such acts of seamanship."

The keynote speech was made by Thomas Jones, in which he analysed Roosevelt's "emergency proclamation" and pointed out the tasks of American youth in the "emergency in which they find themselves" as a result of the imperialist war. Marie Reid dwelt on the imperialist character of the war and Mrs. Funn told of the feeling of parents who see their sons, on whom love and devotion as well as money, have been expended in efforts to rear worthy citizens, forced into a war for profits they themselves have nothing to do with.

The Conference last night was divided into three discussion panels: The Fight for Peace, Action for Jobs, and Defense of Civil Rights. Burt Alves, of the Harlem Youth Congress, led the peace panel, while Dorothy Challenor, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Negro Youth Federation and member of the Christian Youth Council, led the discussion on jobs. Madison Jones, representing the youth group of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had charge of the civil liberties panel.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Women Leaders in Harlem Say Jobs and Civil Rights Would Cure So-Called 'Crime Wave'

NOV 17 1941

By Ann Rivington

Prominent Harlem Negro women interviewed yesterday on the so-called "Harlem crime wave" were unanimous on two counts: They all felt that the cause of crime in Harlem is economic, and they agreed that the cure lies in jobs for Negro young people and in ending discrimination.

Some of them added that the inciting "crime wave" stories published in several newspapers, as well as social and job discrimination against Negroes, are dangerous to the unity necessary for our defense against Hitlerism.

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, attorney, said: "First, I don't think there is a crime wave in Harlem. I think the incidence of crime is what might reasonably be expected in a closely congested community where unemployment is accentuated by racial prejudice. I don't feel you can intelligently separate the problems of housing, unemployment and racial prejudice from so-called juvenile delinquency and crime."

"Additional recreational facilities are desirable enough," she added, "but they are no solution. Additional policing is necessary, but it's not a solution either—it's merely a hypodermic."

Mrs. Mattie Hunter, prominent church and social leader said, "the children up here live in poverty, and have to run the streets all day with a key around their necks Their fathers work for $12 or $14 a week if they have jobs at all and the mothers have to work too to pay the high rents. It's no wonder the children get in trouble

"This isn't a crime wave," she went on. "It's been going on all along. And the crime isn't confined to the Negro people. About a year ago, some colored people were beaten up for daring to walk on Riverside Drive. The papers didn't call that a crime wave at all. If the authorities would only wake up and give the underprivileged a chance, it would do more than anything else to end crime."

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Miss Rosalie Henderson, National Negro Congress leader, stated, "the articles on the situation in many of the metropolitan newspapers tend towards incitement to race riots. Such incitement is especially dangerous now, when our nation's President is calling for unity for defense, such delinquency as exists here would occur in any ghetto community where the people are discriminated against in jobs."

Mary E. Finger, society editor of the New York Age, said, "All this commotion that Harlem breeds most of the criminals in existence is the furthest thing from the truth. In the sections of any town where people have low incomes, and lack recreation and educational opportunities, these things come about.

"Downtown, thieves break into banks and steal $25,000. Up here, they break into stores and steal a loaf of bread, and they get five years. A man's got to be hungry to steal a loaf of bread! Something's got to be done about the hunger before you talk of crime."

Mrs. Audley Moore, long active in the Harlem tenants movement and spokesman for Harlem at hearings before the Mayor's Committee Against Discriminatory Practice in Harlem, stated, "We need not more police, but the correction of conditions. When Harlem citizens try to correct conditions themselves the police we have up here often jump on them. I have been arrested twice myself for fighting against the ghetto conditions we're forced to live in up here, and for jobs for my people. The discrimination against Harlem citizens and the lynch-inciting crime-wave stories in many newspapers are both very harmful to unified defense."

Miss Moore pointed out that the half-day sessions of Harlem's overcrowded schools are a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. "School lets out for many at noon, and then they run the streets without supervision while their mothers are at work, and of course they get into trouble.

Dr. Ferris Warren, Harlem woman dentist, said: "I believe the whole thing's economic. Our young people just don't have jobs, and because of that you find them straying around the streets. Recreational and social activities are not very good, but it's jobs that will keep them off the streets."

Said Mrs. Massie Patterson, Negro soprano singer, "If there were better conditions and better schools for Negro boys, they wouldn't have time to study crime. I'll give you an instance. Just last week, a man held up another man on my street. When somebody asked him why he did it, he wasn't even ashamed. He just said, 'I can't get any food or clothes.' I'm not saying he should have robbed, but what he said is true of the people in Harlem to a very great extent."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM ILLS LAID TO ECONOMIC LOSS

Conference on Remedial Steps for Crime There Draws Five Times Number Expected

NEGROES DENY RACE ISSUE

Representative Group to Be Named to Provide Program for Discussion Later

NOV 1 3 1941

An outpouring of five times as many persons as had been expected jammed Harlem Court yesterday afternoon to discuss with intense interest the conditions that prevail in Harlem and possible remedies for them. More than 200 persons answered the call of the Social Service Bureau of the Magistrate's Courts, which had summoned the emergency meeting.

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In two hours of debate representatives of many walks of life—city magistrates, police and parole officials, social workers, school principals and teachers, lawyers, business men, representatives of large real estate interests, and individuals who described themselves as "plain working people"—cast light on many aspects of the complex problem.

Poverty, unemployment, job discrimination against Negroes, lack of housing, lack of proper educational and recreational facilities, inadequate health and hospital arrangements were blamed by most of the speakers for the ills that admittedly exist. Several Negro speakers avowed their conviction that the situation was not fundamentally a race problem, but an economic one.

Remedial Program Planned

At the close of the discussion, which was conducted on a high plane of serious, intelligent effort to get at the roots of the matter, although a few sparks were thrown off when speakers clashed on one or two points, the meeting voted to authorize the appointment of a representattive committee to study the matter further and formulate a remedial program for submission to a later meeting.

Magistrates Anna M. Kross, Edgar Bromberger and Raphael R. Murphy, and Dr. Robert W. Searle, executive director of the Social Service Bureau, were authorized to select the membership of the committee. Dr. Searle said after the meeting that it would be a day or two before the names of the members could be announced.

In calling the meeting to order, Dr. Searle said that it was unfortunate that "first page publicity" had given the public the impression that the problem was chiefly one for the police to handle. He said that those familiar with the Magistrate's courts knew that case after case came before them in which "the whole community is accomplice to the crime."

He offered two main objectives to the meeting with the recommendation that the discussion be centered about them: how to make the city at large aware of the basic nature of the problem, and secondly, the consideration of what could and should be done with the resources available to meet it.

NOV 13 1941

Hopes Extra Police Stay

Magistrate Kross said that the problem at root was "not due to the color question" but was a 'social and economic one, created by lacks of many kinds." She expressed hope that the extra detail of police sent to Harlem last week after Mayor La Guardia had conceded that conditions there were bad would remain there permanently.

Anna E. Lawson, principal of junior high school 81, at 212 West 120th Street, said that educators in Harlem had "terrific handicaps" to fight against.

"I have in my school 1,600 girls, and 1,400 of them are as fine and decent and upstanding girls as any in the city," she said. "But 200 of them are pretty low, and I could pick out thirty of them who will be behind prison bars in a few years. If I had skilled help I could save some of them, but I can't get it. When the board of superintendents asks for help to deal with these problems what do we get? We get a cut in the budget instead."

Harold C. Burton, a Negro who is Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, East, said that the conditions which have recently attracted public notice have been in existence for a long time, and blamed the inadequacy of home relief allowances as an important cause of the trouble.

"The home relief people do not understand that colored people have to eat the same as white people do," he exclaimed. "If you knew the budget home relief grants these people—whole families trying to live on $10 and $12 a week—you would know why young people commit crimes in order to get a few cents for themselves."

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Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, a Negro, who is director of the field administration division of the Welfare Department, rose to the defense of the home relief authorities.

The Daily Wor
New York, N.

It Is Not the Negro People Who Are on Trial

It is apparent that certain New York interests are bent upon working up an indictment against the whole Negro people through the uproar about "crime" which flows from the slum conditions of the Greater City. Public censure should be directed in particular against the shocking words of Thomas Doyle, president of the Midtown Real Estate Association, appearing in yesterday morning's Times.

This representative of the realty interests avers that "government handouts for the past decade" have been responsible for the deterioration of Negro youth, who have lost the sense of "working for a living."

Does Mr. Doyle not know that Negro youth have had the door of employment opportunity slammed in their faces, and that the denial of job opportunities has become such a national scandal that President Roosevelt has appointed a special commission to remedy the evil? It is precisely those interests for whom Mr. Doyle speaks who have foisted segregation, impossible rentals and intolerable crowding upon the Negro community. It is their stubborn opposition to public housing projects which is responsible for the slums in which so many of the Negroes live and the back alleys in which Negro boys are compelled to make their playgrounds.

What disturbs the Doyles and other gentlemen of that type is the increasing unity of the Negroes and whites, which would end those slums that Mr. Doyle wants to see continued and would thereby eliminate the conditions which give birth to crime.

The curbing of crime is essential in any well-conducted community. But let not the concern on this point be made the excuse for police terror against the Negro people and the perpetuation of the wretched offenses against those people which now persist and breed these difficulties. Particularly at this time of national emergency is complete unity of all the people—Negro and white—a "must" in our national and local life. Such unity can be welded only through the wiping out of those heavy handicaps under which the Negro people live and labor.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Union Plan to Better Harlem's Education

A program for improving educational and job opportunities for the young people of Harlem which was made public last week by Local 5 of the Teachers Union would do more than any number of policemen to improve conditions in that poverty-ridden ghetto community in which most of New York's Negro citizens of tomorrow are forced to grow up.

The program was drafted by the Harlem Committee of the Union after recent sensational stories about Harlem's "crime wave" had appeared in New York newspapers. The union's proposals, instead of suppressing delinquency, aim at the removal of the causes of delinquency in social and economic discrimination, at least as far as the school system is concerned.

The program calls for full opportunity for Negro students to receive vocational and defense training on an equal basis with white students, and for job placement of those trained without discrimination.

NEGRO HISTORY AS STUDY

It would add the study of Negro history and culture to the curriculum in the Harlem schools, and delete from textbooks misinformation and derogatory statements about the Negro people. According to a recent study of textbooks commonly used in the New York schools, prepared by a group of scholars under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, such misinformation is unfortunately plentiful in books studied by New York public school children.

Two other recommendations of the Teachers Union program for Harlem are a "culture center" for adults, to meet the educational needs of the community, and an employment bureau for Harlem residents.

For the younger children, the Union proposes extension of the Board of Education's building program so as to eliminate part-time classes in the community. Such classes are at the present time the rule in Harlem.

Since a large percentage of Harlem mothers are forced to go out to work, in order to pay the high rents, and to eke out their husbands' low pay, or to keep the families alive when the husbands are unemployed, the part-time classes are more damaging to children in Harlem than in most communities where they exist.

One Teachers' Union member told the Sunday Worker, "The Harlem children usually have to run the streets without supervision after school till their mothers can come home from work. Often this is long after dark. No wonder they get in trouble!"

Establishment of nursery schools in Harlem, and a full-time recreation center in southwest Harlem, were also proposed by the Union as ways of combatting this same evil.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CENTER WILL HELP BROOKLYN 'HARLEM'

Riis House to Extend Social Service Work to Negro Area With Aid of Schools

SURVEY BARES SQUALOR

Bedford-Stuyvesant Section Is Full of Petty Crime and Bad Health, It Points Out

A project to extend the neighborhood social service work done on the lower East Side of Manhattan for more than half a century by Riis House, founded by the late Jacob A. Riis, to the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, which is roughly analogous to the Harlem district in Manhattan, was revealed yesterday by Roger William Riis, head of the institution and son of the founder.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant section covers two square miles and has a population of about 110,000, estimated at 60 per cent Negro, constituting 90 per cent of Brooklyn's Negro population. It was formerly a prosperous, middle-class district in which residents owned their own homes; now it is known as one of the city's low-rent sections.

Riis House was asked last Spring to make a survey of conditions in the area. It has made a report with recommendations to the Greater New York Fund, and is waiting for a grant of money to carry out the project. The Board of Education has approved the idea and has offered its cooperation.

No Facilities in the Area

Its report says the section shows "on the one hand, bad economic, social and health conditions and a high delinquency rate, and on the other, an almost total lack of cultural and recreational facilities as well as social agency activity, particularly among the Negro population, resulting in acute need for social service."

Discussing the housing situation, it says the people live largely in old brownstone houses designed for one family, "but now shared by several, some as many as nine families, and additional roomers, without having undergone adequate alteration to serve multiple dwelling purposes."

Delinquency Rate Is High

"Observation and frequency of complaints indicate a high rate of delinquency in this section," the report goes on, "petty larceny being the most prevalent offense. Scattered throughout the section are houses of prostitution, more or less openly operated. Abandoned houses in hidden-away places serve as hang-outs for gangs of boys and youths, some of them of evil reputation. Three notorious gangs of boys and youths are active in the section, the Lefferts Place gang, the Jefferson Avenue gang and the Fulton Street gang. Drunkenness is common among male as well as female adults."

The report declares there is a "serious inadequacy of cultural, recreational and social facilities" in the section. It recommends a social-service program designed to improve the economic situation and earning capacity of the population through vocational guidance and training, placement aid and the like.

The Board of Education has offered after-school use of Public School 3, at Bedford Avenue and Hancock Street, including free custodial care and maintenance, six days a week, with boys' and girls' gymnasiums, game rooms, club rooms, stage and auditorium, health and dental clinics and rooms for other activities, as well as several WPA workers as assistants to the regular staff.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Job Opportunity Key Need, Harlem Parley Stresses

Determined to find a constructive program to remove conditions which breed crime in Harlem, Dr. Robert Searl, executive director of the Social Service Bureau of the Magistrates Courts, yesterday told 200 Negro and white citizens at Harlem Court that "the most fundamental factor for this so-called crime wave is the denial of economic opportunity to the Negro people which is a primary essential for the development of responsible individual and social life."

"This condition in Harlem," he said, "is the result of the failure of the majority to sustain the elemental rights of a minority in a nation that is girding itself to make the world safe for democracy and for racial minorities elsewhere."

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Speaking to prominent Negro and white leaders in social, welfare, health, court, police, church, housing, school and community groups, Dr. Searl stressed that the emergency conference was called to arouse public opinion and responsibility to the seriousness of the problem and to determine ways and means of solving it.

Magistrate Anna M. Kross told the gathering that the Board of Magistrates was aware of "the social significance of the problem" and called the newspapers to task for calling Harlem's situation a "purely police business."

"In Harlem," she said, "the situation is greatly aggravated due to the excruciating economic situation but this is not a color problem. Whites and blacks are affected alike by economic privations and both react alike."

She called for community cooperation to solve the basic needs of better housing, job oportunity, schools, health and recreational facilities as the best answer for a constructive community life.

"Democracy can survive," Magistrate Kross said, "with greater cooperation. This affects all of us together. We want an improved community where black and white can live and cooperate."

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YOUTH WANT JOBS

Parole Commissioner Samuel T. Battle, Negro leader, blamed the press for "indicting Harlem" with its lurid stories of crime waves and race riots.

"Our boys and girls are looking for jobs, want a chance to make an honest living like other youth," he appealed. "Open up defense work for Negroes and we will find that many problems will be solved. Let us change this thing so that we get a chance to live like decent people."

During the discussion period, Anna E. Larson, principal of P. S. 81 in Harlem asserted that increased school budgets would help solve some of the very necessary psychological maladjustments disturbing Negro boys and girls. This cut in budgets, she said, does not allow us to get over the difficult spots.

Harold C. Barton, Republican leader in the 21st A. D., blasted the relief system which assumed that Negro people need less to subsist on than others.

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A leader of the Harlem YMCA attacked the Daily News and Mirror for their vicious handling of the recent disturbances.

Vivian Mason, Negro director of the field administration of the Department of Public Welfare, asked the property owners of New York City "why in a great metropolis like ours with vacancies available to all people, Negres are segregated and herded together. Why can't our people find jobs?" she asked.

Magistrate William Bromberger praised the present administration for its work in housing, schools and health among the Negro citizens. He also stressed the need for employment among Negroes.

The conference resolved to form a committee which would help carry out its purpose and report back to the larger body.

The prevailing spirit of the gathering was: let this be one conference on Negro needs out of which constructive and concrete action will take place.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CLINIC ON CRIME TO MEET TODAY

Magistrates' Courts' Social Service Unit Calls Parley on Harlem Situation

NOV 12 1941

PREVENTION PLAN SOUGHT

40 Welfare, Church Leaders to Meet With Officials—Fewer Offenses Are Reported

In an effort to find a constructive program to remove conditions that breed crime in Harlem, the Social Service Bureau of the Magistrates Courts called yesterday an emergency conference of magistrates, social welfare workers and church leaders for 3 o'clock this afternoon in Harlem Court, 121st Street near Lexington Avenue.

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Dr. Robert Searl, executive director of the Bureau, who issued the call, said he expected an attendance of about forty persons closely interested in Harlem social conditions. The conference, he explained, would discuss the crime situation thoroughly and try to work out a program to improve social conditions.

After the assignment of heavy extra details of police last week to lower Harlem, East Harlem, the northern part of Central Park and near-by parks and streets, there seemed yesterday to be a recession in the outbreak of crimes that recently came to a climax in two murders, in one of which a 15-year-old boy was the victim.

Conference Is Proposed

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People proposed yesterday a conference to work out a means of eliminating the "basic ills" in Harlem, to be attended by the Mayor, Police Commissioner, Commissioner of Welfare, other city officials, justices of the Childrens' Court, heads of welfare organizations, employers, labor union heads and Harlem citizens, white and Negro.

Blaming chiefly "the majority of defense and private industries" in the New York area, which it accused of having "slammed the door of employment in the face of Negroes," a statement issued after a meeting of the board of directors yesterday continued:

"'Door-key children,' so called because they go to school with the keys of their parents' apartments tied on strings around their necks, roam the streets of Harlem after school hours while both parents work at poorly paid menial tasks in a desperate effort to pay the exorbitant rents and high prices for inferior goods which Negroes have to pay in Harlem.

"Discrimination by Protestant child welfare agencies which bar Negroes from institutions deprives these children of care in such institutions when they come into contact with the law. Organized prostitution free from police interference in lower Harlem, a superabundance of gin mills and other crime-breeding places familiarizes Negro boys and girls with these evils.

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Tenements Are Blamed

"During the administration of Mayor La Guardia additional playground space and recreational facilities have been added. But they are nowhere equal to the need. Overcrowded tenements, some of them more than sixty and seventy years old, which are unfit for human habitation, house two and three families per apartment. To supplement low wages, many of these families have to take in boarders. All of these conditions, which Harlem by itself can do little to change as long as skin color herds Negroes in ghettoes, will continue to produce more and not fewer crimes like those now being publicized in the daily papers."

Saying that practically all the recommendations of Mayor La Guardia's bi-racial committee, appointed after the 1935 riots in Harlem, have been ignored, the statement said these proposals should be put into effect now with such further steps as may be necessary.

The statement charged that "the treatment of these stories by some of the New York newspapers constitutes shameless racial slander and incitement of hatred and distrust between the races," but said that "New York needs to wake up to the conditions that brings such gangs into being."

Crime Laid to Social Factors

Social and economic conditions under which Negroes live in Harlem are responsible for crime there and the basic solution of the problem is action to alleviate those conditions, said Mrs. Jane G. Judge, district secretary of the Harlem office of the Community Service Society.

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"Many lines of work are not open to Negroes," she continued. "Many of those who find employment have marginal earnings insufficient to meet a minimum family budget. Many Negro mothers, forced to supplement family finances, have to work long, irregular hours and are consequently unable to give their children adequate supervision. Substitute care for children is limited and inadequate due to lack of funds for well-staffed day nurseries and recreation centers."

Asserting that the situation is aggravated by congested living conditions, with two and three families frequently living in one apartment because of high rents and housing restrictions, she continued:

"Low-cost housing projects such as Harlem River House benefit those living in them, but their facilities are infinitesimal in comparison to the total Negro population.

"Harlem living conditions, in short, are a hazard to health and morale of the inhabitants."

Seven Remedies Suggested

Mrs. Judge proposed seven ways

to improve the situation: Increased employment for Negroes in work now closed to them; higher pay for Negro men so that more mothers can remain at home with their children; an enlarged program of vocational training for Negro youth; increased and improved facilities for child care — day nurseries and recreation centers; more low-cost housing projects, lower rents, enforcement of tenement house laws and extension of residential areas to decrease overcrowding; a trained visiting teacher in every school to advise on behavior problems; increased appropriations to social agencies serving Negroes to enable them to extend their service.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received several letters protesting against newspaper headlines referring to a "crime wave" in Harlem, to Harlem as a "crime region," and the like. A typical letter says that "the impression created is that Harlem is the center of criminals, completely overlooking the fact that if the Negro people are discriminated against by lack of job opportunities, resultant poverty and inadequate housing, the result will always be crime whether white or Negro people are the subject for the moment."

Another, although insisting that crime is not more intense than before in Harlem, says the newspapers deserve a vote of thanks, "for only with the publication of the facts as they are and have been will the people of this city become fully aware of Harlem as a civic problem and take determined steps to rid New York once and for all of this shame, which lies not in the profligate nature of the Negro race, but derives mainly from the poor living conditions which are their lot."

Protests Hold-ups of Children

Police failure to stop the hold-ups of children on the West Side below 110th Street, along Central Park West, West End Avenue and Riverside Drive as well as in the side streets, was charged yesterday by Harry Sammet, member of the the executive committee of the Parents Association of Public School 9, West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and chairman of the Local School Board for the Eighth School District, which runs from Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street west to the Hudson River and north to 110th Street.

"There have been dozens of hold-ups in this territory of children going to and from schools and to and from Sunday schools," he complained. "I have personally taken this matter up with the Police Department and received assurances that it would be given their attention. I gave the names and addresses of at least ten children who had been held up. To my knowledge, no arrest has been made in connection with any one of these complaints."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LINK HARLEM MAN TO BECKER TRIAL

NOV 26 1941

Police Say Prisoner Accused of Running Gambling Joint Was Key Slaying Witness

NOV 26 1941

BOY OF 12 IS INDICTED

Charged Only With 2d Degree Murder in Fatal Stabbing Because of His Age

In a raid on the Musical Knights, a so-called social club in Harlem, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning the police seized five pairs of dice, one of which was a set of "tops" on which seven could not be rolled, and twenty-seven Negroes, including 49-year-old James Marshall, alleged operator of the club.

Marshall, who was held on the charge of maintaining a place for gambling, was said to have been a witness at the second trial of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker in 1914 on the charge of ordering the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler, in front of the Hotel Metropole in West Forty-third Street two years earlier, to stop his revelations of gambling graft.

Meanwhile, three Negro boys, one only 12 years old, were indicted for the "mugging" and fatal stabbing of a white man in Harlem Nov. 1.

The police said yesterday that Marshall refused to answer when asked if he was the same Marshall who testified against Becker. If so, nearly thirty years after, he was still in the same business—dice—only two blocks from the spot where another dice game brought him and Becker together in a meeting in 1912 that helped send Becker to the electric chair.

Testimony at Becker Trial

At the Becker trial a young Negro named James Marshall, who had been a waiter, dancer and singer, testified that he had been a "stool pigeon" for Lieutenant Becker, getting evidence for him against Negro gambling houses. He was regarded as the most important prosecution witness at the trial, next to Jack Rose, for his testimony confirmed the existence of the so-called "Harlem conference." At this conference, at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue on the night of June 27, 1912, a little less than three weeks before the murder, the State contended Becker plotted the murder with Rose and Bridgie Webber, and ordered Webber to take charge of the job and find the money to pay the four gunmen—Lefty Louie, Gyp the Blood, Whitey Lewis and Dago Frank.

After the first trial, at which Marshall did not testify, the guilty verdict was reversed by the Court of Appeals, which held that the "Harlem conference" had not been proved. Although Rose, Webber and Harry Vallon had told about it, they were all accomplices, and the State had not produced a witness to it who was not an accomplice. But Vallon had testified that a young Negro had approached and said something to Becker during the conference, and this Negro, found in Philadelphia and brought to the trial, proved to be Marshall.

Got Evidence for Becker

According to Marshall's testimony, Becker had ordered him to sit in at a crap game in West 124th Street and get evidence. He said he made an affidavit on which Becker ordered a raid on the place the night of June 27, accounting for his presence in Harlem on that occasion. He identified Jack Rose as one of the men with Becker when he, Marshall, went up and spoke to the policeman. Becker was convicted the second time and was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

Marshall's place was the largest "social club" raided by the police since a clean-up of crime conditions in lower Harlem and nearby streets and parks was ordered early this month as a result of two murders, which directed public attention to Harlem crime. As part of their anti-crime drive the police have been trying to keep the Negroes off the streets in the early morning hours as much as possible. Consequently the "social clubs," many of which do not open until the regular bars and saloons close at 4 A. M., have been more crowded than ever lately.

The Musical Knights occupied the second and third floors of the three-story loft building at 261 West 126th Street. Passing by early this morning, three plain-clothes detectives heard so much noise they went up to investigate.

Bar Going Full Blast

They said they found a twenty-five foot bar, a bartender and ten drinkers, and a quantity of liquor on the second floor, and a dice table, at which were Marshall and fifteen patrons, on the third floor. They said the "tops" could not roll sevens because the only numbers they carried were two's, three's and six's.

According to the detectives, as they entered the gaming room Marshall was throwing a four of hearts from a deck of cards onto the dice table and saying: "Four's the point, boys. Shoot." They said he admitted having operated the place for the last five months. In Harlem Court he was held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Ambrose J. Haddock for a hearing Friday. A 24-year-old Negro named Du Conge, the bartender, was held in $500 bail for the same date on the charge of violating the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law.

The twenty-five patrons were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. The fifteen dice players and nine of the bar patrons were fined $1 each, which they paid The tenth man at the bar was acquitted after denying he had been drinking. He said he had been asleep upstairs when the noise of the raid awakened him.

According to the police the "club" had no charter or liquor license.

Three Negro boys were indicted for murder yesterday as the result of the stabbing to death of 15-year-old James O'Connell, white, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street at 10 o'clock the night of Nov. 1 as he was on his way to his home at 1518 Madison Avenue, after going to church for confession.

This was one of the two murders early this month that led to the present investigation of crime conditions.

Much new information about the O'Connell case, especially about the background of the three Negro boys accused of the killing, became known yesterday as a result of the investigation conducted by Assistant District Attorney Nathaniel Kaplan, who presented the evidence to the grand jury, and Detective John Morrissey, who gathered it.

Jerome Dore, also known as Jerome Elmore Claxton, of 230 East Ninety-ninth Street, was indicted for murder in the second degree. Although he is alleged to have done the actual stabbing, he is only 12 years old and could not be indicted in the first degree under the law. He is 5 feet 6½ inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, is very muscular and has been known in his neighborhood, according to the police, as "the toughest boy on the block" and the leader of a gang of smaller boys in "muggings," purse-snatchings and other crimes.

Youngest Murder Defendant

Dore is one of the youngest persons ever accused of murder here. The District Attorney's office explained the legal technicalities that prevented him from being charged with first-degree murder as follows: Under the law a motive must be proved in cases of first-degree murder. In this case the State contends that robbery was the motive. But a person under 16 cannot be indicted for a felony, and robbery is a felony. On the other hand, it is not necessary to prove a felony in second-degree murder. Capital punishment is provided for only in cases of first-degree murder.

Detective Morrissey reported that Dore lived with his mother. The detective said Dore has carried a dagger with a five-inch blade in a sheath in his belt for more than a year, once slashed one of his confederates in the present case across the face with it, and has terrorized smaller boys to compel them to help him commit robberies.

According to the police, Dore forced other boys to snatch purses from both white and Negro women in and near Central Park and turn over the loot to him. While he came up from behind and "mugged" white and Negro boys, by holding them around the neck, they said, his gang would rifle their pockets and also turn over the loot to him. They added that he kept newspaper clippings of all the crimes he committed indexed. He attended Public School 171 in Class 7B.

Those indicted with Dore were Norman Oliver Davis, 16, of 205 East Ninety-ninth Street, and Clemon (Bobby) Allen, 16, of 1,595 Lexington Avenue. Both were charged with murder in the first degree and with attempted robbery. Davis was a student at Commerce High School. His mother, who owns a beauty shop, has given him a regular weekly allowance to keep him out of trouble.

Meanwhile, Angelina Scott, 21-year-old Negro domestic of 43 West 114th Street, was arrested as a material witness in the investigation of the "mugging" murder of Joseph Keelan in Morningside Park on Nov. 6. Detectives of the West 100th Street station said the girl was in the room of Louis Hill, 20, at 2150 Seventh Avenue, when Lee E. Wilkes, 17-year-old errand boy, sold a suit taken from Keelan to Hill for 25 cents. Hill also is being held as a material witness.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlemites Say 'Crime Wave' Stories Hide Lack of Jobs for Negro Youth

By Eugene Gordon

Several newspapers and reactionary leaders have gone all out to make a "crime wave" in Harlem. Having launched it, they now strive to resurrect all the insulting and unjustifiable canards against the Negro people. The conditions which naturally arise out of a slum enviroment and juvenile delinquency—for which the Negro people are not responsible—are being turned against the community.

Experience tells us bluntly that all this is just a step from becoming—in these newspapers—an effort to provoke a race riot.

This interpretation of Harlem conditions by newspapers here is actually a vicious **misinterpretation.** There is no **"crime** wave." There is no attack of Negroes, as such, on whites, as such since the unity of Negro and white in Harlem is most oustanding. (Some Negroes also have suffered at the hands of hoodlums, but the Times, the World-Telegram and the News haven't lost their heads over it.) There have been two deaths within the past week. One was that of 15-year-old James O'Connell of 1518 Madison Ave. His killer is supposedly known to be "one of three Negroes boys."

VICIOUS PRESS

The other fatality was James Keelan, 32, of 529 W. 123rd St., whose murderer is unknown to the police.

There are no "race riots" in Harlem, despite apparent attempts of some papers to create them. Certainly the press is doing what it can to provoke antagonism between Negroes and white citizens.

Our flat denial of newspaper charges is based on carefully selected interviews we had Saturday with residents of Harlem. They spoke spontaneously. It is significant that one note dominated everything they all said: An unsatisfactory situation certainly exists in Harlem; the cause of this situation is economic and social; the cure is more jobs with living wages and more and better housing; a temporary remedy is widespread recreational facility properly supervised.

The white proprietor of a hat-cleaning and shoe-repair shop at Madison Ave. and 104th St., one block from the murdered boy's home, began volubly to blame "the colored boys" for every theft and petty annoyance he had suffered. He admitted, finally, that the "colored boys" of that neighborhood were on the whole "fine boys."

NEED P.A.L. CLUBS

"Don't you think if these boys—these roving gangs, whether white or black — had something to do they'd not be committing crimes?'

He nodded. Sure: And he suggested Police Athletic League clubs for crowded neighborhoods, "to give the boys something to do."

That one, first, interview laid the groundwork for proving there was no "Negro crime wave."

Subsequent interviews proved that Negroes love law and order just as passionately as any other group and are, in general, a powerful self-disciplinary force.

A Negro mechanic, working on a car at Madison Ave. and 103rd St. —his name is Felix Lacey, and he lives at 55 E. 103rd St.—said there was no "crime wave" in Harlem.

"I don't believe that just to put a policeman on every corner is going to help. What we need to do is change the environment, so the children can grow up healthy. It isn't that children are inherently bad. Anybody who grows up in a rotten atmosphere is bound to develop some rotten spots."

Claude Yearwood, chairman of the West Side (17th A. D.) American Labor Party, in the basement headquarters at 30 W. 114th St., carried Mr. Laboy's analysis farther. It is true—"no need of denying it" —that many youngsters have developed criminal traits. "What they are after is money, again proving that the whole thing is economic and social."

NO "CRIME WAVE"

"These petty crimes, growing out of a deplorable economic situation, don't represent a 'crime wave.' They've been going on for years, not only among Negro youth but among youth of all nationalities where similar conditions exist. Now, how are we going to solve the problem?"

By furnishing work, he answered. "Police brutality won't solve it." No housing project is under way in Harlem "and none's in prospect." Now **that** is criminal, he said. "With national defense booming and little of the work coming to the Negro, Harlem's youth ought to be allocated some of these jobs in their own area." There ought also be "an expansion of vocational schools" in Harlem, to prepare Negro youth technically for holding skilled jobs in national defense.

"Crime wave?" Nonsense! said Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "Two murders don't make a crime wave." Nor is he against "police protection," but he asked, "How about some police protection for the people of Harlem against criminal elements among the whites, who use Harlem to exploit its people?"

Harlem, Mr. Wilkins said, needs not only recreational facilities but educational and economic opportunities. Its youth needs "something to look forward to."

After a certain age, all boys tend to go in "gangs," and there's nothing wrong with that, John A. Henderson, Assistant Boys' Work Secretary, Harlem YMCA, insisted.

POVERTY BREEDS CRIME

"It's the cooperative spirit at work. What's wrong is that boys from 10 to 15 or so don't have their healthy energies properly supervised and directed. As a matter of fact, they are misdirected, quite often, resulting in juvenile delinquency."

One reason for boys'—and girls' too—being on the street at midnight and after is that the streets are more attractive than their overcrowded, vermin-infested homes. Such homes are not adequate for the boys' entertaining their friends and playmates.

Mr. Henderson's summary is similar to that of Abner W. Berry's. Mr. Berry, Communist leader of the Upper Harlem Section, said that to remove housing and economic discrimination against the Negro people would be to remove the main causes of juvenile—and adult—crime. Mr. Berry is emphatic in declaring that it isn't whites against blacks and that there is no basis for talking about "race riots" and for insinuations, as in some papers, that "whites ought to stay out of Harlem" and that the two "races" can't live together. The whites and Negroes **can** live together and work together. And **they must do so,** if they're to solve this social and economic problem. And they are doing so in, trade unions, civic bodies, in political groups and other community enterprises.

It is easier, of course, to station a few hundred more policemen around Harlem, thus aggravating an already bad situation, than it is to give Harlem places fit for people to live in, well-paying jobs, more playgrounds, and community centers.

It is easier, but it is dangerous. Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, thinks it is a "matter of State concern." We think so, too. "Harlem," he says, "needs an extensive program of slum clearance, model housing, school construction and the providing of more recreational opportunities for its residents. I think," he added, "that the Legislature should lay out a five-year plan and spend as much as $100,000,000 to put it through."

Do that, and give the people work, and there'll be no more need for regiments of police in Harlem than there is need for them on Park Avenue.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CRIME WAVE SEEN AS SOCIAL PROBLEM

Magistrate in Robbery Case Says Harlem Troubles Call for Educational Program

URGES ATHLETES TO HELP

Burke Would Use Heroes for Examples—Many Negroes in Court During Day

The recent outbreak of crime in the Harlem area is "not entirely a police situation, but more of a social and economic problem," said Magistrate Anthony F. Burke of the Felony Court yesterday in holding two 18-year-old Negro grils and two Negro youths in $5,000 bail each for the grand jury on charges of robbery.

"There is no serious reason for the public to be alarmed," the magistrate asserted, "but I am glad the public knows about conditions that exist in the Harlem area."

He added that most persons attacked by Negros failed to complain or, if they did make complaints, failed to prosecute them.

"Education is the solution of the basic problem of these Negro youths," Magistrate Burke added. "It requires the active attention of every social and philanthropic agency in the city to educate our Negro children."

He suggested that star athletes like Babe Ruth and Joe DiMaggio, because of the hero-worship with which they are regarded by young people, might do more than any one else to "influence boys for good, instill law and order and courtesy" in the youth of the city, both white and Negro.

Held for the Grand Jury

The four Negroes held for the grand jury identified themselves as Ruth Donner, 18, of 2132 Seventh Avenue; Alice Potts, 18, of 206 West 149th Street; Edward C. Laverna, 18, of 226 West 144th Street, and Charles Byrd, 22, of 304 West 121st Street.

James Willis, white, of 135 West Eighty-ninth Street, complained to the police that at 10 o'clock last Thursday night the two girls enticed him to an apartment at 132 West 112th Street, where the two men, armed with knives, held him up and robbed him of $5 in cash and a ring. The defendants waived examination and the girls offered to plead guilty.

Magistrate Burke held Toby Thomas, 20, a Negro girl, of 102 West 119th Street, for the grand jury in $3,500 bail on a complaint of robbery filed by Fred Levine of 151 Powell Street, Brooklyn. He said that last Sunday night he and Sidney Jample of 522 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, were taken by the girl to a hallway at 306 West 116th

Street, where she held them up with a knife, robbing him of $20.65 and Jample of $2.65.

Brindley Thomas, a 19-year-old Negro, of 1450 Fifth Avenue, was held for the grand jury in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Burke on a robbery charge made by Thomas Nash, 13, a Negro schoolboy, of 1992 Madison Avenue. The boy accused Thomas of holding him up and robbing him of 11 cents on the afternoon of Oct. 3 in the yard of Public School 184 at 31 West 116th Street.

Most Cases Involve Negroes

According to attachés of the Felony Court, 75 per cent of the cases there involve Negroes and 45 per cent of the cases in which Negroes are involved are of the type which have caused public complaints in the lower Harlem district.

NOV 8 1941

A jury in General Sessions yesterday convicted Herbert Banks, a 17-year-old Negro, of 311 East Ninety-ninth Street, for his part in the attack on two white boys at Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue the evening of Aug. 2. The attack caused Mrs. Anna Bianco of 1961 First Avenue, mother of 8-year-old Louis Bianco, one of the victims, to write a letter to Mayor La Guardia protesting conditions in her neighborhood. The other victim was Robert Calvin, 9, of the same address as the Biancos.

The two boys were playing in a vacant lot near their homes when a gang of seventeen Negro youths fell upon them, stripped them of their clothing, beat them with the Bianco boy's belt and drove them naked into the street.

Banks was the only one of the Negroes arrested. Judge Saul S Streit, who ordered an investigation of the case, announced he would sentence Banks on Nov. 21.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM HOPE SEEN IN EQUAL CHANCES

Official of District's Council of Social Agencies Urges the Extension of Opportunity

JOB SITUATION HELD ACUTE

There Is No 'Crime Wave,' but Unrest and Desperation, Henry W. Pope Asserts

NOV 28 1941

Henry W. Pope, executive secretary of the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies and one of New York's best-known Negro leaders among the younger generation, told City Club members yesterday that the so-called "crime wave" in Harlem should be met by efforts to put Negroes on a basis closer to equality with white persons. He said the most important factor in the present bad conditions was discrimination against Negroes, especially in jobs.

More jobs for Negroes, better housing, increased health and other social services, year-round recreational facilities, vocational guidance and vocational training for Negro children were recommended by the speaker.

Mr. Pope's audience of 100 included fifteen detectives from Harlem precincts.

NOV 28 1941

According to him, the recent crimes in Harlem do not constitute a "crime wave." He said the statistics of the Department of Correction and the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department showed that the amount of crime and delinquency in Harlem was no greater and no less than it had been during the last ten years.

A Lot of "Bad Boys"

"There are a lot of bad boys and girls in Harlem," Mr. Pope continued. "There are a lot of bad men and women. There is crime in Harlem. There is no crime wave in Harlem. There are a lot of fine Negro men and women in Harlem who are self-respecting and are trying to earn a decent living. There is a lot of restlessness in Harlem. There is a lot of bitterness in Harlem. There is some desperation in Harlem, and Harlem is ripe for action."

Mr. Pope quoted relief statistics to the effect that 72,000 of Harlem's 346,000 inhabitants depend on direct relief, and another 26,000 on WPA.

"There are other categories of assistance, too," he went on. "If the persons depending on private agencies, old-age pensions and other government aid, aside from relief, are included, probably 45 per cent of the people in Harlem are dependent on charity."

Mr. Pope said there could be no great reduction in this percentage until Negroes were allowed to get more jobs. Next to discrimination in employment, he added, the greatest discrimination against Negroes is in housing.

"We live for the most part in a ghetto," he said. "We pay higher rents for the same kind of quarters in other parts of the city."

He cited an apartment house recently converted from white to Negro tenancy, with the rents raised from $51 for whites to $70 for Negroes.

According to Mr. Pope, one of the major needs in Harlem is foster homes and foster day-care for children "whose mothers have to go to work to supplement the substandard wages their husbands receive."

Sees Deep Maladjustment

"The mood of Harlem today or its behavior pattern," he said, "is a reflection of a deep social maladjustment. The correction called for is a deep, major operation. No minor operation will do."

Mr. Pope said the major cause of the situation was "the prejudice, discrimination and indifference on the part of white citizens toward Negroes" and "the prejudice and indifference of many Negroes to the white community."

"We must struggle in Harlem for the control, if not the elimination, of prejudice and discrimination," he said.

Mr. Pope warned that the Harlem Y. M. C. A. might have to close one of its two buildings within the next few months and drastically curtail its boys' work program for lack of funds. He said the building devoted to boys' work had been operating for the last three years under an annual grant of $10,000, which expires this month, and that the city-wide Y. M. C. A. had not found any other way of providing funds to maintain the boys' program on its present basis.

Henry Craft, executive director of the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A., said last night that efforts were being made to obtain contributions so that the annex, which serves from 1,000 to 1,200 boys annually, need not be discontinued next April 1. He said closing of the annex would cut the boys' work program of the annex in half and force elimination of the free services now made available to boys from five public schools and several community clubs.

C. W. Pettit, Y. M. C. A. business manager for New York City, confirmed Mr. Pope's statement that the Harlem annex would have to close within a few months unless more money could be raised.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Youths Plead Not Guilty in Murder Case

NOV 29 1941

Two Negro youths pleaded "not guilty" yesterday morning in General Sessions Court, Part 1, to indictments charging them with the "mugging" murder in Morningside Park on Nov. 6 which the press has been featuring in its Harlem "crime wave" stories this month.

Lawrence Edwards, 18, a tall, rangy lad, and Lee Wilkes, 19, stood before Judge Freschi and denied guilt in the murder of James Keelan, whose body was found in the Park at 7 A. M. early this month.

It was the first chance they have had to deny guilt publicly since the police said they "confessed" the day before Thanksgiving.

The alleged "confessions," however, are not a matter of record. The police produced nothing in writing to back up the stories of self-confessed guilt which newspapers broadcast to the reading public from which the boys' jurors will be drawn.

Yesterday also Edwards and Wilkes had their first meeting with the lawyers who will represent them at the trial.

NOV 29 1941

Too poor to hire lawyers of their own, the unemployed youths are represented by lawyers named by the court.

Yesterday Judge Freschi gave each boy four lawyers. Only one of the four has any background on the case. That is J. Michael Solomon of 154 Nassau St., assigned to Edwards, who protected the rights of all the defendants in court day before yesterday when they were brought up for pleading and the case was postponed.

No lawyer however, has yet had time to dig into the evidence in the case. If innocent, a defendant must establish his innocence by hard digging, and this digging should be done while the case is still fresh.

Starting the defense late, the boys start with one strike against them.

NOV 29 1941

James Clarke, 21, the third defendant in the case, made an affidavit for Judge Freschi yesterday that he had no money for a lawyer.

Judge Freschi postponed Clarke's day for pleading till Tuesday, when lawyers will be supplied by the court or by his family or former employers.

WAS INTOXICATED

It was learned yesterday that laboratory tests by the city medical examiner's staff showed that Keelan was suffering from an extreme state of intoxication at the time of his death.

Tests on Keelan's blood showed what is called a "3 plus" degree of alcohol. The exact percentage was .35.

With .1 per cent of alcohol a man is already slightly intoxicated. At .4 per cent he is in an alcoholic coma. At .35 per cents Keelan's degree of intoxication, a man is almost out.

The medical examiner's report did not mention beating or kicking or blows as a cause of death.

The District Attorney is expected to move for an early trial, though Judge Freschi is allowing attorneys for Edwards and Wilkes two weeks to prepare motions in the case—perhaps motions for dismissal of the indictment.

There is no doubt that the boys are in serious danger.

Edwards and Wilkes had no relatives in court to turn to yesterday.

Yesterday Clarke's aunt, Mrs. Irma Lash of 47 W. 132nd St., visited the court and told reporters she had just received a heart-broken letter from the boy's uncle, James T. Taylor, dean of North Carolina State College, which James Clarke attended for a year and a half till last Christmas.

NOV 29 1941

PROMISE OF HELP

Promises of help for Clarke have also come from a former employer who lives in a Connecticut suburb of New York.

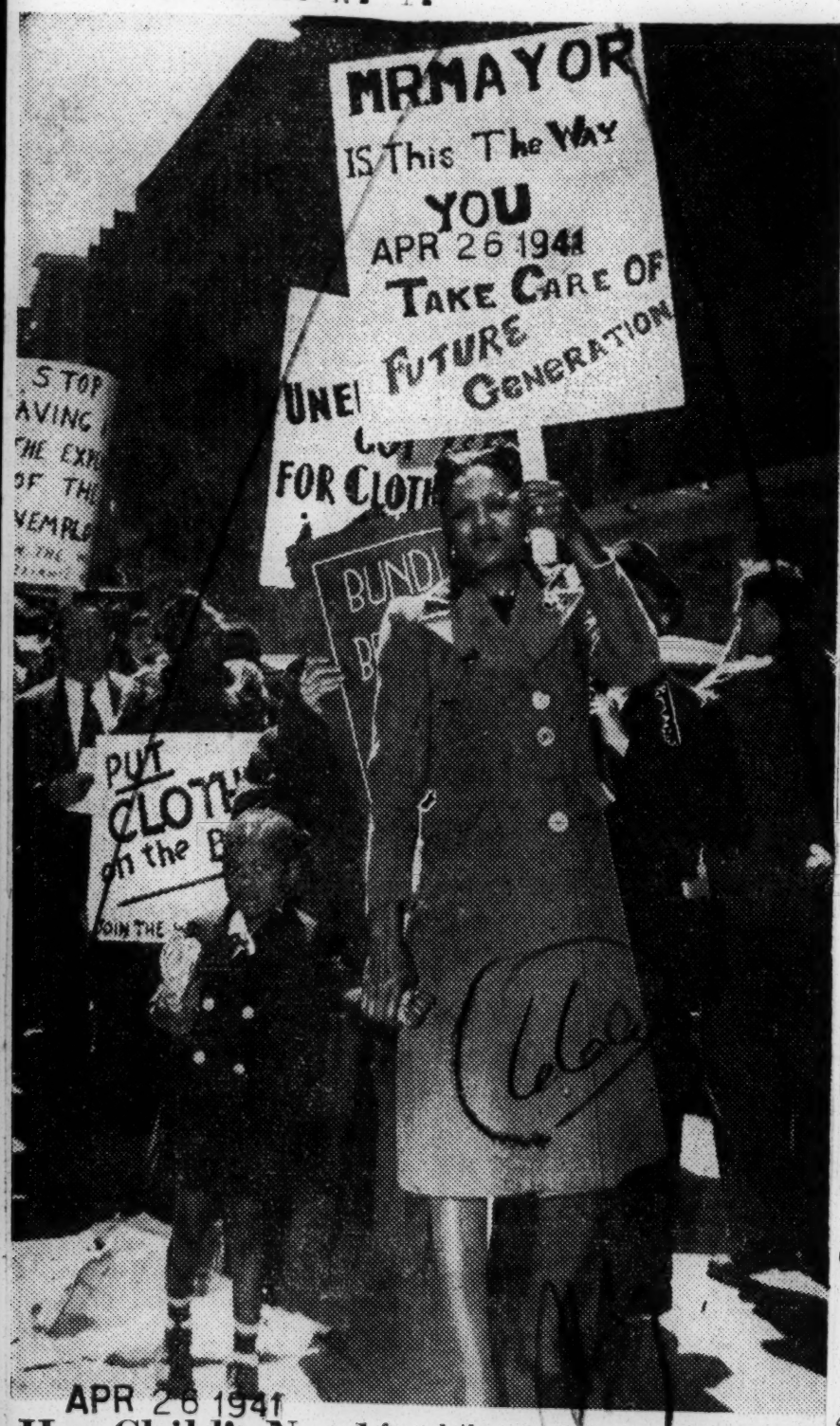
Meanwhile interest in the fate of the three boys deepens in Harlem.

Attorneys for Edwards include J. Michael Solomon, 154 Nassau St.; John Cardone, 299 Broadway; Samuel E. Greenwald, 302 Broadway, and Charles Pilatsky, former assistant district attorney, of 51 Chambers St.

Wilkes' attorneys include Myron Greene, 270 Broadway; William Andrews and Rudolph Stand of 160 Broadway, and Sylvester Cosentino, former assistant district attorney, 291 Broadway.

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The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.



APR 26 1941

Her Child's Need for clothes, and for ice to keep his milk from spoiling this summer, brought this young unemployed Negro mother out with 500 other Workers Alliance members, Negro and white, to picket the Department of Public Welfare, 902 Broadway, yesterday noon. The legs of her four-year-old son were long enough to march beside his mother.

NEW YORK

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Social Work School Gets Negro Leader

MAY 3 - 1941

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the New York School of Social work, the country's oldest recognized student organization, the school's official agency of student-faculty relations. Roger F. Gordon of Philadelphia, who was awarded the 1940-41 Anthony Benezet fellowship of the National Urban League, is the student holding this distinction. He was elected by 660-odd fellow students from forty states and thirteen foreign countries.

MAY 3 - 1941

Gordon is a graduate of Bluefield State Teachers college and attended the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work before winning the Urban League fellowship. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gordon of Philadelphia and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, being Eastern vice president of that organization.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Tenant Strike Forces Full Repairs

MAY 22 1941

Continuing Its Picketing of Landlords' Homes; League Wins Pact

Yesterday, the tenants living at 421 Manhattan Ave., in Lower Harlem, paid their rent for the month of May. The building was declared free of violations by the Department of Housing on Monday, and the tenants, who are all members of the Neighborhood Tenants League, voted at a meeting Tuesday evening in favor of the rent payment.

The building is one of three adjacent tenements belonging to Benjamin and George Yager of the Chip Realty Co., which have been carrying on a rent strike since May 1. Tenants have picketed the buildings daily, and Frank Rhys, organizer of the Neighborhood Tenants League, stated yesterday that the picketing will continue in front of the two houses in which repairs are not yet completed, 411 and 417 Manhattan Avenue, until they, too, are declared free from violations. Tenants in 421 have agreed to stay on the picket line.

Strike was called in the three buildings, which house 40 families, because the landlords went back on a written agreement with the League, signed on April 10, to repair the apartment. Last week, as the pickets marched, repairs were progressing, but when picketing was stopped for one day the landlords again tried to renge. The picket line was resumed last Wednesday, and will continue, tenants declare, till the last repair in the last of the three buildings has been finished.

WIN ALL DEMANDS

Tenants at No. 421, where repairs are completed, yesterday expressed themselves as well pleased with the result of their organization. They have won everything they have been fighting for: painting of the apartments, repaired plumbing, safe new electric wiring, the elimination of ratholes and broken plaster, new window cords where needed, repaired stoves, usable ice boxes, new carriers in the dumb waiter, whitewashing of the dumbwaiter, shaft, daily dumbwaiter service, regular extermination service, and, best of all, **the right to keep the Neighborhood Tenants League as their collective bargaining agency.**

Organizer Frank Rhys said yesterday, "We've got ten other houses in the neighborhood on our list, waiting to be organized. And in this struggle we've trained new organizers, too." He added that the Neighborhood Tenants League is making preparations for a Lower Harlem Housing Conference, to be held early in June.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DENIES HARLEM JOB 'PUNISHES' POLICE

NOV 2 - 1941

Valentine Says Men Are Not Transferred There Because of Violating Rules

Police Commissioner Valentine denied yesterday that the policing of Harlem has suffered because of a reported policy of transferring policemen to Harlem precincts as punishment for drunkenness and other violation of rules. He said there was no such policy.

"Is it true," he was asked in one of the written questions upon which he insists, "that members of the force, having been found guilty of various infractions of the rules of the department, have been sent to the colored precincts in Harlem for punishment?"

"No," was his reply.

The Commissioner did not answer the following question:

"Will you give us the number of men sent to the Harlem precincts after being found guilty of being drunk?"

Asked about the purpose of a call at Police Headquarters made at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Mayor La Guardia, who left after learning that the Commissioner was absent for a conference, Mr. Valentine replied:

"He called to discuss some of our mutual problems."

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NOV 26 1941

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66a-1941
The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.



APR 26 1941

Her Child's Need for clothes, and for ice to keep his milk from spoiling this summer, brought this young unemployed Negro mother out with 500 other Workers Alliance members, Negro and white, to picket the Department of Public Welfare, 902 Broadway, yesterday noon. The legs of her four-year-old son were long enough to march beside his mother.

NEW YORK

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Social Work School Gets Negro Leader

MAY 3 - 1941

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the New York School of Social work, the country's oldest recognized student organization, the school's official agency of student-faculty relations, Roger F. Gordon of Philadelphia, who was awarded the 1940-41 Anthony Benezet fellowship of the National Urban League, is the student holding this distinction. He was elected by 660-odd fellow students from forty states and thirteen foreign countries.

MAY 3 - 1941

Gordon is a graduate of Bluefield State Teachers college and attended the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work before winning the Urban League fellowship. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gordon of Philadelphia and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, being Eastern vice president of that organization.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Tenant Strike Forces Full Repairs

MAY 22 1941

Continuing Its Picketing of Landlords' Homes; League Wins Pact

Yesterday, the tenants living at 421 Manhattan Ave., in Lower Harlem, paid their rent for the month of May. The building was declared free of violations by the Department of Housing on Monday, and the tenants, who are all members of the Neighborhood Tenants League, voted at a meeting Tuesday evening in favor of the rent payment.

The building is one of three adjacent tenements belonging to Benjamin and George Yager of the Chip Realty Co., which have been carrying on a rent strike since May 1. Tenants have picketed the buildings daily, and Frank Rhys, organizer of the Neighborhood Tenants League, stated yesterday that the picketing will continue in front of the two houses in which repairs are not yet completed, 411 and 417 Manhattan Avenue, until they, too, are declared free from violations. Tenants in 421 have agreed to stay on the picket line.

Strike was called in the three buildings, which house 40 families, because the landlords went back on a written agreement with the League, signed on April 10, to repair the apartment. Last week, as the pickets marched, repairs were progressing, but when picketing was stopped for one day the landlords again tried to renge. The picket line was resumed last Wednesday, and will continue, tenants declare, till the last repair in the last of the three buildings has been finished.

WIN ALL DEMANDS

Tenants at No. 421, where repairs are completed, yesterday expressed themselves as well pleased with the result of their organization. They have won everything they have been fighting for: painting of the apartments, repaired plumbing, safe new electric wiring, the elimination of ratholes and broken plaster, new window cords where needed, repaired stoves, usable ice boxes, new carriers in the dumb waiter, whitewashing of the dumbwaiter, shaft, daily dumbwaiter service, regular extermination service, and, best of all, **the right to keep the Neighborhood Tenants League as their collective bargaining agency.**

Organizer Frank Rhys said yesterday, "We've got ten other houses in the neighborhood on our list, waiting to be organized. And in this struggle we've trained new organizers, too." He added that the Neighborhood Tenants League is making preparations for a Lower Harlem Housing Conference, to be held early in June.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DENIES HARLEM JOB 'PUNISHES' POLICE

NOV 26 1941

Valentine Says Men Are Not Transferred There Because of Violating Rules

Police Commissioner Valentine denied yesterday that the policing of Harlem has suffered because of a reported policy of transferring policemen to Harlem precincts as punishment for drunkenness and other violation of rules. He said there was no such policy.

"Is it true," he was asked in one of the written questions upon which he insists, "that members of the force, having been found guilty of various infractions of the rules of the department, have been sent to the colored precincts in Harlem for punishment?"

"No," was his reply.

The Commissioner did not answer the following question:

"Will you give us the number of men sent to the Harlem precincts after being found guilty of being drunk?"

Asked about the purpose of a call at Police Headquarters made at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Mayor La Guardia, who left after learning that the Commissioner was absent for a conference, Mr. Valentine replied:

"He called to discuss some of our mutual problems."

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

'Beale Street' Survey Bares Housing Evils

Members of the housing committee of the NAACP Junior League, No. 1, who are launching a campaign to force New York housing authorities to construct a project in Harlem in the vicinity of the famous 'Beale Street,' (West 133rd Street) were awe-stricken recently when they conducted a survey and found that in the apartments there were rats as big as cats that scare babies and cats away.

The neighborhood was suggested to the group by the Consolidated Tenants' League due to the fact that it is one of the most notorious slum areas in the city of New York and breeds diseases and criminals.

Not satisfied to make the survey, the committee which included Arthur Thompson, Marion Bell, Elvira Johnathan, Esse Coombs, Ruby Gillespie, Frank Facey, Albert Gaines, Clayton Brown, Gus Simmonds, Enid Jervis and Robert Weathers, employed the free services of the Camera Club of the Y. M. C. A. to present their findings in pictures.

Most of the tenants were found to be paying at least one-half to three-quarters of their income in rent and in 90 percent of the cases they depended upon roomers for their income.

As many as seven persons including four children were inhabiting two-room apartments that were dimly-lighted, poorly ventilated and had no hot water. Of the two rooms, one was a kitchen.

The tenants in many cases were expected to make their own repairs, and protests to landlords resulted in evicition orders. The plumbing is so bad in these apartments that leaks from corroded pipes are common occurrences.

The plaster on the walls is broken off leaving huge holes from which rats emerge all through the day and night even in the presence of the dwellers. Bathtubs are common sights in kitchens without partitions to separate them. There are instances where the tubs, stoves, dining room tables and beds adjoin each other.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Name Guichard Parris To Succeed Robert J. Elzy As NYA Director

The appointment of Guichard Parris as director of Negro Affairs, was announced Thursday by Miss Helen M. Harris, National Youth Administrator for New York City and Long Island. Mr. Parris, formerly with the NYA Consultation Service, succeeds Robert J. Elzy, who resigned to return to his previous position as executive director of the Brooklyn Urban League-Settlement, Inc.

"Mr. Elzy helped the Administration to establish excellent relations with the outside communities," said Miss Harris. "His constant concern for the development and placement of Negro youth and his ability to interpret racial problems to other members of the staff were outstanding contributions. It is with the greatest regret that his resignation has been accepted."

The education of private industry to the realization that Negro and White youth work together harmoniously and that industry's fear of racial animosity among fellow workmen is unfounded, will be a primary task of his division, according to Mr. Parris.

"Already there has been an increase in the employment of Negro workers in defense industries through the country resulting partly from a greater awareness of Negro workers' capabilities and partly from the President's Executive Order that defense contracts will contain 'no discrimination' clauses, he said. "This trend removes any existent reasons for Negroes not taking full advantage of every training opportunity."

A graduate of Amherst, Guichard Parris, received his M. A. from Columbia University and later studied at the University of Paris, France, and the New York School of Social Work.

He was a faculty member of Livingston College and Lincoln and Atlanta Universities, and is now executive secretary and of the employment committee of the Catholic Inter-racial Council.

During his three years with the NYA, Mr. Elzy was responsible also for the investigation, placement and rehabilitation of all parolees accepted for NYA employment.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Children Learn Vote Procedure

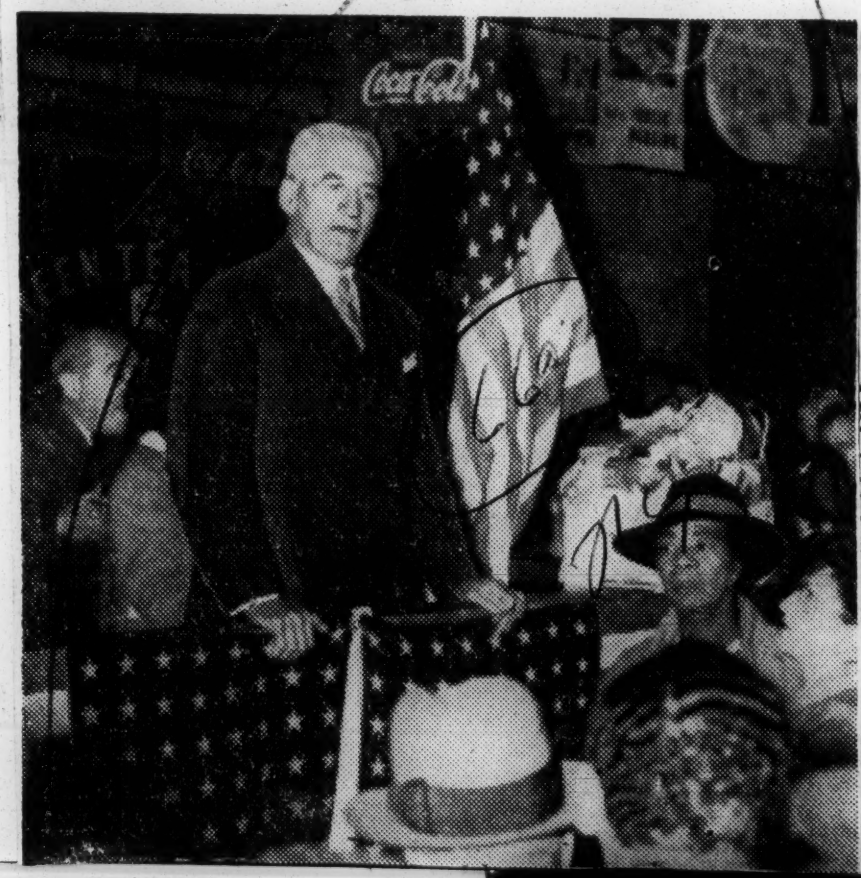
A practical demonstration of good citizenship and the mechanism of voting took place Wednesday, at The Children's Aid Society's Harlem Boys' Club, 35-47 West 133rd St., when members of the club initiated their political elders throughout the city and registered for the coming elections of council officers of the club.

The registration duplicated as closely as possible that for the city elections, with the youngsters names, ages and addresses tabulated in the Center election directory. Boys and girls of all ages participated in the registration, and placards at the registration booth described the necessity of exercising the privilege of voting and the necessity for registration.

The society hopes that the registration and election experience will inculcate in these coming Americans a sense of responsibility toward the right to cast a vote and a knowledge of its importance as Democray's greatest single gift.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Saying 'Goodbye' to Slums



As both races sang "farewell to slums" in the San Juan Hill section. Gerard Swope, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, is shown addressing the group which sang and danced last Friday night in celebration of the orening of a new housing development. Colored lights and streamers added to the festive atmosphcre in the 63rd Street block, between Amsterdam and Eleventh Avenues, where demolition of old tenements was begun. The party was jointly sponsored by the Lincoln Square Tenants League in cooperation with the local housing authority. It was known as the first experiment in the field of low cost housing. The project, in this same area, forty years ago, that a group of public-spirited people, acting through the city and suburban homes, built the Tuskegee Apartments, was for Negroes, and was the first decent houses made available to the thousands who were then migrating from the South and settling on the West Side.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM ASKS SCHOOL AID

End of Discrimination, More Recreation Urged at Meeting

The Board of Education was urged last night to end discrimination against Negroes in the city vocational schools and to open Harlem schools after hours for recreational and study purposes. An "emergency" conference of 200 teachers, parents and civic leaders of Harlem authorized a committee to call on the Board of Education to push the twofold program.

The Harlem committee of the Teachers Union and the Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem were sponsors for the conference. These groups characterized talk of a crime wave in Harlem as "a malicious charge as a means of escaping responsibility for the neglect from which Harlem has suffered for years." The conference took place in the community house of the Abyssinia Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street.

The opening of schools from 3 to 10 P. M. is the best answer to the "hysterical cries of a crime wave," speakers declared. The school opening would permit the meeting of study circles, clubs, play groups and organizations interested in combating juvenile delinquency and promoting remedial measures, it was said.

Among those who addressed the Elmer Carter of the State Unemployment Insurance Board and William T. Andrews; Ferdinand Smith of the National Maritime Union; Henry W. Pope of the National Welfare Council.

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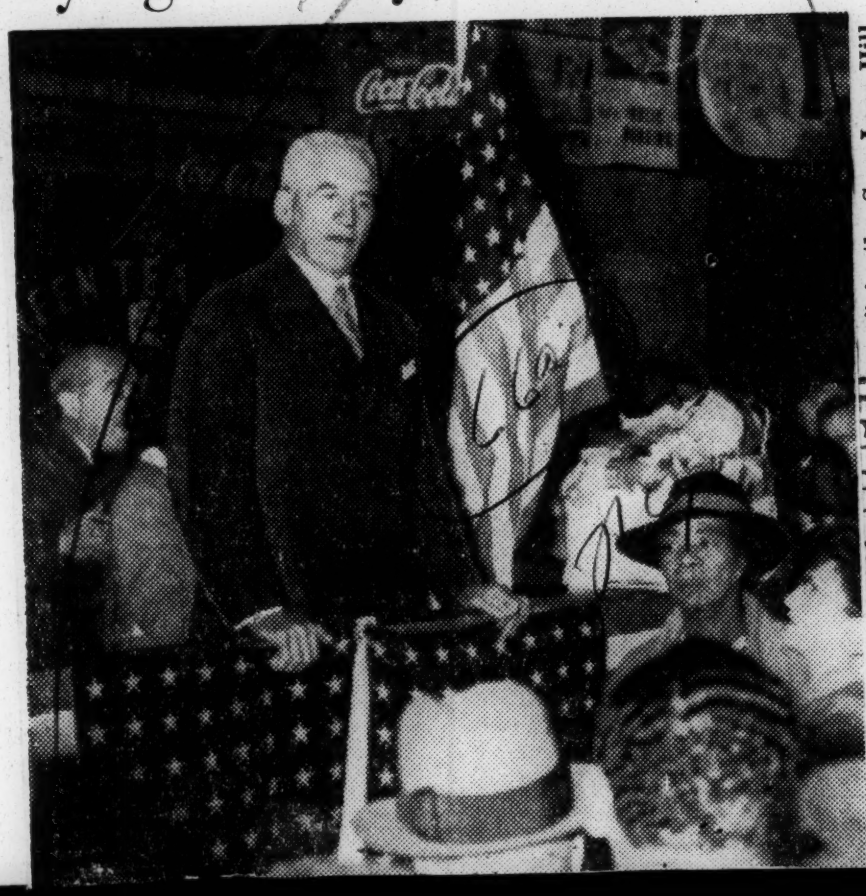
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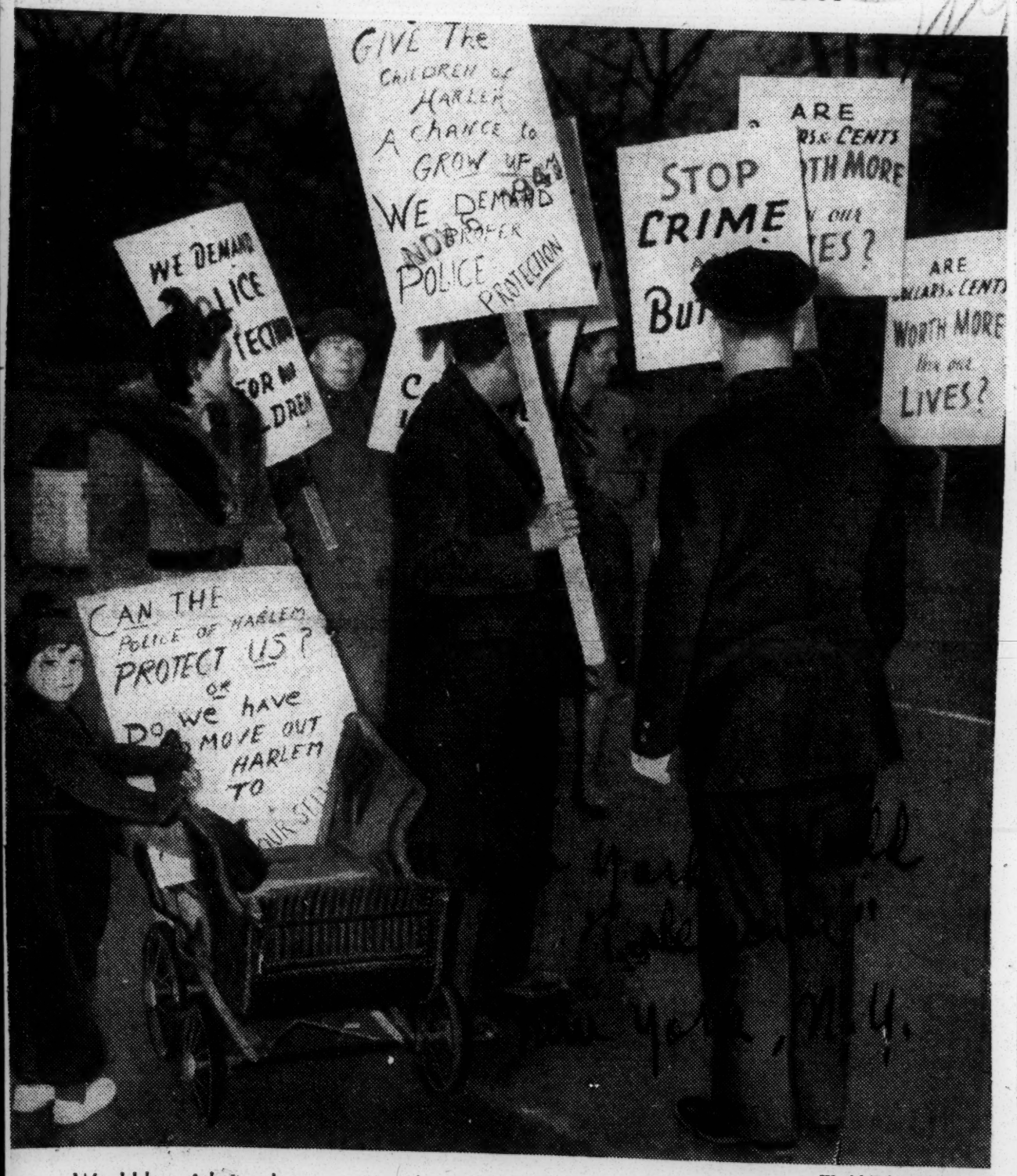
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Among those who addressed the gathering were Assemblyman Elmer Carter of the State Unemployment Insurance Board and William T. Andrews; Ferdinand Smith and Henry W. Pope of the National Maritime Union; Welfare Council.

66a-1941

NEW YORK

Mayor Orders More Police on Duty To Prevent Atrocities in Central Park



World-Telegram Photo.

Would-be pickets who were turned away today as they drew near Mayor La Guardia's house.

Acts as Neighbors Of Slain Boy Try to Picket His Home

The marauding gangs of young Negro hoodlums who have caused a reign of terror through northern Central Park by a series of assaults, sex attacks, holdups and at least one murder, received official attention today from Mayor La Guardia.

Admitting that the situation is "indeed a bad one," the Mayor said most of the crimes were being committed by very young hoodlums, but he added:

"I have ordered strong reinforcements of police in that locality, and am sure conditions will soon be corrected."

The Mayor acted after irate neighbors of slain James O'Connell attempted to picket this morning at the Mayor's residence, 1274 Fifth Ave.—itself quite close to the crime localities—and the discovery of what may be a second park murder.

In Morningside Park, 13 blocks north of Central Park, the body of Joseph Keelan, 32, was found lying on a path with outer clothing and shoes removed. There was a bruise over the man's left eye. He lived nearby at 528 W. 123rd St. His body was identified by his wife, Agnes.

Leaves Infant Daughter.

Mr. Keelan, a former $70-a-month hospital employee, had been out with two friends, but they declared he was not drunk. He had a weak heart, and several friends believe he actually might have been frightened to death on being accosted by the park marauders. Mr. Keelan, known about the neighborhood for five or six years, had a baby daughter, Joan, 5 months old.

The Mayor disclosed the official concern over the outbreak of lawlessness when asked to comment on reports that civic groups have protested "the wave of crimes by Negro men and boys.

Youths Blamed.

"What makes it more difficult," the Mayor said, "is that crimes are committed by young hoodlums in their teens, 12 to 16 years old. "I personally took charge of one case and eight of 10 boys were arrested two days regarding the evidence, one as young as eight years of age. Out of the whole gang only one or two were old enough to be taken a criminal court. others were Children's Court."

According Deputy Chief Inspector Patri Kenny, the arrest of a Puerto Rican errand boy, 17, and a Negro, 18, has cleared up the attack on a white woman near Central Park reservoir on Oct. 23, an attempted assault four days later on another white woman and many other recent complaints of molestation.

Many Similar Cases.

Police are loath to discuss the alarming spread of sex attacks, as well as holdups, but it was learned that many similar cases have been reported.

Detectives, masquerading in women's clothing, have patrolled the park, and at least 50 were put on to the cases, in addition to uniformed men rushed in from other precincts.

The would-be pickets at the Mayor's home, 11 women and one man neighbor of the slain O'Connell boy, carried signs which read: We Have a Park—Why Can't We Use It? Are Dollars and Cents Worth More Than Our Lives? They were halted 150 feet from the Mayor's home. They were told that a formal protest would do more good.

Want Protection.

They announced their intention of seeing Inspector John W. Sutter of the Sixth Division later today to demand additional protection.

The pickets refused to reveal their names, saying it would endanger their lives. The father of the 15-year-old boy who was slashed to death in the Park at 99th St. by three Negroes last Saturday night was not among those demonstrating.

One of the women told police her husband had been beaten so severely as to require hospital attention; another said her child's clothes had been ripped off and stolen recently. Numerous minor incidents, they said, were not reported by the police.

Another bad crime area is St. Nicholas Park, where holdups have occurred. Last Saturday, two 16-year-old Negroes were arrested after taking a gold watch and signet ring from a 17-year-old New Jersey boy at the 135th St. entrance to the park.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LESS PARK CRIME, VALENTINE HOLDS

Commissioner Sees Conditions Improved Since Police Were Increased in Harlem Area

LEADERS OFFER REMEDIES

Negro Group Suggests Better Play Facilities and Housing and Elimination of Slums

NOV 1 1940

Police Commissioner Valentine, in response to a question from reporters yesterday on whether he felt crime conditions in Harlem and near-by parks had been improved since his assignment of additional police to the area last week, replied "Yes," but he did not

elaborate on the situation.

He also furnished a brief résumé of the burglary of an apartment on the same floor as that of Mayor La Guardia's at 1274 Fifth Avenue early Sunday. Commissioner Valentine contended that the crime was not reported to the police until 11:15 A. M., although it took place about seven hours earlier, and he said that the burglar got away with about $10 from a handbag in the apartment.

The Commissioner ignored a written complaint from Police Headquarters reporters charging that they had met with "considerable difficulties" in obtaining the facts about the burglary because of the secrecy with which the police surrounded the incident. The note also pointed out that the version furnished by Mrs. Celie Moscowitz, victim of the burglary, differed from that of the police in that she said a $300 diamond ring had been taken.

Satisfied With Police Work

Deputy Chief Inspector John J. De Martino, in command of Manhattan East, made a tour of the Harlem area yesterday morning in company with Inspector John W. Sutter, commanding officer of the Sixth Division, which embraces Harlem. On his return to the East 104th Street police station, Inspector De Martino said he was satisfied with his observations.

"I am very satisfied with the work of the police, but I have always been satisfied with their work," he said.

Remedies for dealing with the situation were advanced yesterday by representatives of civic groups and persons in public life. Forty representatives of Harlem welfare and business organizations attended a special meeting called by the New York Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes at the Urban League House, 204 West 136th Street, with James T. Hubert, executive director of the league, presiding.

A committee of five was named to draft proposals to be submitted to Mayor La Guardia, Commissioner Valentine and Newbold Morris, President of the City Council. The committee was instructed to incorporate the following suggestions in its draft: More recreational facilities, better housing accommodations, elimination of slums, provision of better personnel for Harlem schools and settlement houses in Harlem.

Discrimination Charged

Speakers at the conference also declared that private agencies discriminated against Negroes in taking care of youthful lawbreakers, and that therefore the courts must send many Negro first offenders to correctional institutions where they come in contact with hardened criminals. Some of them also accused the police of laxity in dealing with the situation.

President Justice John Warren Hill of Children's Court endorsed yesterday the contention of Paul Blanshard, executive director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, that lack of sufficient funds for probation services in the lower courts was an important factor in the rise of crime in Harlem.

"As far as this court is concerned, we are woefully understaffed for probation officers," Justice Hill said.

Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, a Negro Democrat, declared his sympathy with the efforts of the Mayor and Commissioner Valentine to cope with the situation by added police details, but in a statement he said that the problem could not be solved by police action alone.

"The youth of Harlem have degenerated into lawlessness because of a general lack of opportunity to get employment except as menial unskilled labor at miserably low wages," he said.

As he was walking along 110th Street between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues about 2 A. M. yesterday, Peter Sweede, 50 years old, of 168 West Ninety-eighth Street, was set upon by three Puerto Rican youths who tried to rob him. He put up a fight and his assailants fled, leaving him on the sidewalk with a broken jaw. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Of the thirty-one persons in the line-up at Police Headquarters yesterday morning fifteen were Negroes. Nine of these were arrested in Manhattan and six in Brooklyn. Among them was Charles Reaves, 23, of 55 West 110th Street, who is accused of the burglary in the building in which the Mayor lives. Reaves flatly denied that he had committed the crime. In Felony Court Magistrate Koenig held Reaves in $7,500 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Marcantonio Calls Harlem Parley to Combat Anti-Negro 'Crime' Outcry

"To defend Harlem against the vicious and unwarranted attacks of real estate interests and others who will profit by discrediting Harlem," an emergency meeting of the Harlem Legislative Conference has been called by its Chairman, Rep. Vito Marcantonio of the 20th Congressional District.

Borough President Stanley Isaacs, Borough President-elect Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., and a representative of the Police Department have been invited to attend the emergency meeting which will be held at the Park Palace, Fifth Avenue and 110th St., next Monday at 8 P. M.

About 600 delegates are expected to be sent to the meeting by the more than 200 civic, fraternal, Church and labor organizations affiliated to the Harlem Legislative Conference.

"Unemployment, slums and discrimination in Harlem have created conditions which must be changed. They can be changed and they will be changed. The people of Harlem are determined that they will wipe out discrimination which keeps them from jobs, that they will wipe out the slums which breed delinquency and disease," Rep Marcantonio said.

"The attacks on our community are being made by interests anxious to maintain the status quo, interests working to stir up race hatred, interests which are anxious to keep from us the new housing projects, the hospitals, the schools and the recreational facilities which we need."

No one will condone crimes. It is not surprising that they occur in a community of such miserable slum conditions. The fact that there isn't more in Harlem is a tribute to the keen sense of decency and progress of the Negroes as a people.

The real crime in Harlem—as the Mayor's Commission pointed out in 1935—is the disproportionately high unemployment, the extortionately high rents, the jim-crowism and extreme poverty, the terrible housing, all of which deeply affect Negro youth. And while these evils are worst in Harlem, they exist in other slum areas in the city where they also set the stage for crime. Yet the newspapers and certain circles single out Harlem for prejudiced smears and manufactured "crime wave" sensations.

The anti-Negro animus underlying the attitude of the newspapers is evident in stories yesterday with nasty slurs against Negro women and unconcealed insinuations that white people take their lives in their hands when they go to Harlem.

Could this be an attempt to thwart the unity between Negro and white in the community for its betterment? Could it be that certain forces are outraged because of the progressive solidarity of Negro and white along political, labor and social lines in the city? Or maybe an excuse is being drummed up for instituting police terror in Harlem?

The first concern of the city authorities with respect to Harlem is to give protection to the Negro people and to see that the community has decent housing, jobs, free from jim-crowism and police terror.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Main Crime Is Against Harlem

• From the way the newspapers are levelling broad sweeping accusations upon Harlem, it is apparent that they are trying to take evidences of juvenile delinquency there and twist them against the whole Negro

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



Tenants Picket: Negro tenants of 370 W. 46th St., assisted by members of the West Side National Negro Congress and the Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, picketed the office of Hoeckh, Inc., real estate agents until the court ruled the landlord's right to evict them. The landlord said he wanted no Negroes in his house.

—Daily Worker Staff Phot

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Anti-Negro Landlord Upheld by City Court

Judge Shalleck Orders Tenants to Move in Six Weeks, But Gives Right to Hold Rent, Organizations Back Fight

Negro tenants of the apartment house at 430 W. 52nd St. were told in court yesterday that they would be allowed to retain possession of their apartments six weeks, not six months, longer, rent free, while they looked for living quarters elsewhere. At the end of six weeks, Judge Benjamin Shalleck ruled, the landlord might exercise his right under the law to put the tenants out.

JUN 12 1941

Mr. and Mrs. Jose Sotomayor and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Elder, with their families, the tenants whom the real estate agency of Hoeck, Inc., 370 W. 46th St., wished to evict, marched on the picket line in front of the agency office all day Tuesday. They were supported on the picket line by members of the West Side National Negro Congress and the Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, Negroes and whites.

The signs they carried read: "This Landlord is Un-American. He is Evicting Tenants Because They Are Negroes. Democracy and Discrimination Don't Mix"; Hoeck Real Estate Co. Refuses to Rent Apartments to Negro Families. White and Negro Neighbors, Protest!" "Joint Committee Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, West Side National Negro Congress Protest Un-American Practice of Negro Discrimination by Hoeck Real Estate Co."

RESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS

Mrs. Sotomayor told reporters she had lived in the 52 St. neighborhood 20 years. She was married and baptized into the Catholic church there, her husband being Spanish and a Catholic. Her children were born there and some of them still go to the neighborhood Catholic school.

"And now this man wants me to move, because I'm a Negro," Mrs. Sotomayor said angrily.

Mrs. Elder said that her husband rented the apartment, that there is nothing in his physical appearance to cause any doubt that he is a Negro, and that the question was not raised until some time later. On that occasion the agent came to the house and requested Mr. and Mrs. Elder to move. He wanted only whites in his house, she said the agent told her husband.

Their plea that it had taken every penny they owned to move into the place and that it would be impossible for them to move out again, did not soften either the agent's or the landlord's heart, Mr. Elder said.

She and her husband got in touch with the West Side National Negro Congress. The Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, affiliate of the City-wide Tenants Council, also came into the picture. Tuesday was the first and last day of picketing, for yesterday morning in the Third District Court their case was temporarily "settled" by the judge's "unusual decision," as the tenants' lawyer put it.

JUN 12 1941

Judge Shalleck ruled that the tenants might remain in the house for three months, paying rent meanwhile, or, if they preferred, get out at the end of six weeks, wtihholding rent for this period but meanwhile looking for another place to live.

The landlord was not required to state why he wanted the Negro tenants evicted. When they presented the facts in the case, the court ruled them "extraneous" or "irrevelant." The tenants' lawyer pointed out later that the landlord, may, according to the law, evict a tenant out for any reason he pleases, without stating that reason in court.

JUN 12 1941

White tenants in the house, meanwhile, have signed a petition denying that they want the Negro tenants to move and declaring, on their part, that they consider the landlord's action "unfair and un-American."

New York Times
New York, N. Y

THE OTHER SIDE OF HARLEM

The Harlem "crime wave," shocking though it is, has at least called attention to the deplorable situation of thousands of good citizens who are doing their level best to improve their own lot and to bring up their children in the right way. The Harlem situation is not a race problem. It is a problem of poverty, overcrowding and neglect. A Park Department statement the other day frankly declared that "the conditions under which the people are living are intolerable." Let us put beside the cases of crime the steady tide of courage and self-sacrifice which also holds sway in Harlem. We do not often print news about it, for since it is the rule and not the exception it does not create news. But it is there, and the human qualities it reveals are admirable.

In a statement issued yesterday Mrs. Jane G. Judge, district secretary of the Harlem office of the Community Service Society, outlines some of the things she thinks can be done to help Harlem. They include: increased employment opportunities; higher wages; vocational training; more and better facilities for child care; more, cheaper and better housing; visiting teachers to help solve behavior problems among school children; and extension of the social services. Similar recommendations have been made by other individuals and agencies. We hope that those who read this editorial will also read the excellent letter from Miss Alice Citron, for ten years "a teacher in the Harlem area," published in another column on this page.

NOV 12 1941

We need increased police protection wherever an epidemic of violence has broken out. No matter whether a lawless individual became such by reason of his environment or because of some hereditary twist, he must be restrained. The streets and parks must be made safe. But the long-term safety and welfare, not alone of Harlem but of the whole city, lie in such constructive measures as Mrs. Judge and Miss Citron propose.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Shrunken Bellies of Negro Harlem Face More Shrinking for the Glory of Churchill

JUN 10 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Lord Woolton, England's Minister of Food, has asked us to reduce our "normal consumption of milk, cream, sugar, cheese, canned salmon and meat so that these foods can be sent to Britain. The Food Minister pointed out, according to the New York Times, "that there was more to living than maintenance of physical life and that Britain's food supplies were unbalanced, necessitating an 'unhappy and dull diet'."

What Lord Woolton says of Britain's food needs may be said in precisely the same words for the food needs of Harlem. Nobody realizes better than the thousands and thousands of Negro people in Harlem that "there is more to living than maintenance of physical life," and nobody knows better than they that their "food supplies are unbalanced, necessitating an 'unhappy and dull diet'."

The question is particularly pertinent rights now, for two reasons.

MORE SHRINKING

First, because of England's Food Minister's brazen request that America's "shrunken bellies" shrink themselves even more (in the interest of Britain's imperialist war) and, secondly, because the Federal Food Stamp Plan has been operating in Harlem for three months now and may fairly come in for a review and an estimate.

It has been said that about half the Negro population of Harlem is on relief. Which means that more than a quarter of a million persons live in that chronic state of under-nourishment which led Lord Woolton to observe that Americans cannot afford to permit the British to continue on an "unhappy and dull diet." It means, further, that more than a quarter million persons —not in Britain but right here in the City of New York—need something like a "Ministry of Food" to take an interest in their diet.

We are referring especially to persons on relief. We say nothing of the hundred or more thousands who, although not on relief, suffer as much from under-nourishment, owing to their poverty-stricken income.

More than three months of the Food Stamp Plan's operation prove that it not only does not take care of the relief recipient's food supply, **but that it actually places him in a position no better than the people for whom Lord Woolton pleads.**

FOOD FOR RENT

The Plan is limited to relief families, yet hundreds of such families don't get the benefit of the Plan. Because stamps may be purchased in specified amounts only (the relief bureau setting the limit). These amounts are based on the food budget of each family. Since practically every Harlem family on relief pays more than the Welfare Department allows, they don't have enough money left with which to buy stamps. They must use a part of the food allowance with which to pay their rent.

As terribly as the relief families needed and wanted more food, there was from the first considerable resistance to the Stamp Plan. Even the most callous investigator understood this opposition. She knew that, ahead of everything else, there came the question of "a roof over our heads." And she knew that all the pretty talk imaginable couldn't change this fundamental reaction of the family. The Department of Welfare must have foreseen it, too, for, before the actual mechanics of the Plan went into effect, the Departments sent its most skilled executives from one District Office to another to lecture the social workers on how to "educate" relief clients on the "great advantages" of the Plan. The Department has its answers already prepared for the recalcitrants.

Tell 'em their buying power'll be increased by 50 per cent—for every dollar's worth of stamps they'll get 50 cents worth free. Just show them this factor and within three months there'll be 100 per cent participation.

JUN 10 1941

OR ELSE

Three months have passed and, although the relief family has "no right" to use "food money" for anything else, they still use much of it for rent. Must do so, or else! And that means cutting down on the food allowance and bringing about that "unhappy and dull diet" which Lord Woolton complains about and which he wants Americans (including Harlemites) to remedy—for the British!

There are a few families that get what is politely called "excess rental," the Welfare Department paying the actual rent for the family by a special case-work process. The Department makes this process so reprehensible, however, that any honest investigator will admit that she could not begin to request "excess rentals" justifiably. She just doesn't have enough time or energy to make a special, individualized case-study of a problem faced by nearly every Harlem family.

After three months of the Federal Food Stamp Plan the already glaring rent situation has been constantly spotlighted by reports from hundreds of families: "We want to buy stamps but can't, because we don't have money enough after the rent is paid." Investigators are ordered to go again and again to these families, in order to "persuade" them that they have "no right" to use food money for rent (not to mention razor blades, stockings or socks, and other items which relief makes no allowance for).

RENT COMES FIRST

And what is the final answer the investigator receives? It is always the same—and will always be the same, under the present set-up — "We have to pay our rent first!" No amount of "persuasion" or of "reeducation" seems to affect that reply.

JUN 10 1941

If the Roosevelt Administration grants Lord Woolton's request that we cut down on our food consumption even more than it has already been cut down by higher prices and low wages, who will be the first to suffer? Who will be the first among us to be forced to give up our "normal consumption of milk, cream, sugar, cheese, canned salmon and meat?"

In the light of what has already happened to the people on relief, **we know that it will be they whose consumption will be cut first.** Their already sub-normal consumption of foods, the absence of which makes an "unhappy and dull diet," will be almost if not completely destroyed.

And for what? **For the greater glory of British imperialism and of the Lords and Ladies of Britain!**

New York Times
New York, N. Y

BEAVER STUDENTS START TOY LIBRARY



JUN 8 - 1941

Janet Cooper, a sophomore in the early childhood education department, signs cards for borrowers at the Crescent Day Nursery Toy Library, recently opened by the students under auspices of the Old York Road and Huntingdon Valley Branch of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross.

JUN 8 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

FULL DETAILS ARE REVEALED

Organization Appeals For Full Support Of the Public

JAN 18 1941

In defiance of the investigation being staged by the Rapp-Coudert Committee which was granted prolonged life by the State Legislature, last week, the Teachers Union made public an 11-point program which it plans to put into force for the current year.

The program calls for:

Full state aid for education; extension of state aid to kindergartens; extension of state aid to evening schools and adult education; maximum class of 35; increase in the number and amount of state scholarships; extension of free higher education; enactment of a system of state aid for health and recreational facilities.

The Union proposes that the state provide funds for doctors, nurses, dentists, and playground directors on a pupil ratio plan; bill to tax capital gains. As a result of the 1939 cuts in state aid taxes on Wall Street profits were reduced and additional burdens placed on the common people of the state.

An end to the Rapp-Coudert Committee as a waste of public funds and a danger to civil rights and liberties; a bill to guarantee the political and civil rights of all public employees; extension of the merit system of appointment and promotion to all teachers and supervisors in the state.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

BRANDS PROBE CHARGE FALSE

Committee Investigating Civil Service Group Sent Statement

FEB 22 1941

Milton Moran Weston, former suyervisor of District Office No. 32 in the Welfare department was the butt of an "all out" assault made before the Council Committee investigating charges of Communism in the Civil Service Commission at the committee's hearing on Monday.

Mr. Weston, who resigned several weeks ago, was accused of being a Communist, and counsel for the Committee sought to prove that the Civil Service Commission had approved Weston despite his membership in the Communist Party. In a statement to the Amsterdam Star-News Weston said the charge that he was a Communist while serving as a civil service employee is false. His complete statement follows:

In a letter directed to the Councilmanic Committee Wednesday to investigate the Civil Service Commission, Milton Moran Weston charged that Emil K. Ellis, counsel to the Committee, had deliberately and maliciously introduced into the records of the hearing now being conducted, untruthful and slanderous statements calculated to besmirch his character and reputation.

FEB 22 1941

In charging that he was a Communist and that while a Civil Service employee, Weston had used his office to influence feminine clients, Hope R. Stevens, attorney for Weston said that, "Ellis used as the basis for these allegations, an anonymous communication written over three years ago, which had properly been discounted by the Civil Service Commission."

Political Football

"The effort being made by Emil K. Ellis and the Committee to discredit the Civil Service Administration of Commissioner Paul Kern, resulted in the decision to make of Weston a political football.

"Ellis has now resorted to the most flagrant racial and anti-Negro bias, to further the political objectives of the investigating committee, by singling out for attack one of the most proficient Negro employees in Civil Service, who is at the same time among the most progressive participants in the civic activities of the Harlem Community."

"Weston was graduated in June, 1934, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Union Theological Seminary, affiliated with Columbia University, where he enjoyed the highest respect and esteem of his felow students and instructors. Previous to this, he had attended General Theological Seminary in New York and Philadelphia Divinity School.

FEB 22 1941

Would Qualify Again

"No greater tribute could be paid to Weston than the statement made by Commissioner Paul Kern of the Civil Service Commission, who yesterday stated to the Committee that "the Commission would qualify Weston again under the same circumstances."

Weston resigned his position acoording to officials of the Department of Welfare to continue his studies. His work was rated as very satisfactory.

He was supervisor of District Office 32 in Harlem, which handles the cases of 5,500 families.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

B'klyn Negroes Get Raw Deal In Housing

MAR 20 1941

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dep't:

Since the "Workers' Correspondence Page" has been instituted in the paper, I have felt that there was place there for neighborhood news, too.

Negro Housing

For example, in our neighborhood, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, there are several issues of extreme importance that can stand being aired. One is the erection of a low rent housing project. Our neighborhood has a large Negro population. Many of these people were forced out of their homes when this project was started, between Buffalo and Rochester Avenues, to allow the old houses to be torn down.

MAR 20 1941

The understanding at the time was that these people would have preference in the new homes, and that renting would be done without discrimination. Following this a statement was made that the apartments would be rented on a fifty percent basis—fifty percent white, and fifty percent Negro. Now we hear that only twenty-five percent of the apartments will be allowed to Negro tenants, and that they will be segragated into one section of the project. All this and the project not even finished yet.

To prevent this discrimination, it will be necessary for all the people of the neighborhood to get together against the Jim Crow efforts of the real estate interests.

BROOKLYN
CORRESPONDENT.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

A Salutary Warning

MAY 3 - 1941

The conviction on a charge of manslaughter of Leo J. Alexander, Chinatown real estate owner, in Judge Freschi's Court of General Sessions on Monday should serve as a salutary lesson and warning to rapacious landlords, whose only interest is the amount of rent they can exact from poor tenants.

MAY 3 - 1941

Alexander was tried, convicted and sentenced to from three to six years in Sing Sing Prison on charges of owning and maintaining a firetrap in which seven Chinese tenants lost their lives in a fire in June, 1939. It is significant and noteworthy that after court formalities, District Attorney Dewey obtained Judge Freschi's permission to place in the Court's record his expression of gratitude for the sentence.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

White N. Y. Tenant Sues Colored Landlords

MAR 29 1941

JAMAICA, N. Y.—With Italian, Polish and colored tenants living peacably as tennants in each other's homes, it isn't often that court attaches in this unusual community run into a case like this:

MAR 29 1941

The plaintiff, Mrs. Felix Muffatone, is seeking $1,000 from her colored landlords, Isaac and Cyril Haynes, father and son, respectively, alleging that she was injured to that extent when struck on the head by an oven door. She explains that the hinges on the oven were defective and that the door flew open and struck her while she was bending down.

Mrs. Muffatone is a tenant in an apartment house recently purchased by the Hayneses at 111-52 167th street. Cyril, the son, is the pianist with Al Cooper's band.

MAR 29 1941

The case was called before Judge Pette in the Fourth District Court of Queens on Wednesday. William A. Fraser, a colored broker, who represented the Hayneses in the purchase of the apartment house, testified that the hinges of the oven were not defective when the apartment was rented to the Muffatones. The court reserved decision.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SELFISH LEADERSHIP

APR 5 - 1941

HARLEM has been less fortunate than most communities in the quality of its leadership. It's not that we haven't as many trained leaders as most places but rather the fact that leaders here adopt the attitude that they will not support any movement unless they are in the forefront of that movement. This attitude is reflected in the leadership as obtained among the Harlem churches where, with few exceptions, ministers refuse to cooperate with a movement that tends to improve the condition of the masses of their membership unless they are the originators of the idea or have been given some prominent office that will reflect personal glory on themselves. It is also shown in the political leadership. Consider this example—

APR 5 - 1941

Last summer, some months before the election, The New York Age pointed out that it would be a good thing if our own two Municipal Court Justices were given a bi-partisan re-nomination, since both had made excellent records. But because the political leaders did not think of this idea first, they refused to consider it and entered into unnecessary primary and election fights that were doomed to failure before they started.

But most of all this type of selfish leadership is reflected in our handling of problems of unemployment and discrimination in industry. Instead of having one united group fighting these problems we have a number of small organizations working toward a similar goal but each intensely jealous of the other and constantly jockeying for positions of advantage to their leaders. As a result of this petty rivalry among ourselves, we often appear ridiculous to outsiders. And worse than that we are constantly making false starts.

What became of the boycott on the A. and P. Food Stores to force employment of Negro managers of these stores?

What became of the boycott on the New York Telephone Company?

What became of the boycott on the Consolidated Edison Company.

None of these boycotts have been carried through to any successful conclusion. After the publicity died down, interest waned and these and many similar fights for jobs have been allowed to fail.

APR 5 - 1941

Now, it's the bus lines. A fight started by the Harlem Labor Union has been taken over by the Rev. Adam C. Powell jr., and his Coordinating Committee, and they are cashing in on the recent bus strike, at least to the extent of getting a lot of publicity. We fear that the leaders of this movement will also let it drop after the first glow of enthusiasm has waned.

As a result of so many false and poorly thought out campaigns, the public has lost interest in these so-called job fights and looks upon them as something of a racket for publicity-seeking leaders.

Until we have a less selfish leadership in Harlem—a leadership that will consider first the benefits to be gained by the group or masses they represent—we will continue to find that industry as a whole will ignore our demands, realizing that all they have to do is to "sit tight" until the enthusiasm of the leaders dies down and the movement will die a natural death.

APR 5 - 1941

Sincerity and unselfishness among our leaders would go a long ways toward improving the lot of the masses.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"BEWARE OF 125th STREET STORES"

APR 26 1941

A HALF PAGE advertisement in our neighbor's paper, "The Amsterdam Star News," bore the above caption and was signed by the Consolidated Housewives League. It warned the public that the neighborhood stores in Harlem's 125th street shopping center were (1) overcharging, (2) had two prices (3) used pullersin. The charges were also endorsed by an editorial in the same paper. While some individual stores may use such practices, we think the advertisement is unfair in that it makes a blanket indictment of all stores in this area without exception and will tend to do more harm than good because such tactics will tend to destroy whatever goodwill that has been created by the Negro employees of such establishments as Blumstein's, Weisbecker's Market, Davega's, Howard and Crawford Clothing Stores Ludwig Bauman and Riley-Hogan Furniture Company.

APR 26 1941

If the advice offered by the Consolidated Housewives League was followed literally most of the stores on 125th street would have to go out of business and hundreds of colored as well as white employees would lose their jobs. If we remember correctly, it was The Amsterdam Star News that was joint sponsor with the Uptown Chamber of Commerce last year of a bi-racial grievance committee that was to listen to and seek to correct such evils as those complained of by the housewives.

APR 26 1941

We have no brief for the retail stores in Harlem and realize that they are not perfect. At the same time we realize that these stores serve a real need in saving time and carfare for housewives, and in keeping at least a part of the money they spend in their own neighborhood in the form of wages for the employees of these stores.

Instead of saying "Beware of 125th Street Stores," the housewives should first cite the stores engaging in unfair practices before the grievance committee established for this purpose and if after a reasonable time these practices are continued, the names of the individual stores should be published, rather than indicting the entire shopping district for the crimes of a few.

Let members of the Housewives League themselves beware of those who would lead them for selfish and ulterior motives of their own.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

THE REAL CRIMINAL

NOV 12 1941



The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



Plan Negro Conference: Final plans for the first national conference of Negro youth is made by members of arrangements committee shown here. Conference opens in Washington Friday and will continue through Sunday.

Harlem Group Acts to Aid Arrested Youth

NOV 14 1941

Seek Harlem Improvements; Mass Rally Tonight to Push Negro Demands

NOV 12 1941

A committee of neighbors of Alfred Ortiz, 17, of 50 W. 98th St., and George Johnson, 18, of 53 W. 98th St., the first youths arrested in the police drive against the so-called "crime wave," has called a mass meeting for tonight at St. Judes Church, 19 W. 99th St., to lay plans for insuring a fair trial to the boys and, according to a leaflet distribution yesterday, to "get together to win decent playgrounds, gyms, better housing and recreational centers for our neighborhood."

The mass meeting, beginning at 8 P.M., will be addressed by the Rev. John W. Robinson, representing Permanent Committee for Better Schools, the Rev. F. Howard, pastor of St. Judes Church, Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan Chairman of the American Labor Party, and Hope R. Stevens, President of the Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress.

The committee met first last Sunday afternoon in the Central Baptist Church, with delegates from four neighborhood churches and members of the American Labor Party, to devise plans for involving the people of that community in its improvement and to see that the two youths got a fair trial. Ortiz and Johnson are in the city prison on Centre St. Reports current at Sunday's meeting said they had been badly beaten

by police. [illegible] for interior and exterior decoration or advertising purposes.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

James H. Hubert Reelected President Of 42nd Annual Social Workers Conference

NOV 1 1941

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Negro social workers from all sections of New York attended the 42nd annual conference of Social Workers here this week. Among those participating in the program were Theodore E. Brown, executive secretary of the Dunbar Community Center, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Warren M. Banner, of the National Urban League; Henry R. Murphy, of the Riverdale Orphanage; Vivian Carter Mason, field supervisor of the New York City Department of Public Welfare; James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League and Mary van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The general subject of the Conference was "The Role of the Negro Social Worker." Running through every session was the dominant note of increasing control and direction of welfare programs by Negro workers themselves.

In his opening address James H. Hubert president of the Conference asserting that the quality of social work in the final analysis depends on the calibre of the people who do it. He said. "The quality and number of Negro Social Workers (4,290 according to the 1940 Social Work Year Book) would seem to impose upon us, increased responsibility for determining the policy and direction which Welfare programs for Negro Communities should take. For instance, when a housing project is established, it is our duty not only to see to it that Negroes receive their just share, but that there shall be no segregated units, especially in the State of New York. The Negro social worker must play the role of an interpreter to our fellow white workers as well as to the public."

"Let us beware," he said, "of those 'friends' of Negroes who are unduly concerned about the comfort and happiness' of our group," but insist upon a separate economy."

NOV 1 1941

Declaring that theoretically "There is no such animal as a colored social worker," Dr. Warren M. Banner charged that white social workers too often deem it necessary to attempt to recondition their behavior when it becomes known that the clients features and skin color are in the general category of that termed 'Negro'; and that "only where the general community program does not include the Negro is there any excuse or justification for a separate project or set-up.

In an address to a general session composed of representatives of practically every welfare agency in the State, in the Chinese Room of Hotel Statler, Mary van Kleeck, director of the department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, addressing the conference on Negro Welfare, said discrimination against 'members of the Negro community is an outstanding challenge to American democracy. There can be no general welfare in the United States which does not include the Negro on an equal basis." She added. "Only by freeing the Negro from all discrimination, and especially by making the right to vote universal, can the Negroes hope to benefit with all other groups from social welfare programs of government."

In a closing business session of the conference on Negro Welfare held at Montgomery's 158 Exchange James H. Hubert was re-elected president with Miss Clara Payne of Buffalo, Mrs. Elaine Pollard of Niagara and Mrs. Van Vranken of Albany as vice-presidents; Miss Doris Mathon and Mrs. Marie Cross of New York as secretary and assistant secretary, and James A. Ross of Albany as treasurer. Five members were added to the executive committee and three sectional areas created as follows: The Capitol area with headquarters at Albany, the Niagara Frontier with headquarters in Buffalo, and the Metropolitan area to include Westchester County and Long Island.

Clinic Studying Harlem Crimes

NOV 1 2 1941

Magistrates, Social Workers Meet

Called to investigate the recent Harlem crime wave and to examine crime-breeding social conditions prevalent there, an emergency conference of magistrates, social welfare workers and church leaders was to meet in Harlem Court, 121st St. and Lexington Ave., this afternoon.

The crime clinic was announced esterday by the Social Service Bureau of the Magistrates Court in response to a demand by Harlem citizens that plans for prevention of juvenile delinquency, as well as for its control, be put into effect.

Dr. Robert Searl, executive director of the bureau, said about 40 persons are expected to appear at the conference.

NOV 1 2 1941

Another Arrest Made

The drive was punctuated last night by one more arrest in the northern Central Park area.

Carlos Spulveda, 24, a Puerto Rican laborer, of 161 W. 99th St., was taken into custody by a detective who observed him pacing up and down a path near the West Drive and 100th St. A three-and-one-half-inch penknife was found in his pocket. He was booked on a charge of violation of the Sullivan law.

Calling of this afternoon's meeting followed shortly a request by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for an even more comprehensive conference. The NAACP had asked that Mayor La Guardia, Police Commissioner Valentine, Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson and other civic officials meet with employers, labor union heads and responsible citizens of Harlem.

NOV 1 2 1941

Blame Discrimination.

The association urged that recommendations of a biracial committee appointed by Mayor La Guardia after the 1935 riots be put into effect. Difficulty of Negro laborers in obtaining defense jobs and discrimination against Negroes by welfare agencies were blamed for the outbreak of crime.

A mass meeting has been scheduled for tonight at St. Jude's Church, 19 W. 99th St., by a neighborhood committee to demand a fair trial for Alfred Ortiz and George Johnson, two youths arrested recently in connection with the police cleanup in the area.

NOV 1 2 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Aid Plan Offered By Harlem Teachers

NOV 1 3 1941

Committee Lays Poverty, Lack of Opportunity to Delinquencies

NOV 1 3 1941

"What is happening in Harlem can be understood only in relation to the restricted employment opportunities for Negroes and the spectre of hunger and misery which arises as a result," the Harlem Committee of the Teachers Union declared yesterday

Mindful of a number of improvements that had been made in the schools during the present city administration, the committee outlined the most urgent educational needs of Harlem's children.

They are:

1—Full opportunity for training for the most highly skilled trades.

2—A statement by the Board of Education to all employers and placement agencies that they will tolerate no discrimination exercised against Negro graduates in job placement.

3—A commission established by the Board of Education consisting of parent, civic and religious leaders and teachers of the Harlem area to carry out immediate and concrete remedies.

4—Immediate establishment of a large number of community centers open from 3 to 10 P. M. which will serve all the normal needs of adolescent boys and girls; these centers to be well-equipped and well staffed. Every school in the Harlem area must likewise become a social and cultural center for the youth and adults of Harlem. Every school to be open from 3 to 10 P. M.

5—Every school in Harlem needs a dental chair and a full-time doctor and nurse. Special funds must be allotted to take care of children who need eye glasses and other immediate health aid.

6—A curriculum which will supplement the needs of the home; full and adequate equipment to teach the arts and crafts; full shop equipment; large and extensive school libraries and more text books. The most modern pedagogical technique should be the rule in the Harlem schools.

NOV 1 3 1941

7—The contributions of the Negro people in the struggle for a democratic America must become part of the life-blood of our educational system. This applies to both Negro and white children who are constantly subjected to false and anti-democratic concepts of the Negro. In order to link the destiny of all Americans in the fulfillment of our national tasks, it is necessary that a program of Negro History and culture be instituted in the curricula of our schools.

8—The establishment at once of several defense training centers for the youth and adults of our community.

NOV 1 3 1941

"Negro youth desires a perspective," the statement which was signed by Lucile Spence, chairman of the Committee, declared. "He desires to participate in the full life of America, desires training and placement in the vocational defense program. Negro youth resents the continuation of a policy of discrimination which destroys the possibility for a decent life and undermines the moral fibre of any group placed in the same predicament."

66a-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

People's Court Of Inquiry To Be Held Here Feb. 7; To Probe Conditions In Harlem

FEB 1 1941

Following old American traditions established by town-meeting, a People's Court of Inquiry is scheduled to probe living and social conditions in Harlem on February 7 at Congress Casino, 7th avenue and 132nd street.

In a highly dramatic setting and procedure, presided over by a minister, a Harlem physician and a vice-president of an American Federation of Labor Union, a score of witnesses will furnish their own lives as evidence.

One of the witnesses, it is reported, will be Harvey Daniels, a Negro preacher, of 28 East 129th street, whose 3 months old baby had been bitten by rats and had died. According to a statement issued by the Harlem Branch of the Workers' Alliance, the other chief witness will be Mrs. Lela Coker of 2 West 133rd street, mother of a children, who had been deprived of relief time and again and had been threatened with deportation to the South. Among the witnesses will be Cle Mayo of 240 West 127th street, who will furnish evidence concerning the large scale discrimination against Negroes in industry. It was to him and a delegation of 15, representing the Midtown Democratic Club and other organizaions that the personnel manager of R. Hoe Co. is alleged to have said, "We never employed Negroes and we have no place for Negroes."

At the People's Court of Inquiry, Louis Burnham, national youth secretary, of the Negro Congress will take over the role of People's Prosecutor; George E. Brown, vice president at large of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, A. F. of L., had accepted to act as presiding judge.

Larry Washington, at the headquarters of the Workers' Alliance, stated, "Our people are denied jobs by industrial firms receiving huge government contracts. Our boys are discriminated against and jim crowed by our Army. The living conditions of our people in Harlem are known to be for what they are. Our babies are exposed to rats in our apartments, and American mothers with children are threatened with deportation orders to deprive them of relief. Tens of thousands of us are condemned to slow starvation. These are facts that speak for themselves. The People's Court of Inquiry is only a beginning of a great popular movement in Harlem to bring about definite changes."

Washington, who is the head of the Workers' Alliance in Harlem, also stated that invitations are on the way to the Mayor, he Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Defense Commissioner Hillman, asking them to send personal representatives to the inquiry.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

RAPS REDS IN WELFARE DEPT.

Former Employee Accuses Associate of Putting Pressure on Him

FEB 15 1941

A former employee of the Department of Welfare, John A. Scott, of 31 West 129th St., testified in Supreme Court, last week, that Communist pressure was brought to bear on nonmembers of the party who were connected with the set-up.

Substantiating the allegations of many witnesses who appeared for Doris Stahl, a former discharged employee Scott told Justice Lloyd Church that he was approached by several workers in the organization who asked him to join the Communist Party and gave him membership blanks.

Scott Refused

Scott testified that he was invited to join the Party under the assumed name of Arthur Hollingshead, but that he steadfastly refused the invitation.

The witness further stated that many employees who were known as Communists received rapid promotions and named one Harry Lefkowitz, an investigator, as one of the persons who approached him and who was himself promoted.

Has No Connections

The recent resignation of Milton Moran Weston, case supervisor in the Department has no connections with the present "Red" upheaval in the organization, the Amsterdam Star-News learned this week.

A check with Commissioner William Hodson's office revealed that Weston submited his resignaion January 24 to be effective about the end of March in order to pursue studies in social work at the New York School of Social Work. In a very complimentary reply to Weston's resignation, the Commissioner eulogized his work and wished him success in his studies.

Weston, who is now taking advantage of a vacation due him, in an interview, Tuesday, declared that he was supervisor over approximately 120 social workers and he felt that in justice to himself, the workers and the Department it was imperative that he should further himself professionally, since his lack of social work technique would hinder him taking advantage of better opportunities in the future.

Finished Theology

Weston, a native of Tarboro, N. C., is a graduate of St. Augustine Junior College, Raleigh, N. C.; Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary.

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Northwest Harlem Council of Social Agencies and is also connected with several organizations interested in civic and recreational activities. He resides at 264 West 123 Street.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Rumors Fly When Negro Supervisor Resigns To Study

MAR 1 1941

NEW YORK CITY —(ANP)— Circumstances surrounding the appointment of a Negro as investigator in the department of welfare which soon after led to his promotion to a post in which he became responsible for the distribution of some $2,000,000 annually in relief to 5-500 families, were detailed before the city council committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission here last week. Milton Moran Weston, a theological student is the case supervisor invloved. He recently resigned his $2,400 a year job effective March 15, "to continue his studies."

MAR 1 1941

Testimony given to the committee by James A. Rafferty, white, retired chief the commission's bureau of investigation, contended that Weston had been originally marked "not qualified" but that this report was three times overlooked by Paul J. Kern, president of the civil service commission. As a result, Weston was continued as an investigator at $15,00 in 1939, when the department was brought under civil service. On June 1, 1939, he was promoted to assistant case supervisor, and a few months later was made supervisor.

Basis for Rafferty's unfavorable report were two anonymous letters received rom women clients who charged that Weston, in the course of his studies, had had improper relations with them the inference being that their relief was contingent thereon. The letters were said to have been traced to their courses, but the women involved were unwilling to identify them or to testify before the committee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Vivian Mason in Line for $4,200 Post

MAR 15 1941

NEW YORK (ANP) — With three vacancies to be filled, there is reasonable indication that Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, one of the few colored district office administrators of the department of public welfare, will get an appointment to the $4,200-a-year post of assistant director of public assistance in the same city department.

MAR 15 1941

Mrs. Mason, sister to Elmer Carter of the National Urban League, appears second on a promotion list promulgated last week for the job by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Twelve persons took the examination on February 20 of which ten passed the written examination, considered the most difficult part.

MAR 15 1941

The salary range is from $4,200 to $6,000 a year.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Conduct Survey Of WPA Dismissals In New York

Following up a complaint of the N. A. A C. P., that recent dismissals from the New York City W. P. A., were unfair in that a very heavy percentage of Negroes was dropped, the N. A. A. C. P. has been advised by J. M. Brown, Chief of the Labor Relations Section, that a survey is being conducted at the present time in connection with this matter. the Association will be the results of the inve

MAR 29 1941

In its letter of complaint the N. A. A. C. P. cited heavy dismissals of Negroes from the high school teachers' project.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 28, 1941

Relief-Ridden City

To The News and Courier:

Poor old Gotham, the vaunted city of LaGuardia, champion relief-getter. Nobody else has done more sprinting between Gotham and Washington than its mayor. The latest is "180,000 unemployables are on home relief" there, unable to work. Added to this army, which up until recent years is a bigger army than the United States could have put into the field, is the army of the aged and those over fifty-six years, which many people think is excuse for doles in general. Mr. Jackson, welfare commissioner, warns that this relief business is from now on "regular business"! In addition to the above a balance of people making up one-fourth of the population is on some kind of relief, while as to job-holders, they are still another army. Why it takes about 15,000 policemen to keep order in this big town, to keep the Communist reliefers and others quiet. Feeders, floaters, wanderers, weary willies, hitch-hikers and others seeking food and a place to sleep, come from every corner of the country. In winter many of these go to warmer climes, Florida and Southern California. Now, since birds are commencing to sing and leaves coming out and the grass turning green another major trek towards the big town is in progress and park benches there will be filled with the weary. What a heaven and haven is New York city. It is costing so much to run, why tax-payers there are being tortured, while neighboring counties, also filled with high class and high paid reliefers, are in the tax grind, owners unable to sell their homes at even the assessed value. Truly the Roosevelt administration did one great thing when it came into power, it made millions relief-conscious, dependent-minded. In Gotham 60 per cent of negroes live on relief and vote for Roosevelt everytime they get a chance. To the colored, Roosevelt is a newly anointed saint.

HORATIUS.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

SPEAKERS RAP UNFAIR STORES

Crowd Jams Renaissance Casino for Meeting of Housewives League

APR 12 1941

Plunging directly into what was declared to be a "battle to the bitter end," the Consolidated Housewives League, at its second mass meeting at the Renaissance Ballroom Monday night, threw down the gauntlet to local chiseling merchants and emphatically approved an "all-out" campaign against "second-rate goods," "lack of co-operation" and "insincerity in Negro employment."

The large crowd vociferously cheered the keynote struck by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner vice-president and national supervisor, the Mme. C. J. Walker beauty products company, who in the feature speech of the evening hotly assailed malpractices of local storekeepers.

Speaking on the subject, "Buyers Beware," Mrs. Joyner warned her listeners against "sharks who overcharge you."

APR 12 1941

"In a survey that a committee of us made some time ago, from 116th to 153rd Sts., we found a store on 125th St. where, as you enter, the proprietor turns to his clerks and says "O. C. customer." This is a password, meaning 'overcharge'—15 cents of it going to the house and 25 cents to the salesgirl," Mrs. Joyner said.

Pointing out that many local firms advertise over foreign language programs to cultivate foreign trade and yet ignore Negroes in their own community, Mrs. Joyner said she knows several stores where malpractice is the custom and promised she would name them publicly if the situation wasn't remedied immediately.

"We must patronize the merchants who advertise in the Amsterdam Star-News and those who encourage our meetings by sending samples for distribution," Mrs. Joyner asserted. "Many of us have claimed we don't know what merchants to patronize but the solution to that problem is to read the newspaper."

Denouncing such practices as using "pullers-in," "pressure selling," "indefinte prices," "discourtesy" and "substitution of goods," Mrs. Joyner won heavy applause with her declaration that "the only way we can show these merchants we mean business is to stick together and fight together."

"Some of you housewives are as bad as the merchants," she said, "because we fight to place Negroes as clerks and workers in many stores around town, some of you have been known to go in those same places and say you prefer white people waiting on you rather than your own race."

In the same vein, Mrs. Joyner declared that every Negro should have a policy in a Negro insurance company.

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has gotten millions of dollars from Negroes, but still refuses to hire any," she said, "and white insurance collectors visit the homes of Negroes without even showing the courtesy of removing their hats.

APR 12 1941

"Yet," she continued, "at the same time, if a polite, well-mannered Negro salesman comes by to solicit business the door is shut in his face. That is not right."

"We must be race conscious and teach our children also to be race conscious," she cried emphatically.

Her appeals in behalf of the current bus strike found forceful reutterance from Arthur Reid of the Harlem Labor Union who urged his hearers to "stay off the buses until the present fight is won and we have Negro drivers to carry us through the streets of Harlem."

"Our job is to get together and stick together," Reid declared. "The only way we can win is to fight from the beginning to the very end. We deserve jobs in all the stores but we'll never get them until we demand them and back up those demands with action."

A. C. Parker of the Metropolitan Assocation of Salesmen, another speaker, also stressing the need of united collective action, said "approximately 1,600 salesmen come to Harlem daily but of that number less than one half of one percent is colored."

The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Ann Petry, League temporary chairman, who introduced the speakers, aided by Jack Caldwell, of the Amsterdam Star-News advertising department. Canada Lee and Evelyn Ellis, stars of the sensational Broadway dramatic hit, "Native Son," were introduced and offered brief remarks of encouragement and support.

Among others who spoke were Arnold Johnson of the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, Isaiah Johnson, manager, Brookhaven Farms, 125th St. store; St. Clair Bourne of the Amsterdam Star-News editorial staff; Mr. Murphy of the Surplus Marketing Administration; Walter E. Blair of the Brown Bomber Baking Company, Mrs. Leona Wright of the Citizens Civic Affairs Committee of Brooklyn.

Musical selections were offered by Mrs. Clarice Palmer, soprano; Cornelius Scott of the Amsterdam Star-News advertising staff, Joseph Christian, advertising manager, The Amsterdam Star-News introduced a number of Negro business representatives present and samples of P.A.R. a pa-pi-a drink; Kre-Mel, peppermint and chocolate dessert; KM cleanser, Dan-Dee No Rubbing floor polish and wax; Eight O'Clock Coffee, Florcaine Syrup, Candy Eggs from the Brookhaven Farms, Ideal Dog Food and Rox Dog Food, wool flowers from Annice Hairston, Brown Bomber Baking Company were distributed generously.

APR 12 1941

As special prizes, an expensive corset from the Famise Corset Corporation, a Page Boy Bob from Mme. L. T. Hunter, beautician; a housecoat from Amanda Webster, a $2 hair treatment fro mthe Mme. C. I. Walker Company and Golden Poppy Dinnerware from the Crystal China Company were given to holders of lucky tickets.

The services of two attractive young ladies were donated by The American Negro Theatre to aid in the distribution of samples.

Prior to the speaking part of the meeting, a technicolor motion picture of the St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural Institute, Rock Castle, Va., one of the outstanding accredited Negro secondary schools in the country, was exhibited.

UNIT MEETINGS

Unit No. 15

This group, whose chairman is Miss Kitty Lee 201 West 118th St., will meet Friday night, April 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty School, 239 West 125th Street.

APR 12 1941

Unit No. 10

When this group met at the home of the organizer, Mrs. Elsie Pinckney, 55 West 116th St., last Friday night, Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, vice-president of the Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty Schools was the main speaker.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

MYRTLE AVENUE TENANTS WIN AFTER TEN-DAY RENT STRIKE

APR 26 1941

Faced by the relentless, blanket refusal of the tenants of the entire building at 1001 Myrtle avenue to pay their rent until the building had been taken out of a state of disrepair, The Allboro Leasing Corporation, landlords of the Myrtle avenue property threw up the sponge and decided to let their tenants have their way after a ten day siege.

Inhabiants of the building, marshalled by the Williamsburg Branch of the National Negro Congress, recently went on a "rent strike" because Allboro had refused demands to plug up dangerous rat holes and plaster ceilings and attend to many other things which the building sorely needed.

APR 26 1941

Tenants held a victorious rally at 133 Sumner avenue Monday night in celebration of their triumph. Special representatives of our other Myrtle avenue so-called dwellings—994, 998, 1003 and 1007—attended and it was expected that plans would be laid in the near future to force landlords of these buildings like concessions

Representaties of the Alboro Company agreed to make all necessary repairs, install a central heating plant, fix wiring and gas and oil leaks, plug up rat holes, exterminate vermin, fix open windows, plaster ceilings and keep the building clean.

APR 26 1941

Leon Brown, National Negro Congress representative and two lawyers of the Tenants League had waited on the company to announce under what conditions tenants would resume paying rentals.

Speakers at the meeting Monday, beside Brown, included J. Bowan, Miss Greene, tenants; Mr. Calhoun, chairman of the meeting; A. Reigenstracher, American Labor Party representative and James H. Berger, educational director, City-Wide Tenants League.

66a-1941 NEW YORK

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Columbus Hill Must Move--Negro People Ask 'Where'?

AUG 24 1941



—Sunday Worker Photo

Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson: 230 W. 63rd St., in the heart of the Columbus Hill area, are preparing a birthday party for their 5-year-old son, William Jr. The food consists of animal crackers, soda crackers, lollypops and a small iced cake. The little girl is a neighborhood friend. The "table" is a board over the bathtub just under the kitchen window and Mrs. Williams must stand outside on the fire escape. The family is typical of those who are looking eagerly to the new Amsterdam Housing Project but who, meanwhile, have nowhere to go.

Landlords Raise 'Mason-Dixon' Bars; Low-Rent Project Being Built

AUG 24 1941

By Eugene Gordon

"Mason-Dixon Line," they mutter.

Negro people, treading up and down Columbus Hill among tenement shanties and hovels, from 61st to 64th St., between Amsterdam Ave. and the Hudson, nod toward the crowded, clangorous, shop-fronted avenue and mutter: "Mason-Dixon Line."

Nine hundred Negro families have been ordered out of this area by Sept. 13. That's all right: New York's Housing Authority is to build low-rent apartment houses there. These houses will be for the people now living there. Most of the people are Negroes. If Columbus Hill is to be cleared for this development, everybody will have to get out of the way.

The families on the Hill understand that. Their problem is **where** to move.

SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

Negroes and whites have lived together there in neighborly intimacy since Civil War days. Together they've seen their community change year by year to the ugly slum-spot it now is.

They know one another as neighbors and firends. They have almost a clannish attitude toward one another and toward their community.

But now, with the order to clear out so that house wreckers may come in, old Jim Crow thrusts forward his hideous face. Whites of Columbus Hill have crossed Amsterdam Ave. to the east and, in many cases, found temporary lodgings. Negroes **may not cross** the avenue to live. Landlords on that side of the cartracks don't relish friendly neighborliness among whites and blacks.

"Why, we couldn't think of it!" the superintendent said, when asked why, if Negroes and whites lived together on the west side of the avenue, they can't live together on the east side. "No, we couldn't think of it. We're not ready **for such a radical step yet.**"

Amsterdam Ave. has become the dividing line between the Negroes who temporarily remain in the condemned area and their erstwhile white neighbors. The Negro people call the avenue the Mason-Dixon line.

AUG 24 1941

The burning issue is not, however, a question of the right of whites and Negroes to live in the same houses. Application forms for apartments in the new development are given to whites and blacks alike. We are assured there will be no discrimination. The same people who formerly lived on Columbus Hill will live there again in the splendid new houses.

That is why it is not only vicious, but absurd, that Negroes should be barred from available apartments east of Amsterdam Ave., the only reason being that "custom" doesn't permit whites and blacks to live together.

Thus Negroes whose grandparents and parents on Columbus Hill (once called San Juan Hill) can't find temporary shelter in adjacent neighborhoods, though shelter is there. Some of the whites who live east of Amsterdam Ave. have signed their names to petitions spread by the West Side National Negro Congress. The petitions declare that the signers **do not** object to Negro tenants.

It is the landlords who object.

A remodeled house at 121 W. 60th St. is being picketed by a joint committee from the Congress and the Lincoln Square Tenants League. The owner didn't object to Negro tenants in this house when it was unfit for people to live in. Now it has been given "all modern improvements" and made fit for people; Negroes are barred.

Members of the Congress and the League are picketing the owner's office and they intend to see Mayor LaGuardia on the issue of rehousing the Negro people.

The landords, so deeply concerned about protecting (?) whites from "contamination" by Negroes, are cold-bloodedly soaking white tenants $5 to $10 more for rent in Columbus Hill.

But let's get to the real reason behind the real estate people's act. The owners oppose the Amsterdam House development. The West of Central Park Association has fought it viciously and desperately. Why, the Association asks, should so much money be spent on housing for Negroes? Let 'em keep on living in slums!

FALSE RUMOR

The real estate barons have been spreading false reports and wild rumors about the new project. People on the Hill ask anxiously: "Is it true they'll turn off the electricity at 10 o'clock at night? Is it a fact they'll check on all your visitors? They say you can't have any children in the new house. How can I live there, with my big family. They say you got to have children to live there; what're we going to do, we haven't got any children?"

AUG 24 1941

The rumor-mongers hope to discourage applications from Negroes. Hundreds of Negroes are saying there is no need of applying, for they couldn't get in, anyway.

The Housing Authority, quickened into activity by the National Negro Congress and the Tenants League, opened a special office, at 62 Amsterdam Ave., for distributing application forms.

The Congress and the League have prepared a leaflet in their campaign to inform the people. "The Project Is About To Be Started," the leaflet proclaims. It admonishes: "Don't let this happen to you!" The admonition refers to a cartoon of a family sitting in slum surroundings and gazing longingly upon a beautiful housing development beyond their shabby

cil President Morris and Budget Director Dayton have been given many lessons in municipal financing by spokesmen for the SCM WA.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial ovinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

AUG 23 1941

Exception to my recent column on New York City is taken by Dr. Russell C. Barbour of Nashville, editor of the *National Baptist Voice*. He charges that "there are more hungry, ignorant, starving Negroes in New York City per block than can be found in any other city in America" due to "the struggle for existence." He says "Negroes, as a rule, live like rats in Harlem. They sleep and eat in kitchens. The house rent parties reflect a precarious economic existence. (They) are making less real progress than Negroes in any other section of America. They do not own anything comparable to their great numbers. * * * If the richest man in the world (Rockefeller) could not successfully operate a banking business in Harlem, what can Negroes operate there?" Asserting that the New Yorker, colored, "as a rule, is full of 'bunk' and 'hot air' and 'newspaper culture'." Rev. Barbour says the average Negro is able to attend a Broadway theater only about once every five years. "I can understand" he says, "why a Southern Negro who visits New York; who owns his home and perhaps some rental property; who has money in the bank to educate his children, scorns the congestion of Harlem and its exorbitant rents." Admitting the barbarism of the South, he concludes, "New York City is not the answer to the Southern Negro's problem."

* * * *

I have never suggested mass Negro migration from Dixie to Harlem. We have suffered enough from these barbarians without inviting more. Much of Negro New Yorkers' energies have been spent civilizing the migrant hordes from Dixie and the West Indies who evidently believe that New York IS the answer to their problem. Of the 327,706 Negroes in Gotham, only 79,264 were born in the State, 54,754 were born abroad and the remaining 176,272 came mainly from the glorious South: Maryland, 6,656; Virginia, 44,471; North Carolina, 26,120; South Carolina, 33,765; Georgia, 19,546; Florida, 8,249. Since 86 per cent of the 125,964 Negroes born in New York remain there whereas only 67.4 per cent of Rev. Barbour's native Tennesseeans remain there, may we not assume less cause for dissatisfaction in the Empire State? Noteworthy is the fact that only 17 New Yorkers have gone to Tennessee while 1,651 Tennesseeans reside in New York. From 1920 to 1930 Nashville gained 20.2 per cent in Negroes but New York gained 114.9 per cent. No Negro starves in New York where food is cheaper than in most cities. Starving Negroes are usually those recently fled from Dixie and as yet unable to get on relief. As for ignorance, the Nashville Negro illiteracy rate is 9.9 per cent while that in New York is 2.1 per cent, which is lower than the white illiteracy rate of 4.6 per cent.

AUG 23 1941

Since Nashville is Dr. Barbour's place of residence, comparisons are in order. The question of better or worse living conditions is determined by statistics on crime, health, sex distribution, family life, etc. Take infant mortality rates (Negro) per 1,000: Nashville, 120; New York, 106. With about the same birth rates, 20.0 and 19.4, the death rates are Nashville, 22.4; New York, 16.2, with stillbirths 11. and 8.8 respectively. Number of Negro children per 1,000 women between 15 and 44 years old: 235 in Nashville; 242 in New York. Percentage of married women over 15 is 50.6 in Nashville; 57.2 in New York. Sex distribution is better in New York, with 91.9 males to every 100 females, than in Nashville with only 83.3 males for every 100 females. The percentage of Negro children 7-20 years old attending school in Nashville is 64.7, while in New York it is 67.3. Child labor between ages of 10 and 15 in Nashville is 5 per cent and in New York 1.1 per cent. The Negro homicide rate in Nashville is 90.9 per 100,000 and only 43.5 per 100,000 in New York.

* * * *

Negroes in Nashville own 3,469 homes at an average value of $1,776 while their New York brethren own 4,278 homes worth on an average $8,519. The total realty holdings are thus $6,160,944 for Nashville and $36,304,282 for New York City. Briefly, New York has 7.6 times more Negroes than Nashville and they own six times more real estate. We exclude those who work in New York but live in New Jersey. This scarcely supports Dr. Barbour's statements, and leads one to believe HE is "full of 'bunk' and 'hot air'."

Going to the theater once in five years is much better than not being able to go at all, as in Nashville. Apparently I have not been in as many Harlem apartments as Dr. Barbour, so I cannot swear to the general eating and sleeping in kitchens. But I do know that New York has 200 Negro police, over 1,000 postal employes, a score of firemen, 700 school teachers, four judges, clerks in all city and State departments, motormen and conductors and change makers in the subways, 40,000 union members, a National Guard regiment, numerous trained nurses and social workers. That these people are "ignorant, starving and living like rats" I rather doubt. They should not be with the salaries they get.

AUG 23 1941

New York has the best average housing for Negroes in the world. Negroes are not confined to Harlem, over half live elsewhere in the city, some in sections no more congested than Nashville.

Of course there is race prejudice, discrimination and segregation, but these evils are on the run. The law and enlightened opinion oppose them. There is little evidence of such a trend elswhere, certainly nowhere in the South, and certainly not in Nashville.

While I should personally prefer to be out of the American slave pen entirely, if I must remain here, I'll take New York.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TO HONOR MRS. ROOSEVELT

A. F. L. and C. I. O. Councils Join in Testimonial to Her

The central organizations of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. in this city have voted formally to participate in and support a testimonial dinner to be given to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in recognition of her "great social endeavors in behalf of the underprivileged," Samuel Shore, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, announced yesterday. The dinner will be held Sunday, Nov. 9, at the Hotel Commodore under the auspices of the labor division of the American ORT Federation, a group aiding war victims and refugees.

The sponsoring committee includes Governor Lehman, Mayor La Guardia, William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.; Sidney Hillman, associate director of OPM; David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U.; George Backer, president of ORT; Adolph Held, chairman of the labor division; Dorothy Thompson and Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Mayor to Speak At 'Farewell' to Negro Slums

Ceremony to Be Held Marking Demolition on Columbus Hill

Mayor LaGuardia will be the main speaker at the "Farewell to the Slums" community block party, West 63rd St. between Amsterdam and 11th Aves., Friday night, Oct. 10, when Negro and white residents of the Columbus Hill district celebrate demolition of one of New York's worst slum areas to make way for a government housing project.

Other speakers will be Stanley M. Isaacs, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, both of whom are candidates for the City Council, Gerard Swope, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, and Captain Padian, of the 20th Precinct. Mrs. Adele Taube, Executive Secretary of the Chelsea-Clinton and the Lincoln Square Tenants Leagues, sponsors of the block Party in cooperation with the Housing Authority, will preside.

The new project, to be known as Amsterdam Houses, will embrace the area from 61st to 64th Sts. between Amsterdam and West End Aves. It will contain apartments for 1,020 families or approximately 4,000 persons in 10 modern, fireproof buildings with self-operating elevators, steam heat and hot water. Three of the buildings will be 13 stories high, the remainder being six stories.

Only 22.7 per cent of the land will be covered by buildings. The rest will be open, with landscaped walks and playgrounds. A health center and a nursery will be included in one of the buildings.

Tenants of the site are mostly Negroes, whose families have lived on Columbus Hill since before the Civil War. Amsterdam Houses will occupied by both Negroes and whites of that area.

66a-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK

N. Y. Parole Commissioner Lists Causes For Huge Crime Wave

By SAMUEL J. BATTLE

Friends of the radio audience, it is with great pride and appreciation that I address you this morning. I am interested in the youth of our nation, especially those of the minority group of which I am a member. I am proud and happy that I am an American. In a world torn by strife, persecution, denied the right of free speech, religious freedom to serve the God of their choice, it is a great blessing to be an American. The flower of the nations of the world have been called to arms to defend democracy. We have never shirked, never will and are happy to serve. We have and are serving in menial capacities. Let us, as American citizens serve in all activities for which we are qualified and in some that we excel, as other Americans. Our Government need have no fear of subversive groups within our ranks, no sabotage nor sabouteurs. We have but one flag and that is the Stars and Stripes. One allegiance, one country. Worthwhile men and women care not, nor ask for sympathy but we demand the right to be gainfully and economically employed as citizens should. Granted an equal opportunity, we have and will make a place for ourselves in the Sun. We will be a credit to our nation, our race and ourselves.

NOV 15 1941

THE GOLDEN RULE

I was born of slave, Christian parents in the South and I was always taught the Golden Rule— "Treat others as you wish to be treated—that has always been my religion. It has stood me in good stead. At the age of 16 years, I migrated to the North. Have since, in succession been a painter's apprentice, employed in a woolen mill, as handyman at a country home in Connecticut, as steamboat and hotel waiter, butler in private family, Red-Cap at Grand Central Terminal and in 1911 joined the police department of the City of New York. This has not always been a bed of roses, but each time there has been a hazard in the way, I was more encouraged to overcome it and succeed. Have succeeded in the police department from patrolman to lieutenant. From 1919 to the present date made continuous preparation in school. I retired on pension on September 3, 1941 and was appointed as Parole Commissioner by His Honor, Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia, on September 4, 1911, to fill the unexpired term of the late baseball idol, Lou Gehrig, which runs to January.

SAMUEL J. BATTLE, born at New Bern, N. C., on Januery 16, 1883. Parents were slaves who bought their freedom. Common school education, including 8th grade in New Bern. minal.

NOV 15 1941

While at Grand Central, was elevated to assistant chief attendant. Migrated in May 1899 ,to Hartford Conn., there worked as a painter's apprentice, and in other ..capacities, and atended night school taking advanced course. Came to New York, Obtained employment as butler in privat family and continued studies in night school. Successfully passed examination for 2nd grade clerk in Customs Service. obtained employment as Red Cap attendant at Grand Central Terminal. Joined the Police Force of New York City on June 28, 1911; promoted to Sergeant in May, 1926, and to Lieutenant on January 7, 1935. From 1919 to the present time, he has been attending Delehanty Institute.



Samuel J. Battle

He was the first Negro patrolman to enter the Department since consolidation of Greater New York; the first Negro sergeant and the first and only lieutenant in the New York Police department. Retired on pension on September 3, 1941, and on September 4, 1941, was appointed as a member of the New York City Parole Commission by Mayor LaGuardia to complete the unexpired term of the late Lou Gehrig which runs to January 4, 1950, the first Negro to be appointed to this position.

On June 28, 1905, married Florence Carrington of Halifax Co., Va. Of this union there are three children livings Jesse Earl, Charline Battle Cherot and Carroll Henry, all married. There are two grandchildren: Yvonne Carroll and Thornton Edward Cherot. 1950.

PRISON POPULATION HIGH

In our penal institutions within the city of New York, the prison population of the Negro is slightly over 37 percent. This is appalling, considering our ratio as per population. Conditions which lead to this—some reasons:

1. Economic conditions—the old slogan is, and true "last to be hired and first to be fired"—this should not be.
2. Home conditions—parents separated, working and not at home.
3. Lack of properly supervised recreational facilities to promote health and character.
4. The general trend of the youth of today away from the Church, many activities outside competing with the Church.
5. Poolrooms, dancehalls, motion picture theatres of the lower type.
6. Cellar clubs, speakeasies and places where narcotics are illegally dispensed.

REASON FOR CRIME WAVE

All of the above lead to delinquency and crime. We urge the leaders and workers of all groups to extend every energy to the uplifting and training of the youth. They need, and it is the duty of those so situated to help, and and assist in the prevention of delinquency and the rehabilitation of those of criminal tendencies. The future of our country and our race depends upon the youth of today. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow. There are monuments erected to heroes and to their chivalrous deeds placed in prominent places throughout the country drawing attention to work and deeds accomplished. These may be destroyed by storm, flood or some other catastrophe, but a good name, unblemished character, attainments devoted to the betterment of mankind, charitable nature and the will to do for those less fortunate than ourselves, will live on until all ages, not to be destroyed by moths or the elements of the sands of time.

"Wings Over Jordan" speaker for Sunday, November 16, will be Dr. Eugene R. Kellersberger, F.R.G.S., Medical Missionary in Belgian Congo, General Secretary of American Mission of Lepers. This broadcast will originate from the studios of WGAR in Cleveland, Ohio.

Time
Chicago, Illinois



NOV 24 1941

PM-Brown Brothers

HARLEM'S CHILDREN
Truant officers prefer to work in pairs.

Door-Key Children

Hundreds of extra police patrolled the streets and dark corners of Harlem. Detectives in women's clothes roamed as decoys in near-by Central Park. Magistrates, schoolteachers, social workers and Harlem parents alike were aroused by the menace of Harlem's fierce, rampant children.

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The city's panic started a fortnight ago when three Negro boys, one aged twelve, pounced on a white boy outside Central Park, stabbed him to death. Few days later, in dark Morningside Park, another gang robbed, stripped and killed a white man. Mayor LaGuardia, himself a Harlem resident, sent 324 more cops into Harlem to quell its young criminals. Four days later, under the Mayor's very nose, a burglar looted an apartment across the hall from his.

By that time New Yorkers looked seriously at the facts of Harlem life:

▶ Harlem covers three square miles in the northern section of Manhattan above Central Park. It is an anthropologist's heaven, bulging with a population of 250,000 American, African and West Indian Negroes, 125,000 Puerto Ricans, 150,000 Italians, Chinese, Filipinos, East Indians, Haitians.

▶ Fully half of Harlem's youngsters are known to its schoolteachers as "door-key children," because their parents, away from home all day, turn them loose each morning with the keys to their apartments strung around their necks. They are apt to run wild in the streets and even use their apartments for immoral rendezvous.

▶ Many of them carry "switch-blade" knives—a knife with a long, wicked blade released by a spring-button. School principals often call in police to frisk their pupils during recess, sometimes unearth not only knives but blackjacks.

▶ In Harlem side streets and the hilly, wooded section of Central Park next to Harlem, bands of Negro and Puerto Rican boys prey on playing children, robbing them of bicycles, skates, wrist watches, clothes. When they rob a man, they often take his pants to forestall a chase.

▶ Bill collectors, tradesmen, even policemen fear to walk in Harlem at night. Truant officers, after several beatings, asked to be permitted to go in pairs instead of singly. Because Harlem's hoodlums attack without discrimination, law-abiding Negroes are as terrified as whites.

NOV 24 1941

Last week 200 educators, policemen, parole officers, lawyers, businessmen, social workers, magistrates were gathered by the Social Service Bureau of the city's Magistrate's Courts to consider what to do about Harlem's poverty, overcrowding, fabulously high rents for miserable tenements, broken homes, immorality, old unsanitary schools, lack of sufficient play-

grounds,* unemployed Negroes. (Of 1,400 Negro boys recently trained by the city's schools for defense work, only 70 got jobs.)

What To Do? Aware that the economics of Harlem was too big a problem for them to tackle, educators and social workers agreed that Harlem's most pressing immediate need was to keep juvenile delinquency within bounds by removing the worst children from the worst homes and putting them in foster homes or institutions. Harlem has few foster homes, no institution, church-owned or otherwise, for its neglected Negro children. Only one reform school—New York State Training School for Boys near Warwick—admits Protestant Negro boys, and it is so crowded with bad characters that it often does them more harm than good. Catholic welfare agencies will take care of delinquent Negro boys, but since the majority of the Negroes are Protestant, few come under Catholic care.

That foster homes can be found was proved three years ago when an experimental bureau was set up in Harlem by the Children's Aid Society with a grant from Marshall Field and the Davison Fund (a Rockefeller philanthropy). It succeeded, with trained home-finders, in placing 300 neglected youngsters in good homes. But the project will soon run out of funds. Until permanent backing is found, Harlem, like the rest of New York, can only scream at its bad children, and run from the organized bands of vicious youngsters, hell-bent for hell.

* Ironic fact: 18 Harlem schools have gymnasiums or indoor playgrounds that are closed after school for lack of $9 a day to pay janitors. Paul Blanshard, executive director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, proposed that they be opened with WPA caretakers.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM CONDITIONS LAID TO BAD HOUSING

Isaacs Describes Overcrowding and Other Evils There

NOV 13 1941

Manhattan Borough President Stanley Isaacs joined the growing list of persons who have become convinced that the recent crime wave in Harlem is not a race problem but one of bad housing conditions.

At a meeting of the Citizens Housing Council of Ne wYork at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, Mr. Isaacs described the overcrowding in Harlem, the high rents and the widespread unemployment. It is a situation that somehow must be relieved, he said.

Mr. Isaacs's topic was "Housing Is Everybody's Business." He declared that this was true "because we have to make this democracy work and all citizens of it suffer from bad housing."

A democracy cannot be successful, he said, unless it people have decent homes and a reasonable amount of freedom from fear and want. There is no doubt, he added, that poor housing promotes crime and disease and it raises tremendously the cost of police and fire protection and the number of free hospitals necessary.

Abraham Goldfeld, executive director of the Lavanburg Foundation, described conditions in the East Side slums and reiterated Mr. Isaacs's conclusion that if democracy is to work it must be made attractive to all the citizens of the country.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'CRIME WAVE' EXAGGERATED HARLEM AVERS

NOV 23 1941

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Loudly denouncing city officials and the metropolitan dailies over charges that all the recent crimes have been committed in Harlem or by Harlemites, local welfare and civic organizations of the district placed the blame on sub-standard living conditions and inadequate police protection.

Aroused over the stigma such charges has placed on the area, Harlemites began a concerted drive to correct what many termed a condition which is not as bad as it was depicted. The charges of Harlem as the center of the recent crime wave, followed the murder of 15-year-old James O'-Donnel, white, who was allegedly slain by a 12-year-old Negro youth.

Slaying Causes Police Detail

The slaying occurred at Fifth avenue and 99th street, 10 blocks south of the home of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Harlem originally is supposed to begin at 110th street, one block north of the mayor's home. James Dorr, 12, 23 East 99th street; Norman Davis, 16, 205 E. 99th street, and Robert Allen, 16, 1595 Lexington avenue, were held without bail in Homicide court Thursday for the slaying. The hearing was set for November 19.

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It was further alleged that young Dorr plunged a 12-inch blade into the white boy when the latter refused his holdup demands. The victim lived at 1518 Madison avenue.

While one Harlem leader admitted the present condition in and around Harlem was deplorable, it was considered regrettable that Commissioner Valentine had to wait until a young white boy was killed before proper protection was detailed into the vicinity which had been requesting it for more than a year.

Patrol Park Area

More than 50 police officers were sent into the neighborhood to try and stamp out the existing crime wave. They were assigned largely to the city park areas where most of the offenses have been committed.

District Attorney Thomas E Dewey, in a speech last Thursday night at the Harlem Y. M. C. A, stressed that there should be "no color line in criminal and social justice," pointing out further that racial discrimination and the subsequent reduction of living standards is a major cause of the present problem.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian church, who it was stated, is assured of one of the 25 Council seats, offered his solution to the present crime wave. He stated, "As soon as I am assured of my election I intend to have a conference with Mayor LaGuardia, and point out to him the necessity of a conference between the white and Negro leaders on the fringe of the community, to try and bring about a better relationship between the many nationalities in and on the border of Harlem."

He stated further that Harlem needs many more Negro patrolmen and detectives for its expanding population. Although patrolmen have been assigned to the parks within the Harlem area, a survey of crime in the city reveals that it is the Central park area, and the East and West of the park that is receiving special attention.

NOV 23 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Mayor Promises Full Inquiry Into Harlem Hold-Up Stabbing

NOV 23 1941

Returning from a two-day trip to Washington and Philadelphia on national defense matters, Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday that he would begin an immediate investigation into the Harlem stabbing, in which the victim staggered four blocks, in each of which a policeman was supposed to be on duty every minute of the day and night, without being able to find a single patrolman.

Asked about the Harlem situation, which came to a head several weeks ago with two murders, followed by the assignment of 250 extra policemen to lower Harlem, the north end of Central Park, and near-by streets and parks, the Mayor parried:

"Specifically what do you want to know?"

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"What are you going to do about it?" he was asked.

"It seems to me the police are making a lot of arrests," he said.

"How about the Hennessey case"? [Henry Hennessey, 51-year-old war veteran, was the man stabbed at Morningside Avenue and 125th shortly after midnight Thursday when he resisted an attempted "mugging" hold-up by two young Negroes, who escaped while he staggered four blocks along 125th Street to Lenox Avenue, where he collapsed.]

"Of course, that happened only recently," the Mayor replied, "but I'll look into it. I'll certainly look into it."

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Police Commissioner Valentine refused to answer any questions about the failure of the policemen assigned to "single post" duty along West 125th Street—one to each block day and night—to go to Hennessey's aid when he was attacked, or about their possible whereabouts if they had left their posts of duty.

"Investigation pending—no comment," was all the Commissioner would say when questioned.

He repeated the assertion he made the previous day that Hennessey obviously had been drinking and was confused as to the place where the attack occurred, although reporters who called at Sydenham Hospital immediately after Hennessey was taken there were told by the doctors in charge of the case that he had not been drinking and that he said he had been attacked at Morningside Avenue and 125th Street—the location finally accepted by the police after three hours' confusion on their part had delayed the investigation while the attackers made good their escape.

NOV 23 1941

5 White Men, Woman Attacked

Attacks on five white men and a white woman by gangs of Negroes in three separate cases in East New York and Brownsville Friday night were dismissed as "isolated instances" yesterday by Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas A. Wall, in charge of East Brooklyn uniformed police.

Six adult Negroes attacked a 43-year-old man in East New York, and later a gang, believed to be the same one, attacked four white youths in the same section of the city. Robbery was not the motive in either case, as nothing was taken. According to residents of the area, "revenge" was sought.

In Brownsville, a white woman was robbed by a band of teen-age Negro boys and girls.

Inspector Wall ridiculed statements of white residents and storekeepers of the vicinities where the attacks occurred that they were part of a plan of "intimidation," and might be forerunners of a "race riot." Saying the attacks were merely "isolated instances of bitter feeling," the inspector said:

"In a district of mixed races there is bound to be a little trouble of that kind occasionally. We don't have much of it here, however."

The inspector asserted the "situation is well in hand."

66a-1941
New York Times
New York, N. Y.
NOV 15 1941

Letters to The Times

NOV 15 1941

Harlem Seen as a Symbol

Pearl Buck Holds Unrest Is a Growing Revolt Against Racial Prejudice

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of Nov. 12, "The Other Side of Harlem," denies the basic cause for the situation in our country of which the new manifestation of crime in Harlem is only a symptom slight enough for what it signifies. Nor are the constructive measures proposed sufficient. It would be impossible for any accumulation of social welfare work to solve the situation which produces crime in Harlem. We all know that merely to make arrests and impose jail sentences can be nothing but an emergency measure and one which promises no fundamental improvement for the future. But equally palliative are the efforts of welfare workers on the basis upon which they are now organized.

The reason why colored Americans are compelled to live in ghettos, where they are helpless against high rents and miserable housing, is the segregation to which race prejudice compels them. Race prejudice compels colored people to take what work they can get because there are so many jobs Negroes cannot get. Race prejudice makes and keeps Negroes' wages low because some labor unions will not admit colored labor on the same basis as white labor. Race prejudice and race prejudice alone is the root of the plight of people in greater and lesser Harlems all over our country.

Hope Becoming Despair

As a result of the effects of race prejudice a very serious conviction is gradually becoming settled in the minds of colored Americans all over our country. They are coming to see that what they have been taught and have believed is not true—namely, that if colored people can be patient and good and show themselves obedient and humble they will inevitably prove themselves worthy citizens and will therefore receive the rewards of full citizenship. They are beginning to believe, and this in very large numbers, that individual or even collective worth as human beings gains them nothing so long as they are Negroes. The hopefulness natural to their race is now changing to despair. Colored leaders are saying today that no amount of achievement will gain anything for the colored people as a whole, and that, moreover, they no longer believe the people of the United States will fight for democracy. Americans may fight to live and do as they like, they say, but not for democracy.

This conviction of some colored leaders and many more colored people is rapidly permeating the whole twelve millions. When hope is taken away from a people moral degeneration follows swiftly after. Young colored men and women today are giving up hope of justice or security in their own country. When this hopelessness reaches down to certain strata in any society, outbreaks of crime are inevitable. We must expect it in many places besides Harlem. It has already occurred in other cities.

The swiftness with which this long-gathering despair has come to a present head is due, perhaps, more than to any other immediate cause, to the refusal of the majority of defense industries to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor. To the colored American this is final proof of the hopelessness of his plight, that even in the defense of his country he is not allowed his share of work.

Segregation Curbs Patriotism

And yet it may be a mistake to say that this denial of the chance at jobs is more to blame than the resolute segregation in the Army or the practical limitation in the Navy. The colored American, thanks to an education in democracy, now really wants to see his country a democracy. When he defends the United States of America he does not want to do so segregated and limited. This contradicts his idea of a democracy. He has grown up a good deal since the World War. And he has not forgotten that war. He is willing to fight and die again, but not for something he does not possess anyway.

The white American is conscious of this feeling now seething and mounting in the hearts of his colored countrymen. But the white American sedulously avoids acknowledging or indeed even facing it. With the same curious blindness which none of us could understand in France, we white Americans avoid the reality in our own country. We do not want to discover the real truth about the colored American, which is that our prejudice denies him democracy. We refuse to face it because we do not want to change the status of the colored person. We wish to keep him the servant of the white man.

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Hypocrisy Seen

I am, I think, realistic and objective on this matter of race, having lived most of my life among colored peoples. My own ancestry is entirely Southern, and I am very familiar with the problems of white and colored in the South. I do not, however, believe their solution is to be found in what the average white Southerner says, in the familiar patter, that the Negro is a childish creature, delightful enough in his place, who only wants to be taken care of and fed and sheltered and treated kindly. That the Negro in the South often glibly falls in with such assertions means nothing, that Negro is afraid of his white master and says what the white man wants him to say. The same Negro quickly expresses himself in totally different terms as soon as he changes his locale and is relieved of his fear.

But be that as it may, the real point is that our democracy does not allow for the present division between a white ruler race and a subject colored race, and we ought to make up our minds as to what we want and then move to accomplish it. If the United States is to include subject and ruler peoples, then let us be honest about it and change the Constitution and make it plain that Negroes cannot share the privileges of the white people. True, we would then be totalitarian rather than democratic; but if that is what we want, let us say so and let us tell the Negro so. Then the white Americans will be relieved of the necessity of hypocrisy and the colored people will know where they are. They may even settle down into a docile subject race, so long as we are able to keep the weapons of rebellion from them—and these include education.

As an American I should deplore any such thing, and yet the world needs this sort of clarification. Democracy now suffers from vagueness because of the lack of relation between principle and action. With all the evils that Hitlerism has, at least it has one virtue, that it makes no pretense of loving its fellowman and of wanting all people to be free and equal. Everybody knows where nazism stands and what to expect of it. Cruel as it is, and dangerous as it is to civilization, it is less cruel, and it may be even less dangerous in the end, than the sort of democracy which is not real enough or strong enough to practice what it preaches. To destroy hope utterly is kinder than to allow it without intending to let it be fulfilled.

Patience Waning

The importance of facing the situation between white and colored people in our own country is twofold—it is upon this rock that our own ship of democracy may go down first, and upon this rock, too, that all peoples may divide into the ultimate enmity. Everywhere in the world the colored peoples are asking each other if they must forever endure the arrogant ruling white race. They feel they have been very long patient, but they cannot be patient forever and they will not. In India such men as Nehru, now again in jail at the hands of white men fighting for democracy in Europe; in our own country colored Americans, as intelligent and well educated as Nehru, barred by their color alone from an equal chance with white Americans to earn their living or to defend democracy—there is a deep, subtle, dangerous relationship between them. We are foolish if we do not realize it.

For in many educated colored Americans hopelessness results not in simple crime but in a rejection of patriotism. There are those, and some of them leaders, who favor Japan in the present crisis, seeing in Japan the future leader of all colored peoples in the world. There are those who prefer Hitler to British imperialism, feeling that if English rule over colored races can be destroyed, then Hitler can be dealt with afterward as the less established evil. At home and abroad the white race has the choice to make—whether it will follow the totalitarian principle of ruler and subject races, even to the inevitable end of rebellion and the worst of wars, or whether peoples of all colors will decide to work out ways of living in mutual harmony and freedom.

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Crisis Near at Hand

Such is the situation between colored and white peoples at this moment. It is idle to say that the crisis is two steps off and let us attend first to defense and the present war. Crisis between white and colored is not two steps off—it is close, inextricably mingled with this war, because the war against nazism carries race equality or inequality as one of its main issues. It does no good that we ourselves keep the issue hushed and hidden and apart from the thinking of the mass of the white people. The crisis approaches, whether white people are willing to know it or not. It approaches in the world, and with that inexorable march our own people are keeping step.

What then should we do if we are honest believers in the democratic way of life? We must move swiftly and at once, and our President should not fear so to move, to do away with the effects of race prejudice upon colored Americans. Race prejudice cannot be taken out of people unfortunately by surgical operation, although it is an evil and foreign growth. Children do not have it until they catch it from older people. I have frequent proof of this, the most recent being through the 12-year-old son of an American friend newly returned from China.

This white child goes to public school in a New Jersey town. When a class picnic was to be held it was found that the place chosen excluded colored people. To his deep indignation the boy found that his teachers, instead of changing the place, accepted the exclusion and managed by "tactful ways" to see that no colored children came to the picnic. The white boy was shocked to the soul at this injustice in his own land to which he had long looked with love and pride while he was growing up in China. His hurt was personal, too, because his own best friend happened to be a fine colored boy. "I won't go if Henry can't go," was his right decision.

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Adolescents Little Prejudiced

Nor do adolescents have race prejudice in anything like the degree that older people have. Recently in Texas there were a championship white football team and a championship colored team at high schools in the same city. Of course their managers and coaches would not schedule them to play each other. But the white team went out one morning by secret arrangement and played the colored team. They said to their coach when they returned: "We just wanted to see which of us was better." As it happened, it was a tie game, and though there is symbolism enough in that ideal ending, the significance of the incident, and of plenty of others like it, is that the boys, colored and white, had no prejudice against each other.

Intelligent white people seldom suffer from race prejudice so severely as ignorant ones, and there are many who would, if they dared, acknowledge that they have none whatever. But too few dare. For wherever the disease of race prejudice is found it is bitter and incurable and dies only with death.

But if nothing can remove race prejudice from those in whom it is ingrained, they should not be allowed to violate our nation's democracy. At least our government can and should see to it that all Americans shall have equal economic opportunity and that colored people in this democracy shall not suffer insult because of their color. It can and should insist that colored citizens shall share responsibility with white citizens for the welfare of the nation, and thus remove the chief reason for the half-tolerant, wholly patronizing contempt of the white for the colored and thereby build in the colored citizen belief in himself. Democratic government must keep apace of science and realize that there is no basis beyond prejudice for the belief that one race is intrinsically superior to another. Continued injustice may make any one inferior, temporarily, regardless of his color.

I read with complete approval of every plan to better the conditions under which colored people must live and

work. But until race prejudice is conquered and its effects removed, the bitter fact remains that the colored American knows he will not get a better job for being better educated and better housed or for having in his childhood more playgrounds. He will not be given an equal chance with the white American of his class and ability. Race prejudice will still deny democracy to him.

Are we Americans to go on accepting the stupidities of race prejudice? I know the oft-repeated wearisome defense. Intermarriage is the fearful specter behind everything. On that there is but one answer. Are we to deny to 12,000,000 Americans the rights and privileges of our country, and are we to risk our very democracy itself, by maintaining a determined ruler-subject relationship between white and colored, because some day a few white and colored individuals may choose to marry each other?

Is democracy right or is it wrong? If it is right, then let us dare to make it true.

NOV 15 1941

PEARL S. BUCK.

Perkasie, Pa., Nov. 14, 1941.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

PRESSURE PLANNED BY HARLEM GROUP

People's Committee Formed to Strive for Jobs, New Negro Councilman Says

NOV 13 1941

PICKETING IS PROJECTED

Powell Reveals Strategy for Drive on City Colleges and Telephone Company

Working on the theory that crime in Harlem is due almost entirely to economic conditions, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, newly elected Negro Councilman, announced yesterday formation of a People's Committee which will attempt to bring together the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the area and use their organized strength to get jobs for them.

The organization, he said, would be "nonpartisan and nonpolitical," but he pointed out that "with about 350,000 Negroes in Harlem, there is no reason why we can't get 150,000 votes." He made no secret of the fact that political pressure would be tried to "win concessions for Negroes and other minorities."

Thus far only the officers of the People's Committee have been named. Mr. Powell is chairman, Joseph E. Ford is executive secretary, Roi Ottley is director of publicity and Mrs. Chester Chinn is treasurer.

Mr. Powell explained in his study in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, that the committee had developed from the People's Committee to elect Powell for Councilman.

Voting Instructions

"Did you notice," he asked, "that in Harlem only 12 per cent of the P. R. ballots were thrown out, while the percentage of voided ballots in the rest of the city was 19 per cent? That was because we distributed 200,000 sample ballots and instructed people to vote "bullet ballots."

"For you?" he was asked.

"Of course," he replied. "The next time we'll teach them to vote for two or three persons, maybe. It's a matter of education."

Mr. Powell said the People's Committee had 9,120 dues-paying members and 14,000 enrolled. He is 33 years old and a forceful speaker.

As an example of how the committee intended to use its strength, Mr. Powell explained how he planned to persuade the Board of Higher Education to hire Negroes on the staff of the four city colleges.

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"Right now," he said, "there are 1,400 persons on the city college faculties. There is a payroll of about $4,000,000. But there are no Negroes on these faculties. The day after I'm sworn in at the Council there are going to be pickets outside the offices of the Board of Higher Education."

"Aren't you going to discuss the matter at the Council?" he was asked.

"Naturally," he replied, "I'll raise a ruckus in the Council, but I think it will look better with two or three thousand people crowding around Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street."

Mr. Powell has not yet figured out exactly how to bring pressure to bear on the Police Department to "wipe out discrimination against Negroes." At present, he said, Negroes are used for the most part only at the West 123d Street and West 135th Street stations.

Telephone Jobs

Mr. Dowell has completed a plan for getting Negroes jobs with the telephone company. Negroes will be instructed, he said, to dial the operators instead of the numbers. In a little while, he continued, the "telephone people will find they need maybe a thousand operators to carry on the business." He added:

"I think they'll hire Negroes. The bus companies didn't like it at first either. But they came around."

The People's Committee will collect dues, except from those on WPA or relief.

"The dues will be nominal," Mr. Powell said. "Maybe 50 cents a month."

NOV 13 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Poverty Bars Defense in 'Crime Wave' Murder Case

NOV 28 1941

By Art Shields

Legal defense is being virtually denied three Negro boys in Harlem's biggest "crime wave" case.

It is being denied by poverty.

Yesterday James Clarke, Lawrence Edward and Lee Wilkes, the three boys appeared in Part 1 of General Sessions Court to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge of murdering Joseph Keelan, 32, of 526 W. 123rd St. some time between 6 and 7 A.M. of Nov. 6.

Judge Freschi, however, adjourned the case till this morning because the boys had no legal defender except a young lawyer, appointed by the court, who was withdrawing from the case.

The Keelan case has been Harlem's "mugging" (choking) murder mystery since Nov. 7. Keelan died of a "fractured larynx," said the city medical examiner at the city morgue and the newspapers assumed that Negroes were the criminals.

The three boys, ranging from 13 to 21 years of age, were arrested the day before Thanksgiving Day and the District Attorney's office promptly announced they had "confessed."

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No written confessions were produced however.

The police story was that a pawnbroker identified another boy named Louis Hill of 2150 Seventh Ave. as the person who pawned a suit of clothes that had been taken from Keelan's body. They put Hill under questioning and said the boy finally told them he got the suit from Wilkes, and Wilkes, they assert, implicated Edwards and Clarke.

Edwards had previously been arrested. He had been picked up shortly after the press began its anti-Harlem campaign and charged with a "mugging" robbery in another case. While he was sitting in the new Tombs Prison he was charged with the Keelan murder.

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LEGAL PROTECTION

If they are innocent their innocence cannot be established—they cannot be saved from the chair—without such defense.

They have not received such protection, however. Their poverty stood in the way.

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NOV 28 1941

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LARGE NEGRO PROJECT

NOV 18 1941

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The population of Harlem ex- They have been sent to school,
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work. But until race prejudice is conquered and its effects removed, the bitter fact remains that the colored American knows he will not get a better job for being better educated and better housed or for having in his childhood more playgrounds. He will not be given an equal chance with the white American of his class and ability. Race prejudice will still deny democracy to him.

Are we Americans to go on accepting the stupidities of race prejudice? I know the oft-repeated wearisome defense. Intermarriage is the fearful specter behind everything. On that there is but one answer. Are we to deny to 12,000,000 Americans the rights and privileges of our country, and are we to risk our very democracy itself, by maintaining a determined ruler-subject relationship between white and colored, because some day a few white and colored individuals may choose to marry each other?

Is democracy right or is it wrong? If it is right, then let us dare to make it true.

PEARL S. BUCK.

Perkasie, Pa., Nov. 14, 1941.

NOV 15 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

PRESSURE PLANNED BY HARLEM GROUP

People's Committee Formed to Strive for Jobs, New Negro Councilman Says

NOV 13 1941

PICKETING IS PROJECTED

Powell Reveals Strategy for Drive on City Colleges and Telephone Company

Working on the theory that crime in Harlem is due almost entirely to economic conditions, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, newly elected Negro Councilman, announced yesterday formation of a People's Committee which will attempt to bring together the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the area and use their organized strength to get jobs for them.

The organization, he said, would be "nonpartisan and nonpolitical," but he pointed out that "with about 350,000 Negroes in Harlem, there is no reason why we can't get 150,000 votes." He made no secret of the fact that political pressure would be tried to "win concessions for Negroes and other minorities."

Thus far only the officers of the People's Committee have been named. Mr. Powell is chairman, Joseph E. Ford is executive secretary, Roi Ottley is director of publicity and Mrs. Chester Chinn is treasurer.

Mr. Powell explained in his study in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, that the committee had developed from the People's Committee to elect Powell for Councilman.

Voting Instructions

"Did you notice," he asked, "that in Harlem only 12 per cent of the P. R. ballots were thrown out, while the percentage of voided ballots in the rest of the city was 19 per cent? That was because we distributed 200,000 sample ballots and instructed people to vote "bullet ballots."

"For you?" he was asked.

"Of course," he replied. "The next time we'll teach them to vote for two or three persons, maybe. It's a matter of education."

Mr. Powell said the People's Committee had 9,120 dues-paying members and 14,000 enrolled. He is 33 years old and a forceful speaker.

As an example of how the committee intended to use its strength, Mr. Powell explained how he planned to persuade the Board of Higher Education to hire Negroes on the staff of the four city colleges.

NOV 13 1941

"Right now," he said, "there are 1,400 persons on the city college faculties. There is a payroll of about $4,000,000. But there are no Negroes on these faculties. The day after I'm sworn in at the Council there are going to be pickets outside the offices of the Board of Higher Education."

"Aren't you going to discuss the matter at the Council?" he was asked.

"Naturally," he replied, "I'll raise a ruckus in the Council, but I think it will look better with two or three thousand people crowding around Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street."

Mr. Powell has not yet figured out exactly how to bring pressure to bear on the Police Department to "wipe out discrimination against Negroes." At present, he said, Negroes are used for the most part only at the West 123d Street and West 135th Street stations.

Telephone Jobs

Mr. Dowell has completed a plan for getting Negroes jobs with the telephone company. Negroes will be instructed, he said, to dial the operators instead of the numbers. In a little while, he continued, the "telephone people will find they need maybe a thousand operators to carry on the business." He added:

"I think they'll hire Negroes. The bus companies didn't like it at first either. But they came around."

The People's Committee will collect dues, except from those on WPA or relief.

"The dues will be nominal," Mr. Powell said. "Maybe 50 cents a month."

NOV 13 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Poverty Bars Defense in 'Crime Wave' Murder Case

NOV 28 1941

By Art Shields

Legal defense is being virtually denied three Negro boys in Harlem's biggest "crime wave" case.

It is being denied by poverty.

Yesterday James Clarke, Lawrence Edward and Lee Wilkes, the three boys appeared in Part 1 of General Sessions Court to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge of murdering Joseph Keelan, 32, of 526 W. 123rd St. some time between 6 and 7 A.M. of Nov. 6.

Judge Freschi, however, adjourned the case till this morning because the boys had no legal defender except a young lawyer, appointed by the court, who was withdrawing from the case.

The Keelan case has been Harlem's "mugging" (choking) murder mystery since Nov. 7. Keelan died of a "fractured larynx," said the city medical examiner at the city morgue and the newspapers assumed that Negroes were the criminals.

The three boys, ranging from 13 to 21 years of age, were arrested the day before Thanksgiving Day and the District Attorney's office promptly announced they had "confessed."

NOV 28 1941

No written confessions were produced however.

The police story was that a pawnbroker identified another boy named Louis Hill of 2150 Seventh Ave. as the person who pawned a suit of clothes that had been taken from Keelan's body. They put Hill under questioning and said the boy finally told them he got the suit from Wilkes, and Wilkes, they assert, implicated Edwards and Clarke.

Edwards had previously been arrested. He had been picked up shortly after the press began its anti-Harlem campaign and charged with a "mugging" robbery in another case. While he was sitting in the new Tombs Prison he was charged with the Keelan murder.

NOV 28 1941

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the most expensive public school system that ever has existed at any time any where in the world.

But something else they have not had and that is the hope of remunerative work.

The population of Harlem exceeds 8 public parks, 4 municipal swimming pools, 4 golf courses, 4 municipal outdoor tennis courts, 4 municipal indoor gymnasiums, 4 municipal playgrounds, 4 municipal recreation piers, 4 municipal bathing beaches, 4 municipal branch libraries, 4 municipal museums, 4 municipal theaters and galleries.

These activities are not calculated to contribute essentials to daily public needs.

Such services as barber shops, beauty parlors and pool rooms, which include 8,414 barlemites.

Some banks and gambling dens.

Their income by various services is the thing that gives men ambition and teaches them that preying on other people is poor business.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Parley Demands Wider Use Of Playgrounds, Improved Schools

NOV 30 1941

Action, immediate, concrete action on the problems facing underprivileged Harlem, was demanded by 300 community leaders attending an emergency conference on Harlem schools held at the Community House of the Abyssinian Baptist Church on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem.

One of many conferences now going on to help solve the rampant poverty and discrimination among the Negro people, the parley outlined a six point program to be presented to city and state legislators and Board of Education for improving the conditions under which Negro children are forced to live and study.

Approved by the gathering, the program, which was presented by Alice Citron of the Harlem Committee of the Teachers Union, demanded the following:

ADOPT PROGRAM

(1) Opening of all schools in the Harlem area from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M.

(2) Guarantees of a well-organized and well-supervised program of educational and recreational activities.

(3) Permission for a staff of 100 voluntary teachers to man the schools during the emergency period.

NOV 30 1941

(4) Organization of a permanent staff to man school centers with substitute teachers, WPA teachers and others equipped to carry out these activities.

(5) A supplementary budget to finance the cost of this program be made by the Board of Education to the Board of Estimate.

(6) A meeting with the school authorities to discuss this program so that it can be put into effect immediately.

LEADER DIES



Conference on Harlem Schools: **A view of the more than 300 Harlem community leaders who gathered at an emergency conference to push for immediate adoption of a wide program of activity to improve public schools and recreational facilities in that slum-ridden Negro community.** —Sunday Worker Photo

The conference saddened by the news of the Rev. John W. Robinson's untimely death, resolved to work doubly hard in order to carry on the work of their leader and chairman of the Permanent Committee.

All speakers on the platform and in the audience stressed the need for employment, better housing and economic opportunity as the real answer to Harlem's problems and blasted the press' label of a "crime wave."

Emmett May, vice-president of the Permanent Committee speaking on the "crime wave" in Harlem said, **"It is a crime to let our people live in dilapidated houses, pay high rents, suffer discrimination, poverty and segregation. We need jobs if we are to solve our problems."**

NOV 30 1941

Negro youth doesn't want charity, he said, it wants equality, a chance to work like other youth. And it wants it now, not tomorrow.

"In our underprivileged community, we need smaller classes and greater allocations for school use. It is a stiff, hard fight that we have on our hands. But we must act quickly to find jobs for our boys and men," he said.

Assemblyman William T. Andrews pointed out that the entire community knows what Harlem needs as a result of the Mayor's Committee's findings in 1935.

"But now we need action, more than anything else," he declared. "We have had enough committee reports."

He promised to introduce legislation this January in Albany, which would help solve some of these problems and called upon the conference for support.

Hilton Mayers, boys director of the Harlem YWCA, stressed the need for social group work among the youth.

Representing the Urban League, James Hubert insisted that education is expensive but ignorance and illiteracy were much more costly to the entire community.

"We Negroes are Americans and want a chance to work with all-black and white," declared the Rev. W. R. Cruickshank.

He called upon the progressives to give leadership to Harlem's needs.

CALLS FOR ACTION

Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack of lower Harlem emphasized that Harlem's youth was discouraged because of its inability to be useful to the community.

"The time has come when the Negro cannot be treated like a nonentity in this democracy. We must demand proper legislation which will bring about a change. A united people, assisted by mass pressure will help wipe out poverty and discrimination."

William Levner of the WPA Teachers Union pledged to bring WPA teachers into the community to carry out the voluntary aid program.

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Speakers representing the IWO, Harlem schools, Parent-Teachers Associations, the electrical and technicians union, all stressed the need for greater assistance to Harlem's needs by the entire city.

Borough President Stanley Isaacs sent his greeting to the conference urging it to carry on the fight for better housing and educational facilities.

A committee was appointed to visit the Board of Education to present the six point program of the Harlem Teachers Union.

Lucile Spence of Wadleigh High School acted as chairman.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Innocent,' Negro Boys Plead in Murder Case

NOV 2 9 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Jerome Dore, 12-year-old Negro boy, charged with murdering and attempting to rob 15-year-old James O'Connell on Nov. 1, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge John Freschi in the Court of General Sessions, Part 1.

He was accompanied by his two friends Clemon Allen and Norman Davis, both 16, and both indicted for murder in the first degree. Dore was charged in General Sessions last week with second degree murder because of his age.

Dore's attorney, Alfred Weisstein, declared that the boy was innocent of the charge.

NOV 2 9 1941

The murder of O'Connell took place in the neighborhood of 99th St. and Fifth Avenue at night.

Philip Watson, a Negro attorney of 209 W. 125th St., appeared for Clemon. Norman was represented by Morris Levy, of 110 E. 42nd St. They likewise pleaded not guilty.

Dore's tender years did not prevent, however, his being held in the new Tombs prison. Mr. Weisstein said that the boy had been turned over to the prison by the Children's Society with the excuse that the society had no facilities for "segregating" such a "criminal" as Jerome from other children.

Mr. Weisstein declared that neither were there such facilities in the Tombs. He cited the law to show that a child under the age of 16 may not be held in a prison like the Tombs but must be under the supervision of the Children Society and arraigned in Children's Court.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE SHOWN

At this point Judge Freschi, apparently to save the state from further embarrassment over the question whether or not it had illegally imprisoned a child of 12 in the Tombs, suggested that Jerome was older. The boy "looks older to me," Judge Freschi observed.

Mrs. Lucille Dore, mother of the boy, later showed the Daily Worker reporter a birth certificate issue by the Health Department of the City of New York, giving the date of Jerome's birth as Feb. 14, 1929. A certificate of vaccination, also issued by the Health Department, gave the boy's age as five years on July 9, 1934.

These facts from city records were not presented at the brief hearing yesterday morning, however.

Mrs. Dore was characterized yesterday by the janitress at 230 E. 99th St., where the Dore family lived until recently, as a mother who did everything she could for her child. The janitress blamed the environment.

Herself an attractive young Negro mother of several small daughters, she asked that her name not be used, for fear of the landlord, who, she declared, "was very angry with me" for allowing a reporter, at the height of the newspaper "crime wave," to inspect the apartments at 230 E. 99th St. and to say in the story he wrote that the premises were overrun with cockroaches and rats.

NOV 2 9 1941

DORE IS "NICE CHILD"

The Daily Worker reporter saw no cockroaches or rats during his brief conversation with the young woman. But, surrounded by strings of drying wash, a big wood-burning black cookstove, an enormous bathtub and a sink, all in a kitchen whose cracked walls shed thick scabs of plastering covered with ghastly-white paint, he felt that he understood why a landlord charging poverty-stricken people for a place like this would wish to keep it quiet.

Jerome Dore, the janitress said, "seemed to be a nice child." There being nowhere in or around the house for children to play, he was generally out of sight, "probably playing in the streets with other boys."

"Of course it's not such a nice neighborhood," the young woman said, "but with hard times the way they are and poor people having to make out the best they can, we have to live in whatever neighborhoods we can afford."

NOV 2 9 1941

The janitress was able to say something also about Mrs. Florence Davis, mother of one of the other child defendants. Mrs. Davis, who runs a small beauty parlor on Lexington Ave. and who, herself, had declined to speak for publication, "did everything she could for her boy." She bought him a bicycle and a portable typewriter and let him take piano and dancing lessons. He was "smart in his classes in high school." Norman Davis, she implied, was not the kind of a boy to rob and murder other boys.

No date has yet been set for trial. Defense on Wednesday was allowed "ten days or so" to prepare its case.

Harlem Schools Teach Democracy, But Students Find Little Outside

New York World-Telegram
NOV 7 1941

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

School teachers in Harlem "are sitting on a keg of dynamite."

That expression constantly kept coming up during a World-Telegram survey among school administrators and school teachers into the so-called Harlem "crime wave." It was an expression they used automatically and with astonishing regularity.

NOV 7 1941

Furthermore, school authorities are virtually all agreed, the survey showed today, that the condition is becoming more acute and more dangerous socially.

Most of them object to calling it a "crime wave." For it's a situation that extended back before the 1935 Harlem "riots." And they're reluctant to talk much about its school aspects.

Truancies Are Problem.

But the fact is for the last seven years or so they have been increasingly worried about fighting, threats to teachers, sex problems, classroom incorrigibility, sporadic drinking and truancies in Harlem schools. Truancies are particularly serious in high schools. As one teacher said, "When you cut school here, you can't go fishing."

NOV 7 1941

There have been reports of stabbings and beating up of teachers. Some of the junior highs have a policeman posted at the entrance when school convenes and lets out.

Most of the teachers and principals surveyed insist on one point: It's not a racial or color problem; it's one of social environment.

One Answer Given.

"Do you want one answer to Harlem's problem?" Dr. Rufus M. Hartill, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Harlem, asked the World-Telegram. Dr. Hartill has 30,000 children under him in Districts 10 and 11. According to the Board of Education, he's one of the school system's best informed authorities on Harlem's particular school problems.

"One of the best answers," he said, "is that the schools do too good a job in Harlem. In a sense we unfit the pupils for outside.

"At school we give them the kind of life that exemplifies the best theories of the American way of life.

"At 3 o'clock they go out into a different world with other theories of life. They are thrown in contact with whites who have not made up their minds to accept them as Americans. They have no place to play, literally no home to go to, for their mothers often are working on Park Ave. until 9 o'clock at night."

NOV 7 1941

Vocational Guidance Pushed.

Vocational guidance is one of the schools' most extensive divisions in Harlem, Dr. Hatill said. "We break our necks to find what the kids are fitted for. If they show aptitudes for airplanes or auto mechanics, we capitalize on those interests.

"Then, when we send them to vocational high school, they're told, 'Look here, son, it's no use your trying this. The industry won't let you in.' They're frozen out of the aviation industry and many other industries—with no credit to the unions—and they're barred from the professions.

"The trouble is the Board of Education's policy is too far in advance of what the average white wants. So we feed the children on dreams, teach them what the world ought to be.

"And the boys come back and say, 'This ain't so, mister.'"

Equality in Schools.

In the schools, according to Dr. Hartill, Negroes and whites are treated on the basis of complete equality. From the top of the school system down there is no record of the color of any teacher, he said.

Another big difficulty he cited was "the weakness of the Children's Court."

"The court has no set body of principles for handling delinquent children," he continued. "Each justice pursues his own theories of penology, some of them highly questionable. One justice, whom I won't name, believes the answer to all problems is that boys don't read.

"He thinks he's solved everything by having them read Treasure Island and Huckleberry Finn.

"But no criticism I could offer compares with those made by Justice Justine Wise Polier. She understands the problems."

One Great Tragedy.

One of the greatest tragedies, Dr. Hartill believes, is the lack of corrective institutions for young potential delinquents who are headed toward crime but have not yet actually committed crimes. Young offenders are taken care of in city institutions. But the problem children have to be sent home to their parents "where their environment has 18 hours to undo what we try to build up in six hours."

"One of the faults here are the many Protestant private institutions," said Dr. Hartill, "which duck and evade their responsibility for taking Negroes. Only a few years ago Bishop Manning rose to the challenge and made it possible for the first time to send very young delinquent boys away. But the facilities are totally inadequate."

Problem Is Acute.

The problem is much more acute now because of the persistence of the depression and unemployment in Harlem, he stated. "And swarms of young Negroes pour in from the South and the schools are asked to do all the

needed improvements are suggested. Then the cry goes up to curtail expenses.

Not a Color Problem.

"The rest of the time people below 110th St. don't care about Harlem except when greatly-

outh failed to do. What can you do with a 10-year-old boy who still is unable to read 'cat'?"

"The struggle to get ahead is the great motivating force in life. When you say to a whole people, 'Your chances of getting along aren't so good,' that's bound to be demoralizing all down the line. It's the same with all underprivileged groups.

"When they're locked on a

pariahs, suspects, inferiors, it is only natural for them to retaliate. That is the root of the trouble."

Dr. Hartill said he thought it ironic "that the only time you get any interest in Harlem is when something terrible breaks out.

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NOV 29 1941

DORE IS "NICE CHILD"

The Daily Worker reporter saw no cockroaches or rats during his brief conversation with the young woman. But, surrounded by strings of drying wash, a big wood-burning black cookstove, an enormous bathtub and a sink, all in a kitchen whose cracked walls shed thick scabs of plastering covered with ghastly-white paint, he felt that he understood why a landlord charging poverty-stricken people for a place like this would wish to keep it quiet.

Jerome Dore, the janitress said, "seemed to be a nice child." There being nowhere in or around the house for children to play, he was generally out of sight, "probably playing in the streets with other boys."

"Of course it's not such a nice neighborhood," the young woman said, "but with hard times the way they are and poor people having to make out the best they can, we have to live in whatever neighborhoods we can afford."

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The janitress was able to say something also about Mrs. Florence Davis, mother of one of the other child defendants. Mrs. Davis, who runs a small beauty parlor on Lexington Ave. and who, herself, had declined to speak for publication, "did everything she could for her boy." She bought him a bicycle and a portable typewriter and let him take piano and dancing lessons. He was "smart in his classes in high school." Norman Davis, she implied, was not the kind of a boy to rob and murder other boys.

No date has yet been set for trial. Defense on Wednesday was allowed "ten days or so" to prepare its case.

Harlem Schools Teach Democracy, But Students Find Little Outside

New York Herald Tribune
NOV 17 1941
New York Sun
NOV 17 1941

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

School teachers in Harlem "are sitting on a keg of dynamite."

That expression constantly kept coming up during a World-Telegram survey among school administrators and school teachers into the so-called Harlem "crime wave." It was an expression they used automatically and with astonishing regularity.

Furthermore, school authorities are virtually all agreed, the survey showed today, that the condition is becoming more acute and more dangerous socially.

Most of them object to calling it a "crime wave." For it's a situation that extended back before the 1935 Harlem "riots." And they're reluctant to talk much about its school aspects.

Truancies Are Problem.

But the fact is for the last seven years or so they have been increasingly worried about fighting, threats to teachers, sex problems, classroom incorrigibility, sporadic drinking and truancies in Harlem schools. Truancies are particularly serious in high schools. As one teacher said, "When you cut school here, you can't go fishing."

There have been reports of stabbings and beating up of teachers. Some of the junior highs have a policeman posted at the entrance when school convenes and lets out.

Most of the teachers and principals surveyed insist on one point: It's not a racial or color problem; it's one of social environment.

One Answer Given.

"Do you want one answer to Harlem's problem?" Dr. Rufus M. Hartill, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Harlem, asked the World-Telegram. Dr. Hartill has 30,000 children under him in Districts 10 and 11. According to the Board of Education, he's one of the school system's best informed authorities on Harlem's particular school problems.

"One of the best answers," he said, "is that the schools do too good a job in Harlem. In a sense we unfit the pupils for outside.

"At school we give them the kind of life that exemplifies the best theories of the American way of life.

"At 3 o'clock they go out into a different world with other theories of life. They are thrown in contact with whites who have not made up their minds to accept them as Americans. They have no place to play, literally no home to go to, for their mothers often are working on Park Ave. until 9 o'clock at night.

Vocational Guidance Pushed.

Vocational guidance is one of the schools' most extensive divisions in Harlem, Dr. Hatill said. "We break our necks to find what the kids are fitted for. If they show aptitudes for airplanes or auto mechanics, we capitalize on those interests.

"Then, when we send them to vocational high school, they're told, 'Look here, son, it's no use your trying this. The industry won't let you in.' They're frozen out of the aviation industry and many other industries—with no credit to the unions—and they're barred from the professions.

"The trouble is the Board of Education's policy is too far in advance of what the average white wants. So we feed the children on dreams, teach them what the world ought to be.

"And the boys come back and say, 'This ain't so, mister.'"

Equality in Schools.

In the schools, according to Dr. Hartill, Negroes and whites are treated on the basis of complete equality. From the top of the school system down there is no record of the color of any teacher, he said.

Another big difficulty he cited was "the weakness of the Children's Court."

"The court has no set body of principles for handling delinquent children," he continued. "Each justice pursues his own theories of penology, some of them highly questionable. One justice, whom I won't name, believes the answer to all problems is that boys don't read.

"He thinks he's solved everything by having them read Treasure Island and Huckleberry Finn.

"But no criticism I could offer compares with those made by Justice Justine Wise Polier. She understands the problems."

One Great Tragedy.

One of the greatest tragedies, Dr. Hartill believes, is the lack of corrective institutions for young potential delinquents who are headed toward crime but have not yet actually committed crimes. Young offenders are taken care of in city institutions. But the problem children have to be sent home to their parents "where their environment has 18 hours to undo what we try to build up in six hours."

"One of the faults here are the many Protestant private institutions," said Dr. Hartill, "which duck and evade their responsibility for taking Negroes. Only a few years ago Bishop Manning rose to the challenge and made it possible for the first time to send very young delinquent boys away. But the facilities are totally inadequate."

Problem Is Acute.

The problem is much more acute now because of the persistence of the depression and unemployment in Harlem, he stated. "And swarms of young Negroes pour in from the South and the schools are asked to do all the

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needed improvements are suggested. Then the cry goes up to curtail expenses.

South failed to do. What can you do with a 10-year-old boy who pariahs, suspects, inferiors, it is still is unable to read 'cat'?" only natural for them to retaliate.

"The struggle to get ahead is That is the root of the trouble."

the great motivating force in life, Dr. Hartill said he thought it ironic

When you say to a whole people, "that the only time you

'Your chances of getting along get any interest in Harlem is when

aren't so good,' that's bound to something terrible breaks out.

be demoralizing all down the line. **Not a Color Problem.**

It's the same with all underprivi- "The rest of the time people be-

leged groups. low 110th St. don't care about

"When they're locked on as Harlem except when greatly-

66a-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Worcester Paper Says Main Trouble In Harlem Is Its Economic Ills

DEC 4 - 1941

While not agreeing with all the viewpoints expressed in the following editorial from the Worcester Evening Gazette, Massachusetts, Nov. 27, the Daily Worker is reprinting it here as an item of general interest on conditions in Harlem:

Twenty-seven Negroes were arrested Tuesday in a raid on a Harlem social club in New York. Three Negro boys have been indicted for the murder of a white youth near Central Park. There more young Negroes have been arrested and charged with killing a white man in Morningside Park.

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Thus does the New York police campaign against crime conditions in Harlem proceed. There will be more arrests, more raids and perhaps more crimes. The campaign is necessary and just. Murder and robbery are no less murder and robbery because they occur in a racial residence district.

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But this is no ordinary crime wave, and to deal with it as such, with purely repressive and punitive measures, would be grave error. The indisputable fact, now brought into the open, is that Harlem is miserably crowded and stricken with direst poverty. It has its lively night spots, its humor and the spontaneous gayety of the Negro race, but those things are on the surface. The area, a great city within a city, suffers under appalling economic and social conditions. The wonder is that crime does not flourish there in greater measure and that pestilence is not commonplace.

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Happily, the New York city government, whipped by its own conscience and by such organizations as Paul Blanshard's Society for the Prevention of Crime, is trying now to do something about the problem. Gymnasiums and indoor playgrounds are being opened evenings not only in Harlem but in Negro sections of Brooklyn and, presumably, in the particularly difficult Negro area around West 69th St. in Manhattan. Such measures are pitifully little, but they do at least recognize part of the situation.

That, however, is not all. Far from it. The real problem is still deeper and broader. Police raids and gymnasium parties in Harlem won't touch it. Most informed and intelligent observers are convinced, with reason, that the trouble in Harlem is only one evidence of rising Negro discontent the country over, a discontent fanned into violence by the defense crisis.

For the Negro has been blandly denied any but a few crumbs of jobs in defense industry. There is rank discrimination against him in the Army and Navy. His place on the public pay roll has never been more than enough to lure Negro votes. His wages have been below average for the work he does. Discrimination against him, and by that we mean economic discrimination chiefly, is by no means limited to the thick and bigoted South. In consequence, the Negro finds himself faced with mounting living costs but without the added funds to meet these costs.

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President Roosevelt spoke out against this very serious condition some months ago. Still there has been no marked improvement, as Harlem's ills make clear. We need not only sharp and heavy government treatment of the problem to insure fairness and decent living conditions for the Negro, but, more important perhaps, an evengelical awakening of the public conscience.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MR. SADDLE MEETS AN ADMIRER



NOV 16 1941 Paul Parkes

The pet rooster is one of a flock of Plymouth Rocks tended by the boys of the Wiltwyck School.

Work at Wiltwyck Hailed as Success

NOV 16 1941

Founders Say School Saves Many Negro Boys From Delinquency

In the midst of the present discussion of conditions in Harlem, the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society of 38 Bleecker Street states that its Wiltwyck School for young Negro boys at Esopus, N. Y., with its educational and vocational program for lads remanded for petty misdemeanors by the Domestic Relations Court of Manhattan, has saved many boys from delinquency or worse.

The school is one of the departments of the 110-year-old society which will benefit from the present $110,000 campaign being carried on under the general chairmanship of James W. Gerard.

Wiltwyck School was undertaken by the society three years ago, at the request of the Domestic Relations Court, for boys of an age too young legally to be termed delinquent. Most of those sent there come from the crowded districts of Harlem, where poverty, uncomfortable homes and unemployment give small opportunity for normal life and development.

The program at Wiltwyck is designed to develop character and self-reliance. Academic study carried on under the direction of teachers from the New York public school system is supplemented by training, under skilled and sympathetic counselors, in handicrafts, carpentering, landscaping, raising chickens, cultivating vegetable gardens, with plenty of emphasis upon sports and games. In Summer a camp, based upon Indian lore, gives excellent training in pioneer living.

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Physical ills are corrected, and a trained psychiatrist constantly advises. During the boys' stay at the school, of varying periods depending upon circumstances, trained social workers endeavor to solve the problems of the homes and families, so that the lads, returning, may go back into normal environments or, failing that, into satisfactory foster homes. A total of 120 boys received constructive training last year.

District Attorney Dewey, a member of the board of managers of the society, calls Wiltwyck "great work for crime prevention."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

PUTTING THE NEGRO IN HIS PLACE

DEC 6 - 1941

DESPITE THE FACT that Harlem had no more crime during the past week than it has had on an average for several years, the daily press continued to headline crime stories about the Negro community. One such story about an Irishman who alleged that he had been "mugged" and stabbed by a Negro youth and then walked from 125th street and Morningside avenue to 125th street

and Lenox avenue, looking for a policeman, before he collapsed, proved a boomerang.

A checkup by the Police Department showed that this man's tale was given in three different versions, that he had been drinking and was in no condition to identify his assailant. The actual stabbing is believed to have taken place on Amsterdam avenue, in a neighborhood predominantly white, so that the probability of his assailant being colored is doubtful. No arrest has been made.

In other words, The Times and several of the other daily papers took the unsupported word of a reputed habitual drunk and fashioned a front page story of the effect that the streets of Harlem are no longer safe for pedestrians, especially white pedestrians, and that the police in this area are lax in their duty of protecting life and property.

We have been casting about in our minds for a reason for this concerted attack on Harlem and its people and it is our considered opinion that it is nothing less than a "smear" to put the New York Negro in his place. The feeling downtown is that Harlemites have become too aggressive in demanding that democracy be made to work for the Negro as well as for other groups in this country, and a definite program is afoot to curb him.

That Mayor LaGuardia was re-elected by a slim 110,000 majority, most of which came out of Harlem has added to the uneasiness of the whites and increased the fear that the Negro would demand a full share of the city patronage due him because of numerical strength, is another reason for the campaign.

The time has come for the Mayor and the Police Commissioner and other city officials to step in and demand that these blanket attacks on a community cease. And Negro leaders should unite in protesting that crimes committed in Harlem be given no greater prominence in the news columns of the daily press than in other sections of the city. An organized boycott against those newspapers that persist in these attacks is the most effective protest.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Race Bias Seen as an Evil

New York, It Is Held, Should Take Lead in Overcoming Prejudice

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read for many years comments on the situation in Harlem, past and present, one capital point I find is ignored with astonishing regularity.

Only when, as in 1935, the white population is affected by the conditions and the neglect on the part of authorities which perennially trouble the lives of Harlem's Negro residents, only then, it appears, does the public rub its eyes and become conscious that in Harlem there are agencies, racial and interracial, steadfastly working to cope with these same conditions.

It takes, however, the penetrating mind and the courageous pen of a Pearl Buck, writing in your issue of Nov. 15, to reveal a basic matter which is ever evaded. All that Harlem through its agencies does for itself, or that such agencies do for Harlem—or for the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, or for Newark's Tenth Ward, or Chicago's South Side, or for any other such region—is conditioned by the far-reaching evil of race prejudice.

Work Is Handicapped

Church and school alike devote themselves to the interests of Harlem's youth. In that area men and women of various professional groups, priests and nuns, colored and white, are lavishing on Harlem, that is to say, New York's future citizens, a care second to none in this country by every standard of intelligence and devotion. But the work of the church, of the schools, of the youth organizations and of the social agencies is seriously affected and may at times be nullified by the apathy prejudice, in some cases downright hostility of a great mass of our citizens who are ready to attribute to a race anything that can be censured in the individual.

Pearl Buck rightfully points out that "race prejudice compels colored people to take what work they can get because there are so many jobs Negroes cannot get." It is the root of the Negroes' employment problem, which in turn radically affects the morale, the morals, the very existence of families. The employment problem is not solved when Negroes are provided with jobs; it is solved only when the prejudice is eliminated, which is the basic reason why—when otherwise qualified—heads of families are refused jobs or future heads of families are shut off from apprenticeship training.

"We maintain," asserted sixty prominent Americans in their statement of May 7, 1941, on the Negro in the defense industry, "that the time has come for the lasting repudiation of race prejudice as an influence in determining the policies of the nation. The brotherhood of man—based on the fatherhood of God—is no mere adornment of a democratic society." It should be no mere adornment of the City of New York.

Moral Factor Involved

But it is not enough to deplore this prejudice or to point out its menace to the peace or welfare of our entire democracy. Such apathy and such prejudice, if not wholly curable, can at least be lessened and robbed of their most poisonous attributes by systematic, combined and intelligent effort.

I wish to repeat on this occasion what I have repeatedly urged in the past. Our various national, social and philanthropic and educational agencies on behalf of the Negro, in the North and the South, will continue to suffer for these conditions until they come out publicly and declare race prejudice to be morally wrong.

Great religious leaders, including the authorities of the Catholic Church, have repeatedly denounced the moral evil of race prejudice both here and abroad. It must be preached, condemned as a sin, by religious and patriotic standards, if any bounds are to be placed to its effects. If even a minute proportion of the funds, public and private, that are annually spent in this country for national works for the educational and social welfare of the Negro were devoted to this specific task of educating the public in the religiously grounded principles of interracial justice, the usefulness and indeed the continuance of such works would be immeasurably insured.

It is for us here in New York to take the lead. Unless we do so, we cannot expect the nation to follow.

(The Rev.) John LaFarge, S. J.,
Associate Editor of America.

New York, Nov. 21, 1941.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP TAKES STEPS TO RID CITY OF ILLS

Urges New Yorkers Not To Be Swayed Easily By Sensationalism

NEW YORK—Because of the sensationalism in the local daily papers over the new outbreak of crime in the congested Harlem area, the national board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement last week in which it urged thinking New Yorkers not to jump to hasty conclusions about the series of criminal acts.

The board has proposed that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia call a conference to work out a means of eliminating the basic ills responsible for the crime wave.

Participants would be Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine, Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson, President of the City Council Newbold Morris, the President of the Borough of Manhattan, justices of the Children's Court, heads of welfare organizations, colored and white, employers, labor unions and responsible citizens of Harlem.

The association urged that the recommendations of the bi-racial committee appointed by Mayor LaGuardia after the 1935 riots be resurrected. None of the recommendations was ever put into effect, it said.

The N.A.A.C.P. statement said: "New York needs to wake up to the conditions that bring such gangs into being. First of these is jobs. The majority of defense and private industries in the New York area have slammed the door of employment in the face of Negroes.

"'Door key children,' so called because they go to school with the keys of their parents' apartments tied on strings around their nekcs, roam the streets of Harlem after school hours while both parents work at poorly paid menial tasks in a desperate effort to pay the exorbitant rents and high prices for inferior goods which Negroes have to pay in Harlem. These are the children who are being made by society into desperate Bigger Thomases."

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Social Workers Back Plan to Check Delinquency in Schools

Special to The New York Times.

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The fifty persons who attended unanimously adopted a resolution to send another to Mayor La Guardia to offer cooperation in solving the Harlem problem. It said this was a city-wide problem with which only the city's resources could cope. The resolution urged the Mayor to recommend the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out a program suggested here this morning by Justice Stephen S. Jackson of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City.

Justice Jackson, who heads the Prevention of Delinquency, told the meeting at the Nassau Industrial School that the problem of juvenile delinquency should be met at its source, in the schools where evidences of vandalism on the part of children first appear, and where they can be observed dispassionately. He said much trouble could be checked then and there, if teachers who observed such tendencies reported them immediately, and set in motion definitely scientific apparatus for checking on home and personal conditions that might lead to juvenile delinquency.

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New York, N. Y.

Negro Youth Trial Called Mistrial, Attorneys Held

NOV 27 1941

Defense Counsels Who Flayed Court Procedure Charged With Contempt

A mistrial was declared and the newly-sworn jury discharged yesterday afternoon in the case of George Johnson, 18, Negro, and Alfredo Ortiz, 17, Puerto Rican, who were on trial before Judge Jonah Goldstein in the Court of General Sessions, Part 8, allegedly for attacking and robbing a woman in Central Park about a month ago. Morris Dickman and Henry A. Pollack, attorneys for the boys, were held in contempt of court for refusing to proceed in the case without more time for preparation of defense.

Judge Goldstein, in "explaining" to the jury why a mistrial had been declared and they discharged, said he would "assign" new counsel to the defendants.

He told the six women and eight men, two of them alternates, that if he had permitted the prosecution to proceed while the defense stated "a sit down strike" he would have jeopardized the rights of the defendants. It was because he wished to defend the rights of "these boys," Judge Goldstein said, that he had declared a mistrial, discharged the jury and held defense counsel in contempt of court.

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NEUBERGER NEW COUNSEL

Samuel Neuberger was called in as their counsel by Dickman and Pollack. After Judge Goldstein had apprised Mr. Neuberger of the court's action, saying the attorneys were in contempt "because of wilful disobedience to the order of this court" to go ahead with the defense of Johnson and Oritz, the two men were paroled in the custody of Mr. Neuberger and a hearing set for 10 A. M. Dec. 2.

When Judge Goldstein told Mr. Dickman and Mr. Pollack that "other counsel" would be assigned to defend the youths, the attorneys replied that they were still counsel for Jchnson and Ortiz, that the defendants had a right to say whom they wished as their lawyers, that the defendants had chosen Dickman and Pollack and that the only reason for the present development in the case was that the court had refused the boys' counsel time enough in which properly to prepare adequate defense.

Relatives and friends of the two boys, when told of the judge's expressed desire to be "fair," seemed skeptical, one woman saying that if he had wished to be fair he would have granted the "three of four" extra days asked for by the defense to prepare the case. There seemed to be a general feeling among the spectators, who later were excluded from the courtroom, that preparations were under way for "railroading" the boys to prison because of the hysteria over the so-called "crime wave" in Harlem.

Demonstration by Harlemites Blocked at Murder Hearing

Police Keep 200 Outside as Three Go to Court

A detail of 75 uniformed men and detectives under Inspector William O'Brien this afternoon prevented a demonstration at the new Criminal Courts Building, 100 Centre St., by 200 Harlem residents during the arraignment of three Negro youths on homicide charges in the fatal stabbing of James O'Connell, 15, at Fifth Ave. and 99th St. on Nov. 5. The case was adjourned until Thursday, as it is now being presented to the grand jury.

SEP 24 1941

The crowd of whites and Negroes appeared at the court building in response to a yellow handbill, distributed by the thousands in Harlem, in which the residents of the district were exhorted to "Jam the Coutroom!" during the arraignment of the youths, who were described as "victims of a social system in which Jim Crow is king."

The police, however, learned of the planned demonstration and Commissioner Valentine ordered Inspector O'Brien to keep the Harlemites from the Homicide Court on the second floor.

As a result of the precautions, the courtroom proceedings were brief and perfunctory, Magistrate Robert F. Mahoney granting the adjournment after Assistant District Attorney Paul F. Reilly had explained the status of the case.

The three youthful prisoners are Jerome Dore, 12, 230 E. 99th St.; Norman Davis, 16, 205 E. 99th St., and Robert Allen, 16, 1595 Lexington Ave.

SEP 24 1941

Young O'Connell died in Mount Sinai Hospital of several stab wounds following an attack by several young Negroes. His death caused police to station 250 additional men in Harlem to curb a wave of lawlessness and violence in the district.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Civil Rights Body Hits Harlem 'Crime' Talk

NOV 29 1941

Federation for Constitutional Liberty Blasts Job Bars, Jim Crow

The people of Harlem need more jobs and the abolition of the residential ghetto in which its citizens are forced to live, said a statement issued by George Marshall, vice-chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties on behalf of the Board.

"The attention of the American public is called to the serious threat to civil liberties arising out of the recent press provocations directed against the Negro population of New York City," the statement said. "This incitement of racial prejudice by magnifying into a so-called 'crime-wave' problems which grow out of social and economic conditions and which have no racial basis, strikes seriously at the rights of the Negro people. This attempt to divide Negroes from their white fellow citizens follows the well-known fascist pattern of vilifying a minority. Clearly this method endangers the Bill of Rights and thereby threatens the freedom of all the people.

NOV 29 194

"Foremost among these problems and basic to all the ills of this community are job discrimination and segregation. From these two evils flow others: unemployment, wretched housing, exorbitantly high rents, inadequate hospital facilities, overcrowded schools, meagre recreational facilities, and chronic juvenile delinquency. IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT THE PEOPLE OF HARLEM NEED MORE JOBS AND THE ABOLITION OF THE RESIDENTIAL GHETTO IN WHICH ITS CITIZENS ARE FORCED TO LIVE.

"The National Federation welcomes and supports the Executive Order which has been issued by the President of the United States condemning discrimination against minority groups in defense industries and national employment. The President has appointed a Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Every loyal American must support and strengthen the work of the Committee to the end that job discrimination in Harlem and elsewhere be ended. Similar national and local committees are needed to root out job discrimintaion in non-defense industries as well.

"Racial discrimination interferes with national unity, maximum production and the total effort of our country to defeat the forces of Hitlerism. In the highest interest of the nation and for the preservation of the constitutional liberties of all our people we call upon the press and other forces to work to remove these handicaps surrounding the Negro people."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. 7 L-1941

D.C.

Negro Youth Held in Slaying Led Model Life

DEC 6 1941

By Art Shields

For the third time yesterday General Sessions Court, Part 1, called the case of James Clarke, young Negro college athlete and fur worker, accused of first degree murder with two other boys, who have already pleaded not guilty.

And for the third time the court yesterday postponed hearing his plea of not guilty or guilty of the murder of James Keelan in Morningside Park on Nov. 6, because he has no lawyers.

His people can't hire any. So the case was put off till next Wednesday.

DEC 6 1941

Meanwhile, James Clarke's family, fellow workers, fellow students, former employers are not ready to believe that the lad they were so fond of could be guilty of such a crime.

Everyone told how quiet, considerate and well-mannered young Clarke had always been.

"Of course, I believe in him," said Mr. Zennie Smith of 2 E. 127th St., a middle-aged Negro, a friend of Clarke's family, who used to work with the lad at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Van Doren at Cornwall, Conn.

Mr. Smith, who had just been attending the court, where Clarke's case was postponed, said the lad was trusted and loved by everyone on the Van Doren place. In summer vacations from high school and North Carolina State College at Durham he served as a personal chauffeur and all around useful aide at the house.

TREATED AS FRIEND

He was more than an employe, said Mr. Smith. He was treated as a friend, as was his mother, the late Mrs. Mamie Clarke, who worked for the Van Dorens a long time.

The boy's aunt, Mrs. Irma Lash, and his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Taylor, who live at 47 East 132nd St., confirmed this story.

Down at the little fur factory at 165 W. 26th St., Clarke's former employer, Mr. Benjamin Dembitz, a second cousin of the late United States Supreme Court justice, Louis Dembitz Brandeis, spoke well of the boy.

DEC 6 1941

"I can tell you the same thing that I wrote to the Legal Aid Society (which represented him at his original appearance in court)," he declared, "and that is that 'while he was employed by us we found him trustworthy.'"

Unable to Get Lawyer to Defend Him

JOINED UNION

The Dembitz plant works on fox tails and other fur novelties. Mr. Dembitz's books show that the lad worked there from March 10 to Oct. 22.

He joined the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, a branch of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, when the plant was organized last spring and kept up his membership till he left the industry.

DEC 6 1941

At the fur factory two alert young Negro workers, John Bridges and Oliver Winston, the latter living at 151 W. 140th St., expressed their firm confidence in the innocence of their shop mate and friend.

"James is aces with me," said Winston. "I've known him five years. I never knew him to hurt anyone. He was such a kind boy. I don't believe he had anything to do with this murder."

Winston said he used to visit Clarke's home often and he was impressed with the lad's fondness for reading, as well as for athletics.

"Many a day we played handball and basketball together at the school yard at E. 127th St. and Lenox," he said.

Another Negro boy in a business place at the corner of Seventh Ave. and 126th St. spoke in the same way, but wouldn't give his name. He was terribly afraid of what the police might do to Clarke's friends.

Mrs. Lash wept as she read a letter from her brother, the boy's uncle, James T. Taylor, dean of North Carolina State College, where James spent a year and a half, voicing his grief at the case.

James, she said, was one of the college's best athletes, as well as a good student. As a football and basketball player he traveled with his school teams as far as Pittsburgh and Ohio school centers, she said.

LETTER FROM PRISON

The lad's athletic interests and love for his family are reflected in the following letter that he wrote his grandmother from Tier 7, City Prison, earlier this week:

"Dear Grandmother and Aunt," he began:

DEC 6 1941

"Love to you both. I am feeling swell, have just come from up on the roof getting some fresh air. We played handball and basket ball.

"Irma tells me that you are worrying about me. Please don't, because I am allright. We get good food, nice fresh meat and a nice clean place to sleep. So I am here now. So don't worry.

"Geneve was down today and we had a long talk. She tells me that Barbara is in the hospital. That is too bad, but I am glad that it is nothing serious. She sent me a dollar, which was very nice.

"How are Queenie and Sissie? Kiss them for me and tell them to be good or Santa Claus won't come to see them. I heard Zennie was down here yesterday, in fact, the guard told me that all of you were down. I hope he is feeling all right, these days. Tell him I asked about him and said hello to all in 2 East.

DEC 6 1941

"We are getting ready to eat now. I am not very hungry, but I will save it until later on.

"How is Annie? Tell her to send her address and I will drop her a letter. Tell her also not to worry. And thank her and Bess for the money they sent. If you can, Grandma, come down to see me, but if it is too much of a trip don't come, and I will know it isn't because you didn't want to come, but because it was too hard a trip for you.

"I am going to write Paislee after I finish this letter.

"Give my regards to every one I know. And please don't worry.

"Your loving grandson,

"JAMES B. CLARKE.

"P. S. I was very sorry to hear about Mrs. Van Doren, however, I hope she is better. Tell Mrs. Mattie to give her my best regards, also, Mrs. Taylor."

New York Daily
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Addresses D. A. R. Regents At Meeting In Waldorf Astoria

NOV 22 1941

Addressing the regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution from chapters in New York, Long Island and Westchester, at a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf, Astoria, Thursday, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, declared that in spite of the discrimination against Negroes in America, they feel that the fight against fascism is their fight too.

Dr. Bethune, who is also president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, attended the meeting which was arranged by the Ellen Hardin Walworth chapter of the D. A. R.

NOV 22 1941

"We're not blind to the fact that the doors of democratic opportunity are not opened very wide to us," she said, but added that Negroes realize that their persecution would be far greater under Hitler. "For America it must be all-out or it is all over," she continued.

Mrs. Bethune ascribed to America "the dual task of defeating Hitler abroad and Hitlerism at home. It is true that Negroes have not been welcomed into all phases of our armed forces; it is true that they are permitted to serve only as mess attendants in the Navy and it is true that our soldiers have been subjected to discrimination, indignities and even murder.

NOV 22 1941

She ended her address by declaring that "The Negro women have set their minds toward the goal of defeat of Hitlerism."

66a-1941

NEW YORK

Leaders Lay Negro Crime to Economic Ills

DEC 4 1941

By JOHN D. MILES,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Place any other racial group under the same economic disadvantages and you will have the same sort of situation which has developed in Harlem over a period of years."

World Telegram

That was the comment today by Irving W. Halpern, chief of the General Sessions Probation Bureau on a World-Telegram survey which revealed yesterday that Negroes make up more than one-quarter of the state and city prison population.

N.Y.

Substantially the same reason was advanced by the Rev. John H. Johnson, pastor of St. Martin's Church in Harlem since 1928; Dr. Peter F. Amoroso, Acting Commissioner of Correction, and Dr. David Dressler, executive director of the State Parole division, in explanation of the large number of Negroes now serving time.

The survey showed Negroes represent 23.7 per cent of the state prison population and 31.2 per cent of the city prison population. The percentage of Negroes in the state is 4.5 and in the city 6.5.

DEC 4 1941

Planned Program Urged.

To decrease this extremely high figure of criminality among Negroes it was suggested that a planned program, headed by better economic and social conditions for Negroes, should be mapped. This program, it was said, also must make provisions for better housing, more adequate recreational facilities and a broader educational campaign.

"This problem will not be met," Mr. Halpern said, "by indifference or shutting our eyes to conditions which are basic and out of which these things grow. It is as much the problem of the white man as of the Negro.

DEC 4 1941

"Unless we do something this condition will become more acute. And it will not be solved by throwing in more police. They are necessary, of course, but they do not affect the root of the problem. Nightsticks never resolved any question."

Suggests More Jobs.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson said the opening up of jobs outside of Harlem for Negroes would go far toward "stamping out vice, corruption, disorder and crime in this area."

DEC 4 1941

According to the minister, 99 per cent of the permanent Harlem population is sober and law-abiding, willing to work if they can get jobs. He attributed much of the crime in Harlem to "incoming riff-raff," after pointing out that the recent "crime wave" was only the publicizing of a cancerous condition that has existed for years.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson differed from Mr. Halpern in that he believed the problem was one for the Negro and not the white.

"I think," he said, "that if the people of Harlem, the decent, law-abiding ones, got at this problem themselves and arranged a program of neighborhood co-ordination among schools, courts and welfare organizations, it would pave the way toward solution from within."

New York World Telegram

The minister said he preached to his people that they should not regard themselves as "wards" of society, but should look after themselves, even to clearing up the situation.

"Anyway," he said, "it is impossible to implant morality on Harlem. It must come from within."

DEC 4 1941

Blames Poverty.

Dr. Amoroso said studies made by the city's Department of Correction showed that many Negroes were added to the city's prison population because there were not the "alternatives available to the white population of the city with respect to employment, community resources, or other factors."

New York

Dr. Amoroso said it was a well known fact among criminologists that poverty and broken homes and lack of "ties" were the most common factors in delinquency.

According to Dr. Dressler the Negro is affected particularly when he comes up for parole by the exceedingly hard job of finding a job for him. The state only paroles prisoners when they are assured of employment.

"More than 40 per cent of the Negroes who come up for parole," Dr. Dressler said, "have been denied their freedom because of the lack of employment opportunities. This compares with a figure of under 30 per cent for white people."

DEC 4 1941

Says Councillor May Help.

Dr. Dressler said a step recently taken by the Legislature in voting an appropriation for a full time employment councillor who will devote all of his time toward getting jobs for imprisoned Negroes might take up as much as 50 per cent of this parole slack.

Figures compiled by the State Parole Division, Dr. Dressler said, show that the rate of delinquency among paroled Negro prisoners was no higher than that among whites.

"The Negro parolee," he said, "is no more of a risk than the white parolee."

DEC 4 1941

Dr. Dressler advanced the opinion that much of the Negro crime rate was contributed to by Negroes who come to New York seeking jobs and find employment conditions just as bad as in the Southern cities they have fled.

"From sitting on the Parole Board," he said, "it would seem to me that more than 50 per cent of the Negroes who come before it are from the South."

The World-Telegram recently published an article which pointed out that in the last 10 years more than 100,000 Negroes have migrated to Harlem from the South, adding immensely to its economic and social problems. The same article pointed out the need for a national effort to eliminate the causes leading up to the high rate of criminality among Negroes, an opinion shared by the persons interviewed today.

"New York will always have a Harlem problem," one parole officer said, "if conditions are so bad in other cities that New York looms as a mecca for the Negro looking for economic security."

Middleton Harris and Kenneth Robinson, two veteran parole officers of the State Parole Division, point out that this possibility of mass immigration to Harlem should not deter every effort to clean up the situation.

Stating that the "unattached" Southern Negro seems to be the one most frequently in conflict with the law, Mr. Harris explained the condition arose because the criminal had no "ties" with either home or community.

"He has fled the social injustice of the South," he said, "only to find the economic injustice of the North."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

THUGS IN HARLEM STAB ONE VICTIM

Two Queens Men Attacked by Gang of Youths and Robbed —One Taken to Hospital

TWO HELD IN 'MUGGING

NOV 24 1941

Charged With Stealing Purse From Woman—Policeman in Brooklyn Shoots Assailant

Despite the increased police patrols that have been assigned to Harlem recently several minor crimes of violence took place there late Saturday night and early yesterday, the most serious of which was the hold-up of two white men by a gang of youthful Negro robbers who stabbed one of them.

John Oaches, 23 years old, of 37-62 103d Street, and Joseph Marrazio of 37-37 103d Street, both Corona, Queens, were walking along 116th Street near Lenox Avenue about 4 A. M. when about a dozen Negro youths set upon them. The men were robbed of about $4 or $5 each, according to Marrazio, and Oaches was stabbed in the chest and the left leg. He was taken to Reception Hospital, where his condition was said to be not serious.

Two Charged With "Mugging"

Wesley Hayward, 24, of 68 West 138th Street, and Moses Joyner, 22, of 2162 Fifth Avenue, both Negroes, were arrested about 1:45 A. M., charged with the "mugging" of Lena Ward in front of her home at 20 West 131st Street. Detectives who captured them as they were running away said they recovered $15 that had been stolen from the woman's handbag.

In the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, where complaints of existing conditions also have been made, Frederick Reed, 44, a Negro, was shot in the chest by Patrolman John Albert about 4 A. M. yesterday. Patrolman Albert said he started to take Reed into custody after he had a row with the proprietor of a hot dog stand at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street. He said Reed grabbed his nightstick and started to beat him with it.

NOV 24 1941

Reed fled into a near-by hallway, with Albert in pursuit. The patrolman shot Reed in the chest and then took him to Kings County Hospital, a prisoner, charged with felonious assault.

In a discussion of possible constructive action that might be taken to relieve the situation in Harlem and other heavily congested Negro areas, Justice Jacob Panken of the Children's Court said yesterday that the problem would have to be solved by Negroes and whites working together.

Past Examples Cited

Asserting that he did not believe that conditions in Harlem today were any worse than they were on the Lower East Side or in the former Hell's Kitchen thirty-five years ago, Justice Panken said that "we can do what was done on the East Side by the Jews; we can do what has been done by the Catholic Church in Hell's Kitchen—develop community resources."

Justice Panken said that in his experience the larger percentage of delinquency among Negro children than among whites was the result first of the lack of adequate family life, because of the absence at work of many Negro mothers, and the lack of proper facilities for treatment of delinquent Negro children. He said there are many institutions for the rehabilitation and salvage of delinquent white Protestant children, Jewish or Catholic children, but that Negro children "suffer more from neglect than any other group in the community today."

Nation
New York, N. Y.

NOV 22 1941

IN A REMARKABLY ELOQUENT LETTER TO the New York *Times* of November 15 Pearl Buck makes the telling point that New York's current Negro crime wave is merely a whitecap in a mounting sea. The problem is not confined to New York, and it will not be solved by local measures. America's growing involvement in another war for democracy is all that the Negro population of this country needed to point up its own deep discontent: a crusade against racism is all that was lacking to throw its own underprivileged position into sharp relief. Even so, the Negroes of this country stood ready to do their share in the defense of a democracy that to them was merely a hope for the future until they were reduced to despair by the refusal of defense industries and armed services alike to treat them on a plane of equality with whites. "To the colored American," writes Mrs. Buck, "this is final proof of the hopelessness of his plight, that even in the defense of his country he is not allowed his share of work." It matters little that Hitler's attitude toward the Negroes, less publicized, is as scurrilous and abusive as it is toward the Jews. His agents are making headway in our Harlems. Until the government gives faith to these twelve million people, they cannot be expected to offer their lives for a shadow.

NOV 22 1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Crime Takes Over In Harlem

By DON WHITEHEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—(Wide World)—Crime has added a jarring, ominous note to the happy-go-lucky song and laughter of Harlem . . . because Harlem's got the blues. DEC 5 1941

It's part of a sullen surge of restlessness among some of the thousands of Negroes jammed into some 50 blocks between Morningside Heights and Harlem river above Manhattan's Central Park.

Any many in Gotham are apprehensive with the realization that this gay and gaudy center of boogie-woogie, barbecued ribs and street-dancing children has grown from an amusing tourist attraction into a social problem of national importance.

Slums, crime and back streets of Harlem have taken the spotlight from the bright lights of Lenox avenue, Father Devine's heaven and the Savoy jitterbugs.

1935 Riots.

The disturbances in the dark currents of Harlem life recall the riots of 1935, precipitated by false reports that a Negro boy had been beaten to death after he was caught stealing a 10-cent knife from a store. DEC 5 1941

Thousands of inflamed Negroes roamed the streets smashing windows, looting stores, and forcibly resisting police before the rumor was dissipated and order restored. Four were killed and dozens injured in the fighting.

Negro leaders blamed economic conditions — unemployment, high rents and racial discrimination— for the 1935 violence and there are many who believe the Negroes' eceonomic distress is t key to the current unrest.

Roving bands of Negroes ha been terrorizing Harlem and nearby park centers recently with "mugging" murders, robberies and assaults.

A public outcry for greater police protection arose after 15-year-old James O'Donnell was slashed fatally with a razor during a holdup aned Joseph Keelan, 32-year-old laundry worker, was beaten to death by a group of Negroes enraged because their victim had only 17 cents in his pockets.

These crimes had reverberations in Washington when Representative Martin J. Kennedy, of New York, termed the situation "a disgrace to the city" and asked Governor Lehman to take some action. Kennedy suggested appointment of a committee to investigate and make some recommendation. DEC 5 1941

Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine announced he had assigned an additional force of 250 policemen and detectives to the Harlem area to break up the gangs—but students of the Negro problem say the police are powerless to remedy the underlying causes of unrest.

These go far deeper than the surface violence and can be traced to the migration of Negroes bedazzled by the prospects of a steady job at wages far above anything they had ever earned on the farm or in the small towns.

They stream into Harlem by the thousands, principally from the south. Some find jobs paying $30 to $40 a week. They write back home about fabulous wages. Friends and relatives pack their belongings, leave their cabin in the cotton and head north.

Thousands Jobless.

But thousands are unable to find jobs. They crowd into the slums. Five and six often live in one room, sleeping in shifts. Parents are unable to look after their children nad delinquency flourishes. Harlem has the highest delinquency rate in the city.

The first large-scale organized migration of Negroes from the south to the north (excepting the move after the War Between the States) started during the boom days of the World War. Big companies faced with a labor shortage sent agents into the cotton belt promising Negroes jobs at wages they had never dreamed of.

"Anybody who wants to go north get ready," they said. "The train's waiting and your fare is already paid."

Georgia-born Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, president of the New York Urban League for social service among Negroes and one-time acting president of Mercer University at Macon, Ga., says the north has thrown up as many barries against the Negro wage-earner as the south.

He doesn't see much difference in the treatment of the race in the two regions except that the north offers better schools and transportation. DEC 5 1941

"The north is feeling the Negro as a problem just as the south has for years," Dr. Kilpatrick says. "Most people believe anyone can find a job if he really wants to work—but that isn't true of the Negro.

Door Closed.

"The north has closed the door to the Negro," says James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League. "Many of our race who are unable to get into defense work here are returning south, where they can find work in shipyards and construction. DEC 5 1941

From 1930 to 1940 the nonwhite population of New York increased from 343,216 to 478,346—slipping over from the Harlem boundaries to other parts of the city, principally Queens and Brooklyn. Approximately 72,000 are on the city's relief roll, 26 per cent of the total. Commissioner Valentine has said that if the present population trend continues, New York may expect a Negro population of 1,000,000 before many more years.

Five Held in Harlem; Slaying Laid to One

Five Negroes were arrested in Harlem today on charges ranging from homicide to the mugging of two victims.

James Eldin, 46, was held in the death of Leola Phillips, 45, with whom he lived at 2 W. 131st St., and who died in Harlem Hospital of head wounds inflicted with a four-inch length of pipe.

Corries Spry, 20, 237 E. 126th St., and Charles Cave, 18, 215 W. 110th St., were accused by Charles Markham, 562 W. 149th St., with having seized him and robbed him of $1.70 in the doorway at 101 W. 118th St. DEC 5 1941

Max Stokes, a Negro, 1850 Seventh Ave., caused the arrest of Leroy Brandt, 20, 307 E. 100th St., who, he alleged, robbed him of $20 with the aid of two other Negroes who escaped.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

An Encouraging Development on Harlem

DEC 8 - 1941

• It is encouraging to note that a number of civic groups and leaders are penetrating the "crime wave" allegations in the press and going to the roots of the crime in Harlem.

In sharp contrast to the newspapers which try to present the Harlem situation as a "police" problem, these groups are pointing out that the major crime is **against** the Negro community. They point out with striking unanimity that the evils to be corrected in Harlem are the disproportionate—unemployment, the terrible housing conditions, and the lack of adequate recreational and other facilities for Negro youth.

The attitude of the newspaper owners and powerful realty interests, and their attempt to whip up hysteria, have already resulted in the wanton shooting of a 14-year-old Negro boy and the denial of adequate defense to other Harlem youths charged with serious crimes. DEC 8 - 1941

More and more the trade unions should speak up against the anti-Negro character of the press campaign and for the elimination of the fundamental economic evils which beset Harlem. For it is clear that in back of the heads of the Tammany politicians is the intention to sever the growing Negro and white unity in the labor movement of the city. Such initiative as is taken by the trade unions in the situation will help to rally the entire population to greater unity and to an immediate and constructive effort to better the living conditions in Harlem. DEC 8 - 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM REDESIGNED BY CITIZENS' GROUP

Committee to Submit Long-Range Plan to Public in January

DEC 23 1941

The City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem announced yesterday the formulation of plans for long-range social reconstruction of that area, based on information already compiled. The plans will be submitted at a public meeting in January.

The committee, organized by the Social Service Bureau, which functioned in the magistrate's courts during the recent Harlem "crime wave," is composed of leading clergymen, educators, welfare workers, publishers and labor representatives. More than 200 Negro leaders are participating.

The purposes of the committee are to suggest and promote practical measures to relieve current conditions and meet urgent needs and to work out a long-range program for the constant improvement of conditions and the education of all concerned. The progarm, it was pointed out, will be "not merely of relief but of prevention."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Veteran Leader of Knitgoods Union Dies While Appealing for Negro People

DEC 1 - 1941

While he was making an appeal for justice and fair play for THE Negro people of Harlem at a meeting of the executive board of the Knitgoods Workers' Union, Local 155 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, held last Tuesday night, Max Geisler, a member of the Board, suffered a stroke and died.

"More jails, more police, will not solve the problem," he said, and suddenly sat down and in a few moments passed away. He was presenting a report as a delegate to the Negro Labor Committee. DEC 1 - 1941

A white-haired veteran of the labor movement and one of the oldest members and moving spirits of unionism in the knitgoods industry, Max Geisler was respected and loved by thousands of workers and friends.

He had stated many times that he would continue serving the labor movement to his last breath, and he gave his very last breath to the cause of labor and an oppressed minority.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Press 'Crime Wave' Incitement Against Harlem Bared in False 'Stabbing' Story

NOV 23 1941

The build-up of a "Harlem crime wave" was illustrated in all the dishonesty of which print and prejudice are capable in yesterday's stories of the "hold-up stabbing by two Negroes" of a man named Henry Hennessey.

Admittedly drunk, and since confined to a psychopathic ward, his account of what happened to him was so contradictory that he named three separate places as the scene of the "attack."

NOV 23 1941

The World-Telegram and the Times led the hostile press in not only giving credence and dignity to a drunkard's tale in explanation of his appearance but in headlining the story so as to incite race hatred and whip up hysteria against the Negro people.

Buried in the body of all these stories are the revealing facts—that Hennessey, who said he had been "at his sister's," named three separate places as the scene of "attack" (Amsterdam Avenue and 124th St.; Morningside Avenue and 125th Street; and Lenox Avenue and 125th Street); that he said at one time he had $3 in his pocket, at another that he had $10.45—at the same time asserting that, though jumped on from "behind," knocked down, stabbed and what-not, he had still prevented his assailants from robbing him.

"Vague but determined, Hennessey," it was related, "staggered for three blocks along 125th street . . . looking in vain for a policeman after two Negroes had stabbed him."

This, despite the emphatic assertion of Police Commissioner Valentine that the area is more than amply policed, with two patrolmen assigned to posts at Morningside Avenue and 125th Street and one to each of the three blocks on 125th Street between St. Nicholas Avenue and Lenox Avenue.

"Mr. Hennessey was either unable or unwilling to cooperate with the police," the Commissioner said in a revealing statement. "It was obvious that he had been drinking and an inquiry shows that he is now confined to the psychopathic ward in Veterans Hospital."

The Hennessey case made the front pages of the World-Telegram and the Times, both of which treated the psychopathic mutterings of the man as valid and employed venomous terms to make the Negro people appear of vicious and criminal tendencies. For instance, in the front page World-Telegram story of Nov. 21, there appears the following line . . . "he (Hennessey) said several blows were struck before one of the Negroes began carving him up."

PRESS INCITEMENTS

As yesterday's Daily Worker pointed out editorially, "These publications are trying hard to bolster the indefensible 'crime wave' hysteria which did not take in many thoughtful, fairminded citizens in New York."

This is the second attempt this month at a "Harlem crime wave" scare. Two weeks ago, there were the heavily played stories of "young Negro bandits," of hold-ups and stabbings. The press, acting under the inspiration of the big real estate interests and other reactionary political elements, did its utmost, but the people of New York failed to swallow this diet of race hatred. There followed, instead, a host of sentiment for improvement of Harlem's conditions.

Two weeks ago, Rev. Clayton Powell, newly elected city councilman from Harlem, commenting on the "crime wave" scare which the press built up, appealed for even greater unity of "all of Manhattan in aiding the struggle for social, economic and political emancipation" of the Negro people as the proper answer to the attempt to build up a race scare.

Dr. Powell's election was significant evidence of that growing unity of white and Negro. It accounts for these outbreaks, not in Harlem but in the press, whose object is to check this growing unity of Negroes and whites in New York and to end the new sense of responsibility that white New Yorkers are beginning to feel toward the problems of their Negro brothers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SURVEY SHOWS AREA NOT BAD AS PICTURED

People Fight Charges After Extra Police Flood District

NOV 15 1941

By MAURICE DANCER
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK—Up in arms over the charges that all the recent crimes have been committed in Harlem by Harlemites, local welfare and civic organizations were loud, this week, in their denunciation of city officials and metropolitan dailies.

It is true that many crimes have been committed, including murder and criminal assaults on women, but the vicinity in which part of them are alleged to have taken place, cannot be termed Harlem.

Harlem, originally, is supposed to begin at 110th street. The murder of the 15-year-old James O'Donnell, white, 1518 Madison avenue, allegedly by a 12-year-old Negro youth, took place at Fifth avenue and 99th street, ten blocks South of the home of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and Harlem begin one block north of the mayor's home.

For this crime, Jerome Dorr, 12 years old, of 230 East Ninety-ninth street; Norman Davis, 16, of 205 East Ninety-ninth street and Robert Allen, 16, of 1595 Lexington avenue, were held without bail in Homicide court on Thursday for a hearing on November 19.

Detectives Morrissey and di Paoli produced unsigned statements from the three youths, all pupils of the Patrick Henry junior high school at Madison avenue and 103rd street.

It was further alleged that the younger Door had plunged a 12-inch blade into the white boy when the latter refused to accede to their hold-up demands.

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Extra Cops Sent to Harlem

When approached by a Defender reporter, one Harlem leader admitted the present condition in and around Harlem was deplorable and it was a shame that Commissioner Valentine had to wait until a young white boy was killed before he sent proper protection into a vicinity that had been begging for it for more than a year.

Commissioner Valentine, in one of the few press conferences in some time, admitted that the condition in upper Manhattan was bad, and stated that he had sent into the neighborhood more than 250 police officers to try and stamp out the existing crime wave.

These officers would be assigned largely to the city park areas where most of the crimes have been committed. The Commissioner further stated, "that a great deal of the present trouble has been caused by a shortage of men."

He said that most of the boys reported to him as operating in the parks were from 10 to 16 years of age and they had carried knives, many of them which have blades at each end.

A few hours after Valentine had spoken, a 73-year-old woman, Mrs. Rosette Ott, of 58 East 102nd street, was seriously injured at East End avenue and Eighty-first street when she fell while resisting three boys, said to be about 12 years old, who apparently tried to rob her of her purse.

Following the finding by police of the nude body of 32-year-old Joseph Keelan in Morningside park, just below Columbia university, Thursday morning, a youth who gave his name as Eugene Smith was picked up at Amsterdam avenue and Sixty-fourth street by plainclothesmen and in Night court, pleaded guilty to vagrancy and was ordered held for sentencing in Probationary court this Thursday.

Police admitted that approximately a dozen women had been criminally attacked in Central park within a few weeks.

Park Commissioner Robert Moses has declared that better protection was needed in the parks to halt vandalism and other crimes.

In a speech last Thursday night at the Harlem Y.M.C.A., District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey stressed that there should be "no color line in criminal and social justice" and pointed out that racial discrimination and the subsequent reduction of living standards is a major cause of the present problem.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of Abyssinian church, and according to the near final tabulation of the votes, is assured of one of the 25 Council seats, offered his solution to the present crime wave threatening the country's largest Race population.

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Dr. Powell said "as soon as I am assured of my election, I intend to have a conference with Mayor La Guardia, and point out to him the necessity of a conference between the white and Negro leaders on the fringe of the community, to try and bring about a better relationship between the many nationalities in and on the border of Harlem."

Dr. Powell further stated that Harlem needs many more Race patrolmen and detectives for its expanding population.

Although added patrolmen have been assigned to the parks within the Harlem area, it is the Central park area, and East and West of the park that is receiving special attention.

Negro in Harlem

To The News and Courier:

On the ninth of November, editorially, you told the reading world in The South's Oldest Daily Newspaper "Where Negroes Degenerate" You lost no time in clarifying, from your point of view and that of many others that the place is Harlem—sometimes call "Blue Heaven".

On the second of December, with no less eagerness, force, and directness, you told us "Why Negroes Go to Harlem"; on the ninth of December, in The Charleston Evening Post, you gave publicity to "Seattle Mob Runs Wild"—white of course—and just a few days ago, there appeared in The News and Courier an account of a white man who paid a negro—in this state—to kill a white man who was a brother-in-law of the white man killed by the negro puppet. Perhaps you may recall that such an arrangement was made between a negro and a white man in Greenville and was carried out; but the negro lost his satanic

nerve and, exposed the shameful affair to his white brother's undoing.

Volumes can be written, citing such inconceivable, shameful crimes in which "The other disciple did outrun" the negro when opportunity of background of training, economic, and of social environment is investigated and considered within the bounds of equity, which word should be erased from dictionaries.

I confess the course pursued above is the et tu quoque argument which leaves opponents equal in distance from the goal of who is right and who is far afield in that which is to be proved. When Caesar used these words they were in the form of a question, to his friend Brutus, who assassinated him, of surprise and disappointment. But we, as a general rule, employ the et tu quoque argument to remind Mr. Kettle that he and the pot are brothers; we pursue this course, feeling, perhaps, they may follow the teaching of Alexander Pope's Universal Prayer:

"Teach me to feel another's woe
To hide the faults I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me".

That petition is ideal—it exists in ideals only—and will ever thus remain as long as Christians perform mock dramas in Moses' seat, and democracies imitate realities. To expose and to magnify the faults of minority and deprived groups intensify hard-set prejudices and place the entire group in the limelight of what appears to be monopoly on every breach in the decalog. This social trend leads the majority group to see one as one, and one as all; that is, when a white man commits a crime, the committed crime is charged against him only; but when a negro commits a crime, his crime is charged against the entire negro race.

About three decades ago, the white citizens of Johnstown, Pa., threatened to drive all the negroes out of Johnstown because of antipathy between a few white citizens and just a few negroes, who were old, respectable citizens. The same unfortunate exhibition of instinctive feeling of aversion, it seems, held Omaha, Neb., in its grip twenty-five years ago; and do not forget the unfortunate "Atlanta riot," 1906. But minority groups have always been at the mercy of the majority groups. The Hebrews, or Israelites are hated from Palestine to the uttermost parts of Europe; and they have to walk most cautiously in obeying the dictates of their God-given instinct in making money and to save it to make New York—and Harlem—look like Sunday on their religious holidays—and we might include aristocratic Charleston.

The Jew is so outstanding in the business world that his name the world over is used as a transitive and a regular, or weak verb when a fellow succeeds in arguing another down from a higher or fixed price on something for sale to a lower price he usually says to his fellows that he "jewed" him down". On the other hand, the negro in all phases of the world's higher activities—even the church—is set aside and acted upon as a third person, singular number, neuter gender, "passive voice," and invaribly in the objective case—spelling his race designation with a small "n" verifies the claim. When you see his name in the daily newspapers, in headlines in car-box letters, it is an exposition of his faults, but seldom, very seldom anything to teach to feel the negro's woe, which all have in common.

The negro's behavior in Harlem is magnified beyond measure. And Harlem is painted as the Jericho highway 2000 years ago—a place of degeneracy, subtraction of value on life, of least resistance for all worthless negroes, and above all, a slum where Christian ethics goes glimmering.

I should like for you to visit some of the negro churches in Harlem. They are packed on the Sabbath beyond capacity; and their services are godly and unpretensious.

In Harlem are many white men and women from the South, in quest of least resistance. And why not? It is human instinct. Even your canine pet seeks a place of safety and comfort; your cattle seek green pastures and the shade of the trees; and chickens fly to a comfortable roosting place. Why not a negro?

W. L. METZ.

Edisto Island, S. C.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

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Charlotte, N. C.

"The Other Side of Harlem"

A great deal of discussion has centered around the recent editorial in the New York Times on the above caption, and the subsequent letter from the world famous novelist and missionary, Pearl Buck, who gave a very pointed analysis of the whole race issue as involved in outbursts of this kind.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 17, 1941

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By giving to negro families of four members, on relief in Harlem, $81.48 a month the government of the United States extends a standing invitation to negroes in the South to migrate to Harlem. One may tell negroes on a South Carolina farm that they are living better as sharecroppers than they could live in Harlem on $81.48, and it is true, but where is the colored man on a farm who believes that a bale of sixteen cents cotton dumped at his doorstep once a month would not make him happier no matter whether it were in Harlem or Timbuctoo?

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WHERE NEGROES DEGENERATE

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Adult negroes in dark alleys sometimes carve or shoot one another—there is far too much of that. We are forced to conclude that the depravity of New York negroes is to be accounted for in the main by the kind of white people with whom they came into association.—The Charleston News and Courier.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Defense Jobs Will Solve Harlem Problems, Negro Leaders Say

NOV 15 1941

By Art Shields

Every American has a big stake in the Harlem situation. The stake is the defense of this country against Hitler.

The issue in Harlem isn't "crime," as some newspapers would say.

It is jobs, schools, playgrounds, hospitals, etc., but above all else JOBS.

The solution of the Harlem situation must begin with the children, said Edward T. Tighe, chief counsel for the Legal Aid Society of 11 Park Place, which gives free legal aid to some 2,000 Negroes every year.

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The children, of whom some newspapers complain, must have adequate playgrounds, where they can romp and enjoy themselves as normal children should, said Mr. Tighe to the Daily Worker.

They haven't them now.

The men and women must have jobs, defense jobs and other jobs, said Dr. Warren M. Banner, head of the research department of the National Urban League, at 1133 Broadway, yesterday.

Most of them haven't them now That is where American defense against Hitler comes in. Defense jobs for unemployed Negroes will not only change social conditions in Harlem, as Parole Commissioner Battle told a Harlem conference last week. They will greatly strengthen American security against the Nazi aggressors.

Harlem mothers are fine people, said Mr. Tighe. They love their children deeply. They do their best to care for them. But poverty and lack of playgrounds make the task most difficult and children often get in trouble.

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Harlem men and women want to work, said Dr. Banner. But they are turned away from the doors of the factories in New York at the very time when their country needs them most.

They must have jobs for the sake of themselves and their country.

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Adding emphasis to Dr. Banner's point is the recent report of the Social Security Board of the United States Government, which warned that the ban against Negro employment was slowing defense production.

The warning was contained in a report on the color ban in war industries, entitled "Negro Workers and the National Defense Program."

"In spite of the increasing difficulty of finding experienced skilled and semi-skilled workers," begins the report, "many employers continue to refuse to hire available Negroes for production work.

"Specific instances that have already come to the attention of the employment service indicate that the failure to use available skilled and semi-skilled Negroes has accentuated the shortage of experienced workers in certain occupations and slowed up production."

Then sharpening its indictment the report continues:

"Failure to use available Negroes has not only delayed production in certain instances, but it is compelling employers to recruit labor for distant areas, with serious consequences; it is intensifying existing housing shortages, and it is increasing the amount of labor turnover.

"Moreover, the failure to use Negro labor exaggerates the shortage of labor.

"As the defense program moves from its present preliminary phase to full production, enormous demands are going to be made on the unemployed reserves."

Saying that 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 more workers would be put on defense jobs by 1942, the Government report emphasized the need of hiring Negroes without discrimination.

Negroes already form one-fourth to one-half of the total unemployed labor reserves in the northern states and one-third to one-half in the South, the report declared.

And the report adds that:

"When to the discrimination against Negroes are added restrictions against other groups, for example persons of certain religious denominations, Mexicans, Orientals, aliens and older workers, the continued effect of the restrictions substantially reduces the labor supply."

One American in ten is a Negro Yet United States employment figures show that in 20 major defense industries only 4 per cent of the additional workers hired between Oct. 1, 1940, and March 31, 1941, were Negroes.

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Only 6,151 Negroes were hired out of 154,673 workers.

68 GOT AIRCRAFT JOBS

Negroes got the worst break of all in aircraft. There only 68 Negroes were hired out of 27,651 additional workers in the October-March. period—a ratio of two-tenths of one per cent.

How serious that situation will become can be realized by the Government's estimate that a total of 467,000 workers will be needed in the aircraft plants by the end of 1942.

Production of bombers and fighters will be definitely slowed unless available Negroes are hired without discrimination.

The automobile industry, which hired only five Negroes to every 200 whites, is another serious offender.

How severe the discrimination against Negroes is in New York State is indicated by data in the possession of the New York State Employment Service, which reveals the sensational fact that:

Of 4,108 skilled Negro workers registered for employment in the first quarter of 1941, only 826 were placed in jobs, or about one out of five.

The situation is even worse than it appears, because 90 per cent of the 826 placements were on jobs as "head finishers" in the garment trades, where the jobs often lasted only one day, sometimes only one or two hours.

NOV 15 1941

This issue, as we said, concerns every American, every worker, farmer, professional and business man in this country.

The issue of jobs for Negroes challenges not only the underlying principle of the Declaration of Independence that all persons are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It involves American defense, the very existence of our nation.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Claims Reference to Nehru By Miss Buck Unfortunate

NOV 29 1941

NOV 29 1941

Letter 'Deplores Race Prejudice'

Editor's Note: Last week the Amsterdam Star-News published a letter by Miss Pearl S. Buck, noted author, which appeared November 15, in the New York Times. H. N. Spalding, of Cambridge, Mass., in a letter to the same newspaper, said he believed Miss Buck's citing of Nehru was unfortunate. The Spalding letter, herewith reprinted, is an interesting comment on Miss Buck's brilliant expose. It follows:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

NOV 29 1941

There will surely be general appreciation by right-thinking men and women of Miss Pearl Buck's noble argument against race prejudice throughout the world. It is a pity that she disfigures it by a mistaken comparison between the alleged treatment of American Negroes and that of Pundit Nehru.

Her complaint is that "the long-gathering despair" of colored Americans has come to a head mainly because of "the refusal of the majority of defense industries to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor;" whereas Pundit Nehru is in jail because (in Mr Amery's words) he "challenged imprisonment by the delivery of speeches intended and calculated to interfere with India's war effort." The government of India invited the cooperation of the Indian National Congress in that effort.

Recruiting in India

It is the more unfortunate that Mrs. Buck should have been misled upon this point, because the noble response made by Indian and other colored peoples throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations is the strongest justification of her fine plea for racial justice. In the very issue in which her letter appeared you report a distinguished Indian as saying that "the recruiting offices in India are overcrowded; ordnance factories have doubled their production; there are 1,000,000 Indians from the plains now under arms, compared with 170,000 at the outbreak of the war." Gandhi, he added, "does not wish to embarrass the Indian Government and has said so on many occasions."

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Nor is the response of the colored peoples of other parts of the British Empire in any way inferior. The native African chiefs have been as generous and wholehearted as the Princes of India. The chiefs of a native council in Tanganyike have provided an interest-free loan in appreciation of Britain's "just administration, permitting every one to live at liberty." Those of a native council at Nairobi expressed their eagerness to "defend King George's House." "Our King is

at war and so are we," said the Paramount Chief of Basutoland in helping generously.

But help is not confined to chiefs. "The African has been wonderful," writes a distinguished British administrator in East Africa. "He has rolled up in his thousands to help in any way he could." The number of volunteers for war service was overwhelming. "When supply organizations break down it is always a case of 'just tell us what you want and we will have them ready when you want them.'"

Other Contributions to the War

A penny-a-man fund of the peasants of the Kano Province of Nigeria (whose incomes averaged $40 a year) provided the R. A. F. with a Spitfire and a half. Three Kenya tribes provided three of the finest fighter planes, and Fiji three bombers. Subscriptions for planes have come too from the Virgin Islands, most of whose people are Negroes. Colored children in Bermuda have sent $60 to homeless children in London. Fiji and Zanzibar, like Malta, have each provided a mobile canteen. Well over $80,000,000 in voluntary gifts have come from the colonies alone, excluding India and the dominions.

This is a mere recital of facts—a few of them. These Indian and other colored peoples are not acting only or principally from self-interest but in service to the common cause. Like the Chinese, they are fighting for freedom and righteousness, not for themselves alone but for the world.

H. N. SPALDING.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 17, 1941.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM AND HOME RELIEF

MAGISTRATE William E. Ringel, speaking to litigants at the Washington Heights Court recently, suggested that a longer period of residence be required before a person becomes eligible for Home Relief. He said that "easy" relief had not only spoiled many Negroes, who have become content to draw a "dole" but had also caused them to send south for relatives who came here to get on relief. He remarked that this added to the congestion in the Harlem area and increased the number of idle young people, who because of their idleness and lack of ambition, were potential criminals.

These remarks drew a sharp rebuke from Mayor LaGuardia, who said:

DEC 3 1941

"The Department of Welfare does not run the courts and the Magistrate's Courts cannot administer relief.

"Of course in our country, and particularly in this state, we do not, and do not intend to submit people to starvation first and then do something afterward.

"No, our state is most generous because it specifically provides help in non-settlement cases. That is the law, and there is nothing that we can do about it.

"What he says about immigration from other states is quite true, but had the learned judge read the decision of the United States Supreme Court two days before he would see that his discussion was academic. We must be realistic."

The decision referred to was that which declared unconstitutional the so-called 'Oakie" statute in the State of California which forbade the migration of unemployed persons without any money into that state.

We are not wholly in agreement with the Mayor on his rebuke of Magistrae Ringel. While we agree that the relief laws should be administered in this state without regard to race or creed, we also realize that many Negro families have decreased their own opportunities for securing employment by adding to the unemployed roles of Harlem through inducing an out-of-town relative to come here and go on relief. Our contention all along has been until such time as there is definite indications that more work is available for Negroes in New York, those of us who live here should voluntarily seek to discourage further migration to the Metropolitan District, and especially to those sections of the city where the housing facilities are already over-crowded.

In many sections of the Empire State there are scarcely any colored people and in the northern part of the state there is a much greater need for skilled and unskilled labor than in New York City, so that migrants would do well to consider these areas when making their plans to settle in this state. In New York City there has been a greater loss of jobs through the defense effort than new jobs created.

Our experience from the last war is that mass migration is not desirable at this time. We should make our present home city and state more liveable than to be constantly on the move looking for a "Promise Land" elsewhere.

66a-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Blind Folk So Energetic They Form Own Club Unit

NOV 29 1941

By THELMA BERLACK-BOOZER

NEW YORK is a City of Clubs. Here you find club groups organized by the hundreds to devote time, energy and money to social, civic, educational, dramatic, fraternal, religious, political, professional, business and other interests. In this city however, you won't find a club that is more interesting in its activity nor more worthy in its purpose than the Evening Star Workers of the Blind.

As the name suggests, this club, for the most part, is composed of blind persons and their aides. In the membership of 20 are 13 totally or partially blind persons and seven sighted persons who serve as guides. All are residents of the Borough of Brooklyn.

It was through Mrs. Florence Williams Skinner, energetic and sighted secretary of the club, that The Amsterdam Star-News learned of this organization.

"This club is the brain child of Mrs. Minnie Coleman, of 98 Decatur Street, now treasurer," Mrs. Skinner said when asked about the club. "It was founded on January 6, 1940, solely for the recreation of the blind. Joseph Wilson, of 59 Bainbridge Street, our oldest affiliate, is 64 years old. Because he's so popular with everybody, he's always been the president," she added.

Meets Monthly

The third Wednesday of every month you find this club in session from 7 to 11 P. M., at 441 Thompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kerr, blind members. The time is spent in attending to club business, exchanging views, discussing current events, planning socials and in singing. The members pay 25 cents a month for dues. At Christmas time that money and any other the club has earned from social affairs is returned to the members as a Christmas savings fund.

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Mrs. Louise Butler, of 443 Franklin Avenue, director of the chorus at Holy Trinity Baptist Church on DeKalb Avenue, instructs the club's Choral Sextette, which was heard in a 3 o'clock program on Sunday afternoon, November 23, at Bethel Baptist Church on Decatur Street. The sextette has given several other benefit concerts.

Just now the club is anxious to find a permanent meeting place that is large enough and centrally located for all the members. It should be a first-floor location, or one in which step-climbing is minimized. The women of the club crochet, knit, embroider and sew and they want a place in which to market their handiwork.

With the exception of the president, Mr. Wilson, the men in the club work at the Industrial Home for the Blind, 520 Gates Av., Brooklyn. There they make dust and scrub mops, brooms and whisk brooms, rubber and straw mats, and mattresses.

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Group Classifications

The Evening Star Workers can be readily divided into groups such as the following:

Club Officers—Joseph Wilson 59 Bainbridge St., president; Gordon Kerr, 441 Thompkins Av., vice president; Minnie Coleman, 90 Decatur St., treasurer; Mary Lou Elks, 530 Putnam Av., chairman of entertainment committee; Florence Williams Skinner, 517 Putnam Av., sighted secretary.

Blind and Partially Blind Members—Otis Carpenter, 608 Carpenter St.; Andrew Keith, 229 Gates Av.; Fred Johnson, 385 Hancock St.; Eugene Woodruff, 384 Jefferson St.; Matthew Peterson, 380 Lavonia Av.; Edwin Skinner, 517 Putnam Av., who was a radio technician until he became partially blind; Mamie Campbell, 711 Herkimer St.; Annie Kerr, 441 Thompkins Av.; Pansy Palmer, 121 Jefferson Av.

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To Teach Braille

Almost all of the members of the club read Braille. Gordon Kerr, 36-year-old vice president of the club, is to become a Braille teacher next year. An accomplished musician, he can read Braille music and teach saxophone and piano. After completing the course at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind School in Raleigh, N. C., he was sent to college in Boston by Mrs. Darnell, a white philanthropist, and has only a year more to complete the course.

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Just recently the Evening Star Workers' sighted group gave a supper for the blind members at the home of Miss Elks, 530 Putnam Av., and cleared $11 for the club's treasury.

NOV 29 194

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The Federal Government provides each blind member of the club with "talking books." A machine is loaned to the user with the stipulation that it will be returned whenever the blind person has no further need for it. Records of the best literature and The Digest are played on the machine and competent teachers are sent to the various homes to give instructions to the blind.

"Whatever you write about our club for the blind," Mrs. Skinner admonished, "please be sure to stress our need for a suitable meeting place in Brooklyn."

Well, if you know of one, please notify Mrs. Florence Williams Skinner, who can be reached at 517 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

NOV 29 1941

By Roy Wilkins

WEEKS have gone by and the daily press of New York continues to smear the whole Harlem community with the "crime" label. Led by The New York Times, that defender of democracy (in Poland), that pleader for exploited peoples (in Holland, Yugoslavia, France and China), that sterling and relentless foe of Hitlerism (in Berlin), the dailies have branded the 200,000 residents of Harlem and the 100,000 Negro residents of Brooklyn as criminals.



Mr. Wilkins

The sober people of both races in touch with Harlem know that there is no crime wave. They know that two murders and a few hold-ups, with a dozen purse snatchings tossed in do not constitute a crime wave. They know —and especially the police know—that neighborhood clashes between small gangs of hoodlums do not make a crime wave.

If this were crime on the scale that the front page stories in The Times would have us believe, then all New York is a crime nest and The Times ought to be yelling for a few divisions of United States troops to take over the city and restore order.

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What is The Times trying to do to the Negroes of New York? The Times is not the old Graphic. It must have some social knowledge, even if it has no social conscience. Does it not know that in smearing Negroes, it is making more difficult every effort to correct certain conditions?

What chance has a Negro in New York to get a job with a big employer when that employer reads every morning in his Times about the criminals north of 110th Street?

What chance has a Negro family of renting a decent home in a decent neighborhood when landlords and renting agencies read every morning in The Times about a crime wave?

How can Negro New Yorkers even recruit a public opinion to listen to their just complaints and proposals when the whole public opinion (with the exception of a few persons of social vision and sound knowledge) have been poisoned

And the damage has gone beyond this. The American white mind, in the main, chooses not to think on the Negro, but to generalize. In a recent trip into the Middle West, almost the first question from white and colored forum audiences to this writer was on the Harlem crime wave as relayed to their communities by the New York daily press.

NOV 29 1941

In spite of all its shortcomings, Harlem is the bright and shining light for Negroes in America. It represents the hope of the millions who are shackled, heavily or lightly, elsewhere in our country. To a degree New York's attitude on racial proscription has become a guide for white people elsewhere. They go up or down as New York goes. Every gain in New York means a little higher goal toward which hinterland Negroes may strive.

Is The New York Times for democracy for the Czechs, and for slander and persecution at home? Is it against ghettos in Warsaw, but for ghettos in Manhattan? Is The Times leading a cold pogrom on the Negroes of New York?

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Six Harlem Youths, Involved In "Crime Wave," Are Indicted

NOV 29 1941

Six Harlem youths, all under the age of 21 and one of them only 12, were indicted on charges of first-degree murder this week for allegedly knifing a 16-year-old white boy to death and bludgeoning Joseph Keelan, 32, fatally during a robbery in Morningside Park.

They are Norman Davis, 205 E. 99th St., Clement Allen, 1595 Lexington Av., (both 16); Jerome Dore, 12, James Clarke, 21, 147 W. 126th St.; Lee Wilkes, 17, 78 W. 131st St., and Edward Lawrence, 18, of 226 W. 144th St.

The first trio is accused of knifing 16-year-old James O'Connell, 1518 Madison Av., to death during a robbery attempt outside Central Park, at 99th St., on November 1.

The others are alleged to have robbed and beaten Keelan to death in Morningside Park, near 123 St., on November 6.

Although many Harlem residents have been slain during 1941, the daily press failed to report most of the deaths until the Irish boy was killed.

Since then, every paper except the PM has played up the "crime wave" in an effort, many Harlemites believe, to discourage whites from patronizing uptown night clubs and hotels.

The trial date for the accused youths was not set when the indictments were reported by the Grand Jury, but it was indicated that all of them, with the possible exception of young Dore, would be brought to trial early in the new year.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NOV 29 1941

Miss Buck's Letter

Last week we printed a letter by Miss Pearl S. Buck novelist, which had previously appeared in the New York Times. It was a lengthy discussion which grew out of the Times' handling of the recent Harlem "crime wave."

Perhaps the crux of Miss Buck's thesis was her statement that ". . . the real point is that our democracy does not allow for the present division between a white ruler race and a subject colored race, and we ought to make up our minds as to what we want and then move to accomplish it. If the United States is to include subject and ruler peoples, then let us be honest about it and change the Constitution and make it plain that Negroes cannot share the privileges of white people. . . ."

NOV 29 1941

This is the point 20,000,000 stalwart Americans and other millions of black folk the world over want cleared up. In spite of the Emancipation Proclamation this country has remained half-slave and half-free. While the Negro lost his physical shackles, the chains of economic bondage have held him in virtual slavery.

Miss Buck's letter not only is a challenge to the United States on the question of its Negro citizens, but is a challenge to the present leaders of the democracies throughout the world. It strikes at the very heart of President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms. In the midst of a crisis such as the world faces today each side must stand up and be counted. It is time every man knew his friends from his foes. As for America, she must be united. Lincoln was right. "It cannot exist half-slave and half-free."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

'SELECTED' TEACHERS URGED FOR HARLEM

DEC 7 1941

Principals' Group Would Use Only Experts in Area

In a program designed to aid conditions in Harlem and other underprivileged areas, the Junior High School Principals Association recommended in a report just made public that teachers or principals not suited by temperament or personality to teach in those areas should be replaced by more suitable instructors.

The association proposed that appointments to difficult schools be made from eligible lists rather than by compulsory transfers. It suggested the introduction of "behavior counselors" to handle problems peculiar to difficult schools. Moreover, the proposal is made that the classes be smaller, that teachers be given more free time and that more attendance officers, guidance counselors and visiting teachers be assigned to Harlem schools.

DEC 7 1941

Conducted under the direction of Miss Anna E. Lawson, principal of Junior High School 81, 212 West 120th Street, the study deals with both a "short term" and a "long term" program. Dr. Elias Lieberman, associate superintendent in charge of the junior high school division, said that the report would get "full consideration."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 2, 1941

Why Negroes Go to Harlem

The Harlem crime wave has brought much discussion about the negro problem in the New York areas in which they have crowded. It is a common opinion that an easy living is being supplied by the federal government.

Magistrate Ringel said in the Washington Heights court, as reported in the New York Times:

"Harlem has become a haven for the Southern negroes. The Harlem negro is constantly sending for his Southern relatives because of the ease with which they may obtain relief. Unfortunately the Harlem negro is only making his own problem more difficult by bringing up his relatives."

Easy to get on relief, but not easy to get private jobs, not in New York where white men and white women hold jobs negro men and negro women hold in the South. But as long as federal relief flows to them negroes will continue to flow into Harlem and New York's negro problem will steadily become worse.

ILD PROTESTS CONVICTION OF NEWTON

Links Verdict With Present Police Drive in Harlem

Conviction of Herbert Newton, Negro vice-president of the WPA Teachers Union, on charges of third-degree assault on a patrolman who seriously injured Newton when police smashed a WPA picket line led by Newton, was protested by the International Labor Defense not only as a miscarriage of justice but as a part and an example of the present police drive in Harlem.

"Newton's innocence of the crime charged was proved by the prosecution's own admission that the police beat the defendant much worse than the office was beaten. the I.L.D. protest stated, "and further verified by the dropping of an additional charge of 'carrying a razor'. Medical testimony at the trial itself corroborated the fact that Newton was seriously injured during the police attack on the picket line. Police witnesses testified that they had been forced to 'subdue' Newton who had 'tried to run away,' while handcuffed between two policemen in a squad-car.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LESTER GRANGER CHARGES CITY ADMINISTRATION "FAILS TO REACH THE REAL NEEDS OF THE NEGRO

DEC 13 1941

A scathing denunciation of the administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for failure to "reach the real needs of the Negro community," highlighted the dinner meeting of the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies Friday evening at the 137th Street Y.W.C.A. Over 400 persons attended the dinner.

The charge, made by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, came in a brilliant address during which the current problem of Negroes was reviewed.

Another prominent speaker, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist of Howard University, urged Negroes to continue to fight and play "power-politics," calling attention to the effect of the March On Washington movement. "If the Negro is to get anything," Dr. Frazier said, "he will get it by fighting for it."

Sharp disagreement of the views of Dr. Frazier were expressed by Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs who said: "If you folks rely on power alone you will get nowhere because you haven't got the power. A plea that power is the only thing is a confession of failure. I think you will do better by relying on the fundamental decency of the American people rather than the methods of Hitler."

It remained for Mr. Granger, however, to review the whole picture which has recently been spotlighted by the daily newspapers. In his remarks he declared:

"For almost exactly one month discussion of Harlem's affairs and social problems have been raging at a high tempo. It has been very interesting to me that so little of the debate carried on in the public press and in the numerous conferences held on the subject has been centered around the political aspects. It is especially significant in view of the fact that announcement by the Mayor of assignment of additional police in Harlem, and issuance by Police Commissioner Valentine of provocative and harmful statements were made immediately after Election Day when Mayor LaGuardia's administration had been safely, if barely, returned to office.

"It is possible that this absence of political name-calling by Harlem's spokesmen expresses an unconscious realization by Harlemites of the real dilemma that would have faced them if these announcements had occurred immediately before, instead of immediately after Election Day. For then Negro voters would have been confronted with the very difficult task of choosing between a set of candidates offered by a discredited political machine or unsavory reputation, and a reform administration already in office whose reforms have not yet reached the real needs of the Negro community.

DEC 13 1941

"There is no need for me further to indict the LaGuardia administration for failure to act effectively upon the serious problems that have been developing in Harlem and other Negro centers for the past ten years. It has already been emphasized that these problems have been called to the Mayor's attention repeatedly by responsible groups, some of them delegated by the Mayor himself to make recommendations....

Crying Need For Action

"The crying need for action has already been sufficiently demonstrated. Unemployment, bad housing, bad health, delinquency—these are only a few of the problems that have caused heated discussions regarding Harlem. But all of us know that unemployment and poor housing are the most dangerous of these enemies to good community living, for in their presence sound neighborhood standards and moral values wither away and disappear. If this is true, then we might expect that the city's active efforts would long ago have been directed toward putting an unemployed Negro population to work, and housing Negro families in decent shelters. Instead, a glance at the past six years since the Harlem riot reveals a discouraging record of neglected opportunities and official indifference.

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"In the employment field, too much attention has been given to the administration's creditable record of equal opportunity in the Civil Service. It is an encouraging fact that so many qualified Negroes have been taken from eligible lists and appointed to posts in the public service. But the employment problems of 450,000 colored citizens will not be solved by a few white collar, or other jobs in civil service—nor even by the appointment of a few outstanding Negroes to important municipal offices. The humble laborer, the skilled mechanic, the enterprising boy or girl just out of trade school or high school—here is the typical Negro worker whose way to employment has been blocked by private industry, with at least the passive cooperation of official New York City.

"And the city's record in housing its Negro population has been similarly unsatisfactory. Although West Harlem has been the most dramatized area in the country, as revealing all the elements of slums, it has received little consideration in the public low-rent programs promoted by the city and state. The one existing project, Harlem River Houses, consisting of 576 apartments, was built by the Public Works Administration before the advent of the New York City Housing Authority....But as long as the city fails to provide increased low-cost housing facilities in this area, fails to push with any courage the right of low-income Negroes to live in public projects in other than Negro neighborhoods, and views with complacence the policies of the HOLC and the FHA which effectively bar Negroes of better incomes from acquiring property outside of Negro neighborhoods, as long as these official housing attitudes prevail, West Harlem will remain an overcongested area, with rapidly deteriorating and obsolecent buildings, an area, in short, which provides a fertile breeding ground for the squalor and delinquency which our city officials publicly deplore.

Red Tape Scored

"The Welfare Department also exposes shortcomings due to the city's failure to come to close grips with the realities of the Negro problem. The great god, Official Regulations, sits enthroned amid departmental red tape and routing arbitrary judgments. The highest scales of rentals in the Negro neighborghood, the remoteness of cheap shopping centers, the scarcity of occupational choices, none of these problems peculiar to the Negro neighborhood, have sufficient allowance made for them in routine procedures of the Welfare Department....Nor can the city escape its share of responsibility for failure to provide foster homes and other protective services for dependent, neglected, and problem Negro children and youth. The high proportion of Negroes in the city and state prison and corectional institutions, which have been so vividly seized upon by reporters, is a reflection not only of delinquency in the Negro neighborhood, but also of the city's failure to devise some way to shelter unprotected and neglected youth and to steer them away from, rather than into, avenues of delinquency.

"These are only some of the questions that come to mind as we view the present situation from the standpoint of social workers and persons interested in the social service approach. Admittedly, these are only a few of the approaches to Harlem's fundamental problems than can and must be used. The organizations dealing directly with Negro groups have a special responsibility to develop and sustain morale, encourage training and preparation of Negro young people, discover and support thoughtful Negro leadership, and aid the Negro community in understanding and interpreting its own problems.

"Schools and parent groups are already expressing themselves emphatically on the question of insufficient school services, inadequate playground space, lack of supervised out-of-school programs and insuffiicent correlation between the school building facilities and the needs of the school neighborhood.

Action Recommends

"Organized Negro labor, both within and outside of the labor movement, must continue to explore the methods by which the status and opportunity and security of Negro labor may be raised. Social agencies that see to develop new job opportunities and placements for Negro workers must expand their staffs and use their imaginations to call the attention of New York's employers to the suicidal folly of seeking to make permanent dependents of an employable Negro population. And the leadership of Greater New York regardless of racial, religious or neighborhood groups, must rededicate itself to the task of making New York City a truly American community where over seven million people live in peace and enjoy the benefits of democracy."

Rev. James Robinson, chairman of the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies, presided at the meeting and presented Henry W. Pope of the Welfare Council who offered resolutions and recommendations on housing, education, leisure time activities and recreation, health and employment.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

VICTIM IN HARLEM VAINLY HUNTS AID

Stabbed by Thugs, He Cannot

nd Police in 125th St.— Valentine Orders Inquiry

NOV 22 1941

Police Commissioner Valentine ordered an investigation yesterday of a complaint by Henry Hennessey, 51-year-old war veteran, that he walked four blocks through the busiest part of Harlem without finding a policeman after being stabbed in an attempted "mugging" hold-up by two young Negroes on West 125th Street shortly after midnight Thursday.

Hennessey, who is a laborer, was walking from his sister's home at 124th Street and Broadway to the Independent subway station at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to catch a train to his home at 550 West 172d Street. He had $3 in his pocket, and when he was "mugged" in front of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on the north side of 125th Street at Morningside Avenue, he determined to make a fight for it.

The Negro who "mugged" him, throwing an arm around his neck from behind and trying to pull him backward to the ground, missed his hold and Hennessey at first held his own in the fight that ensued.

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Then one of the youths drew a knife and slashed him across the forehead. As the victim held his hands up to his face the assailant slashed again, stabbing him in the side. He fell to the street and the thugs ran away without trying further to get his money.

Flee as Victim Gets Up

They escaped as Hennessey, picking himself up, looked around for a policeman on the well-lighted thoroughfare, but found none in sight, although one is supposed to be in each block that part of 125th Street every minute of the day and night, and although Commissioner Valentine recently announced that 250 extra policemen had been assigned to lower Harlem and adjacent parks and streets because of crime conditions there.

Hennessey staggered along two short blocks and two long blocks, past St. Nicholas, Eighth and Seventh Avenues, to Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, the busiest corner in Harlem, without seeing a policeman. There he collapsed and was found lying on the sidewalk by a civilian, who also looked around for a policeman. Finding none, the civilian ran a block to a telephone and notified the West 123d Street station that a man was "bleeding to death" at the corner.

In response to this call a police radio car manned by Patrolman Joseph Gilbert and Robert Gilbert picked up Hennessey and took him to Sydenham Hospital at 124th Street and Manhattan Avenue. The doctors at the hospital found one knife wound had penetrated his liver and the other had slashed across both eyelids.

There being no bed for him at Sydenham, Hennessey was transferred to Harlem Hospital, which he left after receiving treatment, despite being warned that his condition was serious. His sister took him to Veterans Hospital, 81 Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx.

A three-hour delay in investigating the case was caused by a jurisdictional dispute among three police stations. The West 123d Street station first sent detectives to the hospital in the belief that the stabbing had occurred where the victim was found, in its jurisdiction, but they withdrew when they learned it had taken place elsewhere. Detective John E. Roberts, a Negro, of the West 152d Street station, which has jurisdiction over the scene of the stabbing, then went to the hospital, but reported that the crime had taken place at 124th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This would have put the West 100th Street station in charge of the case. Finally the mix-up was untangled and the West 152d Street station took over and began to concentrate on the search for Hennessey's assailants.

Statement by Valentine

When Mr. Valentine was asked about Hennessey's statement that he had been unable to find a policeman in this supposedly heavily policed neighborhood, the Commissioner replied:

"There seems to be some confusion on the part of Hennessey just where this crime occurred, it being first reported at 124th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and later at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue. He is signing himself out of Harlem Hospital, to be treated at Veterans Hospital, although his condition is still considered serious. I have ordered an immediate investigation concerning the statement that he walked three blocks before finding a policeman. The matter is still under investigation in an effort to identify and apprehend the perpetrator."

The Commissioner denied there had been any delay due to police fault, and blamed Hennessey himself for the mix-up as to the place of the crime.

"Mr. Hennessey was either unable or unwilling to cooperate with the police," the Commissioner said. "It was obvious that he had been drinking, and inquiry shows that he is confined to the psychopathic ward of the veterans hospital.

"There was no jurisdictional dispute, although there was a question as to the location of the crime, which was due to the vagueness of the victim. This man was first in contact with the Police Department through the presence of a West 123d Street station radio car, and after he had finally decided where he had received his injuries, the case was officially assigned to the West 152d Street station detective squad, but even before that time the investigation was under way by detectives of the West 100th and West 152d Street stations.

"When Mr. Hennessey decided upon the location of the assault, Detective Roberts of the West 152d Street station continued on the investigation, as it was within his precinct."

Detective's Version Differs

Despite Commissioner Valentine's statement about the radio car picking up Hennessey, Detective Roberts made a report to Assistant Chief Inspector John J. Ryan, in charge of the Detective Division, in which he denied that Hennessey had walked the four blocks to the place where the car picked him up and insisted that he walked to Sydenham Hospital himself, walking only one block, from Morningside Avenue and 125th Street, where he was stabbed, to Manhattan Avenue and 124th Street, where Sydenham Hospital is situated. The detective said this version was given to him by Hennessey himself when he interviewed the victim at Harlem Hospital.

Commissioner Valentine said his investigation would be continued. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, stationed on duty in Harlem, happened to pass the corner of Lenox Avenue and 125th Street just after Hennessey was picked up there by the radio car. The reporter talked with the civilian who had telephoned the police, and ten minutes later saw an ambulance from Harlem Hospital drive up to the corner with two policemen and leave when it learned the radio car had taken the victim.

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Reporters also observed the police of different stations wrangling about the location of the crime instead of setting out in search of its perpetrators.

Commissioner Valentine told reporters that for the last eight years four blocks along 125th Street, including the one in which Hennessey was attacked, had been designated as "single posts," one patrolman being assigned to each block with orders to stay on 125th Street and not to go into side streets or avenues. He said another patrolman was assigned to duty at all times on Morningside Avenue off 125th Street.

Two other stabbings were reported in Harlem early yesterday. A Negro woman was stabbed during a fight with a man in the hallway of her home at 372 Manhattan Avenue. She was taken to Harlem Hospital, where it was said her condition was not serious. Her attacker escaped. A Negro man was stabbed in his apartment at 129 West 112th Street by another Negro. The victim was taken to Harlem Hospital with a serious chest wound and his alleged assailant was arrested.

New York Times
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CRIME IN HARLEM SPURS FUND DRIVE

Social Service Bureau of the Magistrates Courts Seeks to Expand Its Work

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO HELP

DEC 7 1941

Mayor Also to Aid in Starting Campaign at Dinner Set for Next Wednesday Night

Dr. Robert W. Searle, chairman of the social service bureau of the magistrates courts, announced yesterday that a campaign for funds to expand the work of the bureau would be launched at a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel next Wednesday night. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia are listed among the speakers, and David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, will preside. Gladys Swarthout and Lauritz Melchior will sing.

The bureau, which now operates on a working budget of $14,000 a year and handles more than 3,000 cases a year with a staff consisting of a director and four trained case workers, is seeking to increase its budget to $60,000 a year, which would enable it to employ twenty case workers and handle 10,000 cases a year. Two of its case workers are now working among the Negroes in Harlem, and its expanded program will attempt to deal promptly with the immediate problem in Harlem, although its long-range expansion program covers the city-wide field of delinquency and social maladjustment.

Defense to Be Stressed

In the immediate future the new phases of the bureau's work will emphasize the relationship of social services to the national defense program as well as the Harlem situation.

"The social service bureau," Dr. Searle said, "is preparing an immediate expansion of all its facilities to meet the new social problems of the national emergency; the problems born of boom times, shifting populations, popular confusion.

"The present plan calls for an increase in personnel and an enlarging of the bureau's facilities to cover all of the district courts in Manhattan and the Bronx and the special courts in these boroughs such as the Women's Court, the Wayward Minors Court and the Night Court.

"In lieu of the procedure of arrest, trial and imprisonment, the bureau calls for the handling of the entire problem on a medical-sociological basis, through the services of medical officers, psychiatrists and social workers.

"In this time of emergency, the community must be rallied to face its problems honestly, to unite its resources to safeguard its youth, protect the public health, and demonstrate in terms of concrete achievement that the social welfare of its people is, even in times of stress and emergency, the chief concern of a democracy. A sound, healthy social structure is the best justification for national defense. The social service bureau is faced with the responsibility of strengthening our social structure at its weakest point."

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Justice Called Vital Work

Dr. Searle said that the recent publicity about conditions in Harlem has made clear the need for an expansion of social facilities and an intensification of efforts in that city. As to the national and world situation in the present crisis, he continued, "justice" is one of the few most important words in democracy, and it is in the magistrates courts that the average citizen, especially the poor man, gets his impression of what American justice actually is.

"Today the problem of the borderline criminal is acute. National defense and the world conflict have inflicted serious shocks upon the social organization, and those shocks have produced in thousands of individuals the need for social, economic and emotional readjustments.

"Today most of the magistrates in the bureau and use the social services of the magistrates courts. It is the only agency which offers the courts at the first point of contact with persons charged with minor criminal offenses.

"Before, there was no machinery for helping people whose problems can not be solved by the passing of judgments," Dr. Searle added. "The bureau was organized in 1937 on the initiative of Magistrate Anna M. Kross as an unofficial agency, supported by voluntary contributions, to cut through red tape and handle the many human problems that the regular system of justice is not equipped to deal with.

"We believe justice means more than simply passing judgment on an offender. It means the application of social skills to the problem of crime and delinquency. It means the use of the best knowledge we have to help the individual who comes into conflict with the law to make a better adjustment to life."

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"Today most of the magistrates in for helping people whose problems can not be solved by the passing of judgments," said Dr. Searle. "Today the city value the bureau and use its facilities upon those who come with their problems. It has become the social service arm of the magistrates courts. It is the only agency which offers social, economic and emotional readjustments. It is the only agency which offers social, economic and emotional readjustments. It is the only agency which offers social, economic and emotional readjustments

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New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Editor Deluged With Letters By Readers On So-Called 'Crime Wave'

DEC 1 3 1941

As result of the recent publicity given in the daily newspapers on the so-called "crime wave in Harlem, the editorial office of The New York Age has been deluged with letters from readers in all walks of life and from both races.

Because the letters are too numerous to be reprinted, The New York Age herewith prints a few of the more interesting letters.

DISCRIMINATION BLAMED

Editor The New York Age:

The New York papers have been proclaiming in headlines and editorials the existence of a crime wave in Negro Harlem, and this news in turn has been carried by the Press Associations throughout the country. But there has been very little thus far except in one or two papers, in the way of a constructive explanation of what is back of this so-called crime wave.

Poverty and crime inevitably march side by side. The reason why crime is especially rampant in Harlem is not a racial one but because in Negro Harlem more poverty and misery are packed into each block on an average than in any other section of the city. That in turn is due to the fact that prejudice restricts severely the chances of Negroes to get any sort of job in many industries, and further limits them to the most low paid jobs in those industries where they have any chance at all. It is easy to be law-abiding when one has a steady job at reasonable pay; it is far more difficult when finding a decent job is like chasing the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow.

In addition to the almost total absence of genuine economic security or opportunity, Negroes suffer from unjust discrimination in many other ways. Only 18 months ago a Negro was lynched and at least two others were driven out of their homes by a mob in Brownsville, Tenn., for no other reason than that they were organizing into a local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in order to demand the right to vote, a right which is effectively denied to Negroes in many parts of the Deep South. The lynched victim in this ease was as truly a martyr to democracy as the Serbian Chetniks or the Norwegian Czech or Polish patriots who oppose Nazi tyranny, yet his death was entirely unheralded in the press.

DEC 1 3 1941

Today, throughout our whole defense effort Negroes are denied the right to equal participation in national defense. A. Philip Randolph, the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, organized a threatened march on Washington by members of Negro organizations in order to demand this right. As a consequence, President Roosevelt issued an executive order against discrimination in employment in defense projects, which has resulted in some definite improvement in employment opportunities, but there is still far from a fair and equal chance for jobs for Negroes. In the armed forces, Negroes are still discriminated against so that, for instance, they cannot enlist in the Marine Corps and in the Navy only in the mess department, and Negro soldiers have again and again been the victims of unrebuked brutality. It is no wonder, with such a heavy burden of bitterness against injustice, and with such restricted employment opportunities, that a certain number of Negro youths are forced into crime.

To make real at home the freedom and democracy which we are being called to defend from attack from abroad white Americans must revise drastically their treatment of their Negro fellow-citizens. Providing wider employment opportunities for Negroes is the most promising place to begin that needed reviison.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS,
Member of the Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York.

CALLS ATTACK HYSTERICAL

Editor The New York Age.

In view of the broad publicity given to the so-called "Harlem crime wave," kindly permit me (a long time regular white reader of The New York Age) to express some pertinent comment from the viewpoint of a white observer, with a very profound sense of the white race's culpability. Therefore ,it goes without saying, that I am in hearty accord with all that Pearl S. Buck and Fanny Hurst have said on this sad state of affairs.

Permit me also to endorse the stand of The New York Age and the Negro press generally, for bringing this very much muddled situation into its proper perspective as well as doing a fine job of exposing the shallow platitudes and specious arguments behind the present mass hysteria whose object it seems to be to brand the entire Negro race as a criminal element.

This faked and artificial "Harlem crime wave" appears to the writer to be a weird assortment of circumstances which not so much portrays the delinquency of the Negro as it does the almost criminal negligence of the municipal social service agencies added to which are, of course, the industrial and economic discriminations, frustrated opportunities and the universal failure to recognize the eternal moral values. It is an amply demonstrated fact that whenever the Negro is accorded a fair measure of social and economic justice, political equality and respectful consideration he immediately responds with a striking exhibition of his inherent fine qualities and virtues, which effectively solves all alleged crime and racial problems. It is quite certain that the present treatment of the Negro is not at all consistent wth the Divine plan the scheme of nature, and our American ideals of democracy.

The whole tendency of the present welter of charges, accusations and snap judgments appears to be an attempt to fasten upon the Negro people the stigma of an inherent criminal instinct but, ironically enough, these same "instincts" are glossed over in those of other racial or national origins. While there are a certain percentage of "no-goods" among Negroes, they are proportionately greater in other elements in our mixed population. The sporadic criminal activities of individual Negroes can hardly be advanced as an argument to impose the brand of "criminal" upon the overwhelming majority of self-respecting Negro people, or to characterize the centers of Negro population as "crime nests."

The present so-called "Harlem crime wave" or other localized manifestations of crime or vice, even regardless of their causes, are no more reflective of the Negro character than they are of any other racial or national group. The great contributing factors most responsible for Negro delinquency undeniably are the lack of social and economic opportunity, poor housing facilities, an unmoral environment, racial antipathy and, above all the bad example of whites. If the Negro received only a "Chinaman's chance" for a decent economic existence and the opportunity to live as others, the question of "Negro crime waves" would be automatically solved.

While the derogatory characterization of the Negro people is false, unjust and grossly immoral, it nevertheless, in a more profound sense, carries with it a blessing in disguise. For, it undeniably has keyed the Negro to a higher pitch, to probe deeper and to be more introspective in all his dealings, with a fixed determination to prevent a racial "letdown." This is a powerful factor in the necessary development of a greater race-consciousness and the pride of being the scion of a noble race whose many contributions to the history and culture of our contemporary American civilization correctly indicates his exact value and importance in the mosaic of our democracy.

From this it logically follows that the rebirth and development of race-consciousness and unity of purpose are the greatest assets of the Negro; the primary means for attaining respect and consideration; a powerful instrument and the most potent spiritual and moral weapon to defend himself against all discriminatory, philosophical and pseudo scientific attacks. The Negro's reborn pride of race will effectively overcome the antipathies leveled at his people and strengthen his own conviction that the attributes of truth, justice, honor and courage are not limited to any one racial stock; that respect and decent treatment are not to be based on skin color but upon approval of character and conduct which carry a definite promise of greater moral, intellectual and cultural possibilities—which the Negro race, as a whole, undeniably indicates.

The present hysterical attack upon the Negro's character is a fine whole undeniably indicates.

The present hysterical attack upon the Negro's character is a fine test of his splendid morale and his ability to support his determination to achieve his moral and legal objectives in the face of a palpable and organized form of persecution because of racial animosities. The dogged resistance, studied silence, enthusiastic action, moral courage and a sacrificial spirit, are indicative of the high morale of the Negro; the actual and potential forces which sustain the fibre of his unbeatable morale to a superlative degree that must ultimately spell success.

In conclusion, the writer has no desire to battle or to act as spokesman for the Negro, on the highly complex and involved racial problem to offer some theoretical program for adjustment. I do, however, feel that the only solution must come through a mutual and sincere recognition of the eternal and fundamental verities—the Fatherhood of God, the broth-

DEC 1 3 1941

erhood of man, and the essential unity of the human family.

EDWARD J. FLILLER.

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

ADDRESSES MAYOR

Editor The New York Age:

I am attaching herewith a copy of my letter of December 1 addressed to the Hon. F. H. LaGuardia in re. the supposed new juvenile crime wave in Harlem. I trust you will find it possible to publish it in your next edition of The Age. Of course you know that I am a criminal investigator and fingerprint technician, and that for many years was active in civic and social work in New York.

I wish to emphasize the fact that notwithstanding the fact that I am a civil service employe for the State, my views expressed in my letter to the Mayor are my own, based on actual experience, and do not in any respect represent the views of the department with which I am connected.

CHARLES H. BOOKER.

Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Booker's letter to the Mayor Follows:

My dear Mr. Mayor.

For the last few weeks there has been much fanfare and reams of newspaper publicity over the supposed sudden juvenile crime wave in Harlem, as a result of the unfortunate and brutal murder of the O'Connor' child on upper Fifth avenue and Central Park East, by three Negro youths from Harlem. Much of the publicity given this incident by the big New York daily papers, besides being unfair to Negroes in New York, has had a harmful effect upon Negroes throughout the country. Especially so in those sections where tolerance towards the Negro is far less than it is in New York City.

Many theories have been advanced as to the causes of juvenile crime in New York City, and, of course, we all know the effect, but very little, if anything, has been suggested as a possible solution. Therefore, as an average citizen of New York and a resident of Harlem for over a period of years, who has had much to do with social and civic affairs there, I am taking this opportunity to give you some factual information as to causes, and offer some solutions for this problems which I am certain will be effective if put into practice.

Causations

It is my belief that New York City made its greatest error and took its longest step backwards when it put the Recreational Divisional of Social Welfare under police supervision or domination This assertion is substantiated by the fact that it is an acquired trait on the part of most peoples regardless of their background, to resent police participation, or as they term it, police interference into their private lives or the affairs of their children in any way whatsoever. Because of this trait, it is practically impossible to obtain effective cooperation which is so necessary to the success of the high purpose for which the P.A.L. was organized. This is especially true in the case of potential juvenile thugs or wouldbe mobsters, who find new recruits among boys of the teen age and even small children upon whom they can impose their will by force.

In play centers located in blocks set aside as play streets, honest and unsuspecting boys organize social clubs. Eventually, some of these young thugs succeed not only in getting into these clubs but finally dominating their policies and in a short while, instead of these clubs carrying out the plans for which they were originally organized, this criminal-minded element succeeds in turning them into area mobs through which many fine lads, some even at the extremely tender age of seven or eight, are forced into unsavory practices of which they know nothing, until they find themselves within the clutches of the law. From there on you know the rest. Therefore, I offer as a solution of this situation not only the immediate dissolution of all such clubs, but the prevention of their reformation or of similar organizations in the future and the rigid enforcement of the Anti--Switchblade law.

ECONOMICS

We all realize that poor economic conditions are one of the greatest contributing factors to all types of crime, especially juvenile delinquency. But, apparently, most of those who have attempted to attack this problem have failed to offer any practical plan whereby New York City could do something about it, other than to suggest better employment conditions, more adequate relief, etc. etc.

I offer the following as a practical solution for some of our economic ills; that Your Honor, in collaboration with your advisors, the City Council, et al, take into consideration that since the Negro is an integral part of Greaetr New York City he is entitled to a per capita apportionment of all employment sponsored by the City. I also suggest that you make it mandatory or have legislation enacted that will prevent any contractor from receiving city contracts of any kind unless he will use a proportionate number of Negro employees in every branch necessary to the execution of the contract.

I further suggest that a bill be proposed to the State Legislature prohibting all unions from incorporating in their by-laws the exclusion from membership of any group because of race, color, religion or national origin.

SCHOOLS DEC 1 1941

Most often we boast, and justifiably so, of the high standards of our school system. I firmly agree that we have one of the finest, if not the best, educational systems in this country. However, in many ways our schools under present conditions such as overcrowding, etc are direct contributors to juvenile delinquency.

In the school system all children attend classes in groups regardless of color, race or religion. This is true from the kindegraten through college. They are all taught the higher ideals of society and to want the finer things of life. All through their school years they qualify for like positions and professions. Yet, because of anti-bellum traditions, some are told "this is for you," while others are told "it is not for you," which immediately builds up a rebellious spirit in youths, some of whom are strong and able to overcome the apparent impossible and make good citizens while on the other hand those who are weak give up in despair and resort to some forms of aggression which are contrary to our social order.

My dear Mr. Mayor, please believe me when I say that this letter is not intended as an indictment of your administration, the Police Department or any branch of the New York City Government, but I do say that the alarming high morale of juvenile delinquency throughout the City is an indictment of Greater New York as a whole. DEC 1 31941

If we are to maintain any semblance of law and order more remedial measures can, should and must be taken, the effectiveness of which can only be assured by a closer adherence to the principles of the democracy established by the United States Constitution, a government of, by and for all of the people.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. H. BOOKER,

Dactyloscopist.

Albany, N. Y.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Police in Harlem

OCT 6 -1941

Here it is on record! The New York Post in reporting the story of a Harlem shooting said this: "Sent to Harlem pending a decision on charges of negligence in guarding Abe Reles, Patrolman Harvey McLaughlin shot and wounded a young burglar yesterday."

OCT 6 -1941

The charge has been made repeatedly that Harlem is being used as a dumping ground for policemen who are in the "doghouse" and other malcontents who verily hasten to "take it out" on the residents of the community.

Officer McLaughlin, who was tried last week in connection with Reles' attempt to escape from a Coney Island hotel, should at least have been benched if not suspended altogether until his case was disposed of.

Perhaps he was sent to Harlem in the midst of a phony crime wave in order that he could establish some kind of a record to help regain his lost standing. Perhaps if he ran down a few "vicious criminals" (the boy he shot was 14 years old and unarmed) he would become a hero and be restored to the good graces of the department heads.

The challenge is Harlem's. The 250,000 residents in this community must resist with all their might any effort to keep them back, whether it be through discrimination in jobs, police terrorism, or social ostracism.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 24, 1941

Fine Community Service

The recognition given by Negro civic and religious leaders to the work of the Negro Home and Welfare Association is richly deserved.

This organization, formerly known as the Better Homes and Garden Movement, has expanded its activities in behalf of the general progress of the Negro people in Winston-Salem until its divers programs touch practically every phase of community life among this racial group.

The organization had its origins in the better garden movement which developed during the depression era as one of the remedial measures adopted to combat acute economic conditions among many colored families of the city.

In this work the directing talents of Rev. H. C. Jones, Negro leader, came to the fore, and excellent results were obtained in the garden program in consequence of his close co-operation with Mayor Coan, Mrs. Sills and other sponsors and directors in the movement.

The results obtained in this campaign opened up a new vista of possibilities to Jones, his co-workers and other white and Negro citizens of the city who were civic-minded. Hence, the garden movement grew slowly but steadily into a general community welfare and progress association with which many of the outstanding business and professional men and women of both races in the city are now directly or indirectly connected. The purposes of the co-operative, inter-racial group include the provision of better living conditions in and around the home, health education for both adults and children, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, development of home vegetable and flower gardens, neighborhood and city beautification, promotion of character-building programs, and so on. Under the direct leadership of Jones these purposes have been translated into positive, concrete action, the beneficial results of which is becoming more and more apparent.

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 13, 1941

Negroes Like Their Recreation Cente



Four little negro children who might otherwise have been playing on the streets in the path of motorists are happy over a game of checkers at the Negro Recreation center on Valley street, as shown in the picture above. Older boys find relaxation from their jobs at the ping pong table.

Many Negroes Participate In Program At Recreation Center

Leaders Point Out That Facilities Too Limited For Negro Population.

A shouting group of negro youths cheering the efforts of a team of four at horseshoe pitching; bright eyes sparkling over a spirited game of Chinese checkers; rich voices raised in song—any of these activities are included in the program provided by the Community Recreation and Social Service league at the recreation center, 93 Valley street, for the diversion of Asheville's 15,000 negroes.

The center is open until 7 o'clock at night for children under 16 years of age, and for adults. After 7 o'clock and until 9 o'clock, only the grown-ups may go to the center, because the young people are expected to be in their beds early.

Place Is 'Headquarters'

Young and old members of clubs and choirs use the center for headquarters, as do members of the negro soft ball league, junior tennis club and leaders of the negro division for Asheville's Community Chest campaign. The office is used as a meeting place for juvenile delinquents to receive personal guidance.

The assembly halls figure in the following projects: adults education; classes for girls and boys interested in instrumental music; social activities, and classes in arts crafts and social games conducted by WPA leaders.

An enclosed play lot is used daily for a pre-school group, under supervision of trained leaders who teach songs and stories, simple games and dramatics and painting. For lunch, free milk is served.

Other activities include ringer games; card games; weekly community dances; ping pong; checkers; Chinese checkers; shuffle board (under construction); dramatics; music; arts and crafts, and model airplane construction.

Equipment Donated

The ping pong table at the center was given the league by Everett D. Mitchell, chairman for this year's Community Chest drive, and new president of Asheville's Community Welfare council.

During one week recently, a total of 408 persons participated in some form of entertainment or instruction at the center, it was reported by C. L. Moore, recreational director for negroes here.

He points out, however, that after 9 o'clock, when the center closes, the churches and schools, as well as Riverview park (for negroes) also are closed. Most of the young people of the negro group work during the day, he says, and before settling down for the night they frequently desire some type of recreation.

In his words: "All work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy but it has been proven that it also makes Jack a very mischievous boy. A dark park is not very inviting to those with good intentions. The dives, 'piccolo-joints' are well-lighted and offer a type of recreation. We find a goodly portion of our negro youth spending leisure time in these lighted 'hot spots.'

Substitute Necessary

"In order to break a habit, it is necessary to substitute something more desirable for the one that has become offensive," he says, and as a remedy to the situation he proposes a lighted park with a pavilion where dancing could be supervised. He also suggests that facilities be provided for the younger children where they may have level play areas, swings, slides and other playground equipment.

At Riverview park there are two tennis courts, two horseshoe pits, one shuffleboard set, a wading pool for small children and a band stand. The recreation director admits that is a splendid beginning, but recommends here the addition of a swimming pool (there is not a swimming pool available for negroes here), lights, a pavilion, and a level area for such games as soft ball to meet a pressing need.

On top of the realization that recreation facilities are not available to all of Asheville's 15,000 negroes who want twilight and evening entertainment of a wholesome type, comes the information that the building which houses the center on Valley street is about to be sold by the City of Asheville, which has been giving it rent-free to the negro group. The building was put up for sale last Thursday, among other property the city was trying to sell in order to realize funds for obligations, no offers were received and the property will again be offered to the public in a few days.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 17, 1941

NEGRO GARDEN CLUBS FINISH HOME STUDY

Community Beautification Is Subject of Institute.

The Federated Garden clubs of Greensboro completed a four-day institute in home beautification Friday with large participation being noted in the four-day program.

Asa C. Sims, specialist from Hampton institute, conducted the program and was assisted by W. A. Goldsborough, of Dudley high school, and J. E. Reid, of A. and T. college.

Sims lectured and gave demonstrations on: "Why Garden Clubs," "Planning and Care of Flower Gardens," "Care of Roses and Peonies," "Arranging Flowers for Various Occasions" and "Shrubs and Trees for Community Beautification." Reid demonstrated methods of mixing soils for better flower beds. He urged that the group beautify homes so that visitors passing through the city could not point to the area as ill-kept. Sims visited more than 100 homes during the event. Plans are being made for his return next year and homes will be judged on the year's improvement.

Winston Salem N. C. Journal
September 16, 1941

Negro Garden Clubs

Those who have labored long and earnestly to promote the Better Homes and Gardens Clubs for Negroes in Winston-Salem, among whom Mrs. J. E. Sills is the chief protagonist, will be gratified to learn that their plan may be adopted by other communities, for they have a self-appointed missionary in the person of Sue Sullins, columnist and lecturer.

In her column in *The Charlotte News*, 'I Believe Everything," Dorothy Knox tells of an informal interview she had with Miss Sullins and she concludes with a paragraph which is of especial interest to those who have been active in the promotion of Better Homes and Garden Clubs for Negroes here.

"Talking about her lectures," Dorothy Knox writes, "she (Miss Sullins) remarked that over in Winston-Salem she'd been asked to speak to the Better Homes and Garden Clubs for Negroes, which were being sponsored by the Garden Club and several men's civic organizations in connection with civic improvement. She said she made her lectures practical and helpful, telling them how to make over the things that they had."

"It's the first time I've ever talked to groups like that, and I thought it was such a good idea that I've gone around seeing if other cities have started this project," Miss Sullins concluded.

It is to be hoped that Miss Sullins will be successful with her missionary work, and that before very long, the Negro districts in all the Southern cities will be blossoming like the rose. If she is successful, we also hope that she will not fail to give Mrs. Sills a large slice of the credit, for her zeal for this work has been unflagging throughout the years.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
September 27, 1941

Teaching of Bible in Negro Schools.

To The Observer:

On reading the article that Mr. Morgan wrote concerning the teaching of Bible in the Negro high schools, I just couldn't let that go without saying something about it. It is true that we need another day nursery for the colored people in Charlotte, but undoubtedly Mr. Morgan didn't know that there is one already. Well there is one, and a good one at that—the Cherry Day Nursery! There is also the Bethlehem center for Negro boys and girls. What better place could Negro boys and girls go for recreation and the improving of moral standards? There is the church. How many young folks do you find at church at any service? Very few! And where are they? Elsewhere because—church services are too long and are not interesting, they argue. The real reason is that they have developed an appreciation for the things of the world, but are too cowardly to own it. Do we not call the day nursery, the Bethlehem center, and the churches places? Are they using these places to their full advantages? No, I'm afraid his argument is a little weak concerning places for our youth. There is also the Charlotte Negro Boys club connected with the Bethlehem. Only a few boys are taking advantage of this club. It is for the reduction of crime, dear sir.

There are many children who attend school who do not attend church. Teach Bible in schools if for no other reason than to help these who otherwise won't be helped! Maybe they do have Bibles in their homes, but so few of them read them, and even fewer understand that that they read.

If Bible were taught in high schools pupils would be better prepared for Sunday school lessons each Sunday, and vacation Bible schools during the summer. So I hope that Mr. Morgan will change his idea that we do not need Bible taught in high school and see the religious side of it.

So to you who were influenced by his article I am making this plea. Contribute to this worthy cause so that the word of God and Christianity might be spread throughout the world. The teaching of Bible is a great step toward this end. Everything else is taught in high schools. Why should Bible be excluded?

"Train the child in the way you would have it to go, and when it's old it will not depart from it."

GEORGE WILLIAMS, III.
Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
September 18, 1941

Bible in Negro Schools.

To The Observer:

It might be more effective if Negroes and others make a contribution towards a charitable day nursery or something more practical instead of trying to crowd the teaching of Bible in the high schools.

Negroes have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in churches and Sunday School buildings here in Charlotte. Seemingly the churches are adequate and fully equipped to take care of a program of this sort if such a program is a necessity.

It is still a question of whether or not Bible taught in the high schools would increase the morale or church attendance. It is also a question whether or not the idea would be an asset in the reduction of crime and juvenile delinquency. It is thought that most Negro religious leaders could perhaps do more effective work along this line if they would inaugurate a program to increase the attendance of their individual Church and Sunday School.

We do not know whether or not Negroes have too many churches in Charlotte but we do know that there are a large number of Negro Churches here that are poorly attended, as far as the number in congregations is concerned.

We are wondering what would be the attitude of the Negro and white citizens towards the support of the idea of practical day nurseries or some institution managed by Negro men and women who are too old to obtain employment in domestic service in the white homes of our city. We are wondering whether or not it would be worthwhile for both Negroes and white religious leaders to do a little thinking in regards to putting forth some effort to take the poor undernourished, half fed, half clothed Negro children out of the streets, whose mothers are employed from twelve to fifteen (12 to 15) hours a day in the white homes of our city. It is also a question as to who might be responsible for the crime and juvenile delinquency among negroes of Charlotte. Negroes are not altogether responsible for the crime and juvenile delinquency. The white citizens both public and private might be responsible as it might be possible that facts can be presented to substantiate placing most of the cause of this problem upon our white citizens in the event that it is denied or challenged by anyone.

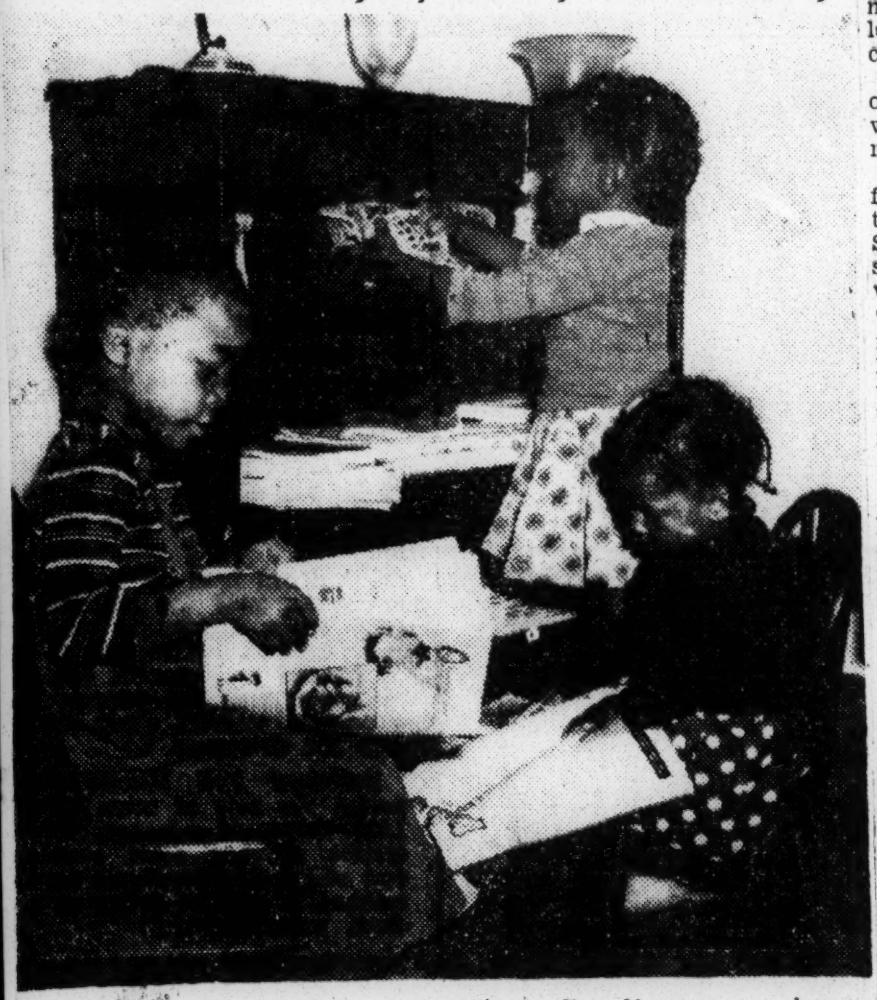
Negroes are putting forth effort trying to improve conditions but seemingly the root of the problem has not been presented where it can be tackled and dealt with intelligently as they have hardly scratched the surface of the solution of the crime and juvenile problem.

Perhaps there is no harm in placing or teaching Bible in the Negro High Schools. Maybe someone will benefit even if it is none other than the persons employed to teach the subject. It is feared that such a proposal will be a continuance of the hit or miss bases towards reducing crime. We are wondering whether it is the practicability that is so greatly needed among both Negroes and white people as well. Seemingly we are in the right church but the wrong pew.

WOODS MORGAN.
Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 24, 1941

Children Enjoy Day Nursery



Three of the children at the Cherry Day Nursery are shown above in the living room of the newly-developed school for Negro children whose parents work during the day. (News staff photo by Tom Franklin).

Negro Day Nursery Is Running Smoothly

New Organization Offers Solution For Working Parents

By ANNIE MAE BROWN
Charlotte News Staff Writer

In a little yellow house on Cherry Street, the first day nursery for Negro children in Charlotte has progressed nicely in the month it has been operating under the supervision of interested Charlotte women.

The children like it; they like to come, early in the morning, to the shining cleanness of the little rooms and the bit of a playground scooped around the roots of a huge tree at the back.

Their parents like it; they couldn't possibly work and make money for their children without its help, unless they were content to leave the children to the care of neighbors who might or might not remember to look after them.

LONG HOURS

At the nursery, the twelve boys and girls under six years of age begin to arrive as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and the last one leaves about 7:30 o'clock at night. During the day, they play, look at books, take naps, and eat lunch.

Only twelve? you may ask. That couldn't be much help. But it is. Those twelve families can leave their children, rest easy during the day with the assurance that the children are well cared for. And more and more, the Negroes are learning to want the best for their children.

When the nursery is older and on steadier ground, a larger house will be provided, and then the number of children will increase.

Now, there's a neat living room furnished with oil-cloth covered tables and small chairs from a Sunday School room. Broken and shabby, they were repaired and varnished by the WPA workers. There are twelve small cots made in the woodwork rooms of Tech High School, made of canvas and wood fitted together so simply that the children can open them up for themselves.

LUNCH SERVED

There's a small kitchen where lunch is prepared, and the other room in the house is used as living quarters for the nursery school head.

Two women care for the children, one of them a former school teacher. They read Bible stories to them, paste up pictures for them, show them how to cut out dolls, teach them how to co-operate and play with each other, supervise their table manners, help them learn to live.

Each small child has his own tooth brush, wash cloth, and towel on a hook, and each child has an individual nook for his sweater or cap.

Among the women working with the nursery project are, Mrs. Ruben Hatcher, chairman, Mrs. Garland S. Francis, vice-chairman, Miss Lillian Walker, secretary, and Miss Josephine A. Osborne, treasurer. They head a temporary steering committee which began work in January and opened the Cherry Day Nursery in March.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 22, 1941

Men's Club Gives $800 To Negroes

Myers Park Group Helping Boys' Club

The Men's Club of Myers Park Presbyterian Church at a meeting last night approved the donation of $800 toward the Negro boys' club project recently inaugurated by the Charlotte Civitan Club.

A $2,000 budget for the year was outlined to the club by John Pender. Established expenses and contributions accounted for $1,200 of this amount. As chairman of the budget committee, Mr. Pender recommended that the remaining $800 in the budget be given toward the Negro boys' club program. This recommendation was accepted after Dr. J. L. Ranson, chairman of the board of directors of the Civitan Club, had explained the project more fully.

The Negro boys' club program is organized somewhat along the lines of the Salvation Army Red Shield boys' clubs for white youths. It will have a program of educational and recreational guidance for 'teenage Negro boys of Charlotte.

ALREADY STARTED

The boys' club program already has been started. Large club rooms have been provided at 201 S. Caldwell Street. These rooms now are being furnished. In addition plans call for shower rooms, and a vocational education department. A large play area a half-block from the club room has been obtained, and this will be used for outdoor recreation. A director has been employed for the program and now is in the field.

The Rev. James A. Jones, pastor of the church, outlined the place of the men in a church and told specifically what a pastor expects of a men's club.

Dr. Heath Nesbit, new president of the Men's Club Cabinet, presided at the meeting.

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
May 8, 1941

Negroes About To Launch Drive For Recreation Center

The Atlantic District Fair Association has started the ball rolling toward the building of a Negro recreational center in Ahoskie with the promise of $100.00, according to H. D. Cooper, Negro leader who appeared before the town council Monday night, seeking help, information and encouragement.

Cooper was promised little material help by the town, which advised that it could sponsor the project in order to get WPA help if and when the sponsor's share of the cost was guaranteed. The town will let the workers use the town's accounting facilities as a treasury.

Cooper said he was read to go ahead with the raising of monies through various civic organizations which, he said, share with him the belief that a recreation center for Negroes is a vital necessity.

Cooper and his workers have in mind a large frame building of 100 by 60 feet, a "shell" building, so to speak, to be built with NYA labor and to cost approximately $6,000. The building would belong to the town, Cooper pointed out, and in that way, as a town project, Federal aid could be secured. The question of a site has not been settled.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 6, 1941

NEGRO RECREATION INSTITUTE PROGRAM IS ANNOUNECD HERE

Annual Sessions Will Be Conducted At Hillside School On June 9-13

Announcement was made yesterday of the completion of plans for the annual Negro Recreation Institute to be held at the Hillside Park School June 9-13 by C. R. Wood, director of the City Recreation Department.

Members of the teaching staff will include Evelyn Kennedy, Ethel R. Hubbard, Emma Butler, Willa Coward, Selena Wheeler, Nannie Allen, C. R. Wood, Nola Mae Cox, John Malloy, Adolph Coward, Guy Bush, Frank Burnette, E. W. Midgette, Nannie Burnette and J. L. Pierce.

The following program has been announced with the personnel as follows:

Registration and introduction of the program Monday morning, June 9, 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Social recreation and music for folk dancing under the direction of E. W. Midgette and A. M. Coward.

Tuesday's program will include arts and crafts under the direction of Evelyn Kennedy. Tennis will be directed by Frank Burnette by demonstration and participation. Guy Bush will have charge of the nature study course to be offered. First aid will be given by demonstration and participation under the direction of Nola M. Cox. Folk dancing by demonstration and participation will be under the direction of Emma Butler.

Tuesday's sessions will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon's program will begin at 2:30 o'clock with nature study continued under the supervision of Guy Bush. The class will be conducted during a hike. Music and playgrounds by demonstration and participation will be conducted by Ethel R. Hubbard. Story telling will be under the direction of Selena Wheeler. C. R. Wood will discuss recreation in relation to national defense. Games for small children will be under the direction of Nannie Allen and program planning will be conducted by J. L. Pierce. E. W. Midgette will discuss the subject of tournaments.

Thursday afternoon's program will include paddle tennis and ring tennis under the direction of A. M. Coward. Softball will be discussed by J. Malloy. Emma Butler and Ethel R. Hubbard will have charge of the folk dancing and the rhythm band. The following activities will be held during the day: horseshoe, crafts, story telling, paddle tennis, nature, children's games, ring tennis and tournaments.

Friday's activities will include the examinations and a weiner roast.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
June 15, 1941

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER PLANS PUSHED IN CHURCHES

Clergy to Conduct Drive For Funds for Erection Of Negro Center.

The Negro ministers of the city of Concord and Cabarrus county have chosen June 15, the third Sunday, to conduct a drive in the churches for the Community Center. We are all looking to the ministers, as well as to the good people of the Concord and County Churches to put over a commendable drive and realize quite a large sum of money for the Community Center. We are confident that the Churches are already on the job, and that we shall all be gratified with the results. The church in the community with its consecrated leader, the parson, has down through the ages, been the guiding ligth to direct man in the ways of rectitude and sobriety. The Church has never failed the people and, we believe, never will. We are fortunate to have an unusually high type of clergy in and around the city of Concord. We have always found the ministers individually and as a group to be ever ready and eager to cast in their lot and do their part — and then some — whenever matters of moral, social and spiritual uplift of humanity are concerned. We salute the ministers of the day of their drive for the Community Center and urge that the people in our Church communities cooperate to the fullest extent with the churches in making

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 20, 1941

Negrd Civic, Religious Groups Praise Home, Welfare Work

Various Negro civic and religious leaders of Winston-Salem today expressed their belief that the Negro Home and Welfare Association work in this city was of great importance and had been most successful, doing a great amount of good for the Negro citizens of the city.

The association was formerly known as the Better Homes and Garden Movement. At a recent meeting of the white board of control, of which William Wright is chairman, the name was changed to the Negro Home and Welfare Association.

In letters to Wright, which the chairman released today, the following Negro leaders expressed high praise of the work done and being done: W. M. Vaughan, J. D. Quick, W. S. Scales, Rev. S. W. Caesar, Rev. R. L. File, B. J. Adgers, G. M. Cathey, Rev. T. C. Phillips, Rev. J. C. White, Rev. R. F. McCullum, J. Lessley Smith, R. R. Morgan, J. Benjamin Ewers, U. S. Reynolds, J. W. Wellman, A. A. Mayfield, D. W. Andrews, G. W. Hill, C. H. Jones, G. Haven Caldwell, P. Robert Washington, Thomas Kilgore.

Jones Praised

Rev. H. C. Jones, Negro leader of the Home and Welfare Association, was given much praise for his "outstanding work" in connection with the varied activities of the movement.

Excerpts from some of the letters follow :

"Performing a service of great value to my people in the promotion of better living conditions, in and around the home, in health education to both adults and children, and in decreasing juvenile delinquincy."

"Program serves a very needy and worth while purpose among the colored people of this community."

"Fine program and meeting many great needs in our city."

"Many things that have come to us from our White citizens . . . to make our city a better place in which to live."

"As a community project it is of inestimable civic value both from the standpoint of citizens' character-building and from beautification of our city's appearance."

"Movement is indispensable to the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of my race of people."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 29, 1941

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM EXPANDED FOR NEGROES

10-Room House in Chavis Heights Turned Into Community Center

Establishment of a 10-room Community Center in Chavis Heights, the formation of a Negro Citizens' Advisory Committee and the contemplated hiring of a full-time supervisor for all Negro recreation facilities in the city are a part of the Raleigh Recreation Commission's expanding program, Oka T. Hester, director, said yesterday.

The house being used as a Community Center is owned by the Raleigh Housing Authority and is on the Chavis Heights project land. It will be available, however, to all Negroes in the community.

Hester said a Negro woman recreation leader will take charge of the house and the surrounding playground for small children today.

The Department of Public Works of the city is also cooperating in the integrated program. Tennis and softball facilities of the park adjoining the project are under the supervision of a Negro playground supervisor and a six-team softball league is utilizing facilities there.

A WPA music project is already teaching in the center. Rooms upstairs are available as meeting places for model plane nad other clubs. There will be a library and a game room with ping-pong tables, dart boards, checkers and chess.

In the children's playground surrounding the house, which was used for the office of the housing project, there will be sand lots and facilities for paddle tennis and other games for children.

Hester said W. H. Peace of the Chavis Heights project is organizing a Negro Advisory Recreation Committee which will be interested in recreation for members of that race throughout the city.

The recreation director said James Alston, Negro playground supervisor at Chavis Park, has announced a jitterbug contest to be held on July 1 and selection of the city's Negro bathing queen.

There is one other Community Center for Negroes in the city, the Tuttle Community Center supported by the Community Chest.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
April 27, 1941

Mass Meeting Monday Night Will Discuss Negro Community Center

Leaders of Drive Hope to Raise $1,200 — Need for Center Is Urgent.

At 8 o'clock Monday evening, April 28, there will be a mass meeting for all Negroes in Concord who are interested in building a community center for Negroes. There was a meeting a few weeks ago composed of representatives of the various Negro business, social and religious organizations. At that time a committee was appointed to make definite plans to raise $1,200 with which to purchase a very desirable location for the community center. This committee has drafted some excellent plans; and these plans are to be presented to the citizens Monday.

The good citizens of Concord of both races, are fully aware of the great need for a recreational center for the youth of the Negro race. A very beautiful structure of considerable cost has been erected for the whites and it is no less urgent that Negroes should have one.

This community center can become a reality in the near future if we all fall in line, feeling our share of the responsibility of creating a more wholesome community life for our youth. We are earnestly hoping this undertaking, as worthy as we know it is, will strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of all.

It is desired that every one have a share in bringing about better social, economic, and cultural conditions for all of the citizens of Concord. Those who have a little will be asked to give a little—and those who have much will be asked to contribute accordingly.

There will be subsequent meetings, one on May 19, at which time it is hoped that the campaign will be in full progress. Every Negro citizen who is interested in the Negro youth of Concord is urgently requested to be present at 8 p. m. Monday for our final setup for the community center drive.

C. E. BOULWARE.

Asheville, N. C., Times
May 7, 1941

SAFETY COUNCIL IS FORMED FOR W. N. C. NEGROES

Organization Session In Asheville Attended By 125 From Over Area.

Approximately 125 persons attended the organization meeting of the negro section of the Western North Carolina Safety council last night at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. on College street. T. A. Wilson, chairman of the North Carolina Industrial commission, was principal speaker.

This is the first negro organization meeting of the safety council held in the state. In addition to Mr. Wilson, other speakers included B. L. Webster, state safety superintendent for the industrial commission, and Professor A. E. Manley, principal of Stephens-Lee high school for negroes here.

It was decided meetings of this section will be held each quarter and the purpose of the organization is to further the cause of safety in all industrial plants and occupations where negroes are employed. Personal safety is to be stressed in the work of the unit.

This meeting was sponsored by the Western North Carolina Safety council. A number of leaders of the council attended the meeting. Several negro leaders of the community participated in organization of the unit and spoke in behalf of the plan.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 8, 1941

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO GREATLY AIDED BY WPA

The negro in North Carolina can credit WPA with many direct and indirect benefits to the general welfare of the race, Carl G. Thompson, Jr., state supervisor, workers' service project, told a Bennett college audience yesterday morning.

"Thousands of needy, unemployed negroes have found jobs and equitable wage payments through the work program of the WPA," he said. "The employment of negroes on the program has almost always been in proportion to the number of negroes in the North Carolina population," he said.

Last month, it was shown, 11,050 negroes out of a total of approximately 38,000 were employed, making 28.8 per cent of the WPA workers who are negroes, compared with 29 per cent of the total population.

Charlotte, N. C., News
May 8, 1941

Negro Youth Center Opened

100 Negro Citizens Asked to Inspection

Invitations have been extended to 100 leading Negro citizens of Charlotte to inspect the Negro Boys Club which is being inaugurated here by the Civitan Club tonight beginning at 8 o'clock.

The announcement was made today by Dr. J. L. Ranson, chairman of the Civitan Board of Directors.

The clubrooms are located at 301 S. Caldwell Street. The Negro men will assemble there tonight to hear the program for the club discussed and to inspect the facilities which are being made available.

Five of the Negro men will be selected by those who attend to be members of a Negro Advisory Committee.

Dwight Stephens, president of the Civitan Club, will preside at the meeting tonight. H. M. Hewson, chairman of the Activities Committee, will present Coleman Rippey, who has been engaged as director of the boys' club program.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
May 29, 1941

MEETING TONIGHT IN BEHALF OF NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER

Hoped to Secure Cash for Lot, So WPA Funds Can Be Secured.

Tonight at the gymnasium behind Logan high school there will be a mass meeting when the Negroes of Concord will let it be known just what success has been made in the drive for funds for purchasing the Wallace lot, in the center of the Negro community, same lot to be used for placing a Community Center for the Negroes of Concord The mayor has said that he is confident that WPA funds can be obtained for erecting a suitable building provided funds are secured locally for procuring the lot.

The Negro Men's club and the Negro Woman's club have undertaken, along with other leading Negroes, to get as much as possible from the local people of their race, the same amount to be announced tonight. An option has been taken on the lot desired in the earnest hope that money can be raised before the first of July.

Since this Community Center will be the only public gathering place available in Concord for Negroes, outside the gymnasium, which can not be adequately heated in the winter, and since the troops of the Boy Scouts need such a place to meet and since various civic organizations would thereby have a greater incentive to be of more value to their community, and since Red Cross and other philanthropic and charitable organizations need some place for meeting—it has been felt that the white citizens of Concord will feel the untold value of such a building. With this in mind the white people of Concord are given an urgent invitation to go out tonight at 7:30 and give their interest and support toward the furtherance of this project, the biggest ever undertaken in Concord for the Negroes since the erection of Logan school. Here's hoping that you will show the Negroes of Concord that we are their friends.

I. HARDING HUGHES.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
July 18, 1941

Jitterbugs

Who can dance better, North Carolina Negroes or those from South Carolina? That will be decided in Charlotte July 25, "Pass the Peanuts" was informed yesterday. C. A. Irvin, of Charlotte, telephoned and wanted to know exactly how The Journal and Sentinel jitterbug contest was conducted in 1939.

The better service committee of Charlotte wants to have a jitterbug jamboree in the stadium there, so I told them what was done here. If you'll remember around 18,000 people packed Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium (capacity 12,500) for two jitterbug programs.

"We're going to be careful, and all the dancing will be decent," said Irvin. Those who saw the second contest in Winston-Salem will know what he's driving at.

The Charlotte dancing exhibition will be to raise money for the anti-crime fund. Their slogan is "Stamp Out Crime With a Jitterbug Stomp."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Jack Atkins Named To Winston-Salem Housing Authority

On Housing Board

By J. T. DIGGS, JR.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Jack Atkins, executive secretary and personnel director of the Wiinston-Salem Teachers College, was recently appointed member of the Winston-Salem Housing Authority.

In announcing the personnel of the Authority, Major Richard J. Reynolds said: "I have made a conscientious effort to appoint men of ability who represented insofar as possible every element in the community. The better housing project is in many respects one of the most important and far-reaching undertakings of the city and I am determined to keep foremost in all the planning the best interests of all the people."

An editorial in the Winston-Salem Journal for July 9 said of Mr. Atkins: "The Negroes of the city have an able spokesman in Jack Atkins."

SON OF COLLEGE PRESIDENT

The son of the late Dr. S. G. Atkins, founder and for many years president of Winston-Salem Teachers College, Mr. Atkins is a native of Winston-Salem and a graduate of Old Slater School, now Winston-Salem Teachers College, and also a graduate of Fisk University and Yale University. For several years he served as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Negro YMCA and is a member of local Draft Board No. 3.

The authority consists of the following persons: John C. Whitaker, chairman and local tobacco company executive; Stratton Coyner, vice chairman; G. D. Sexton, J. R. Fain, former mayor of Winston-Salem; and Jack Atkins.

The members of the authority receive no salary, but have the authority to fix the compensation and duties of the executive director, technical experts, and other agents and employees.

As soon as the body receives certificate of incorporation, the authority will constitute a public body under the law with power to negotiate with the federal government for a low-cost housing project for Winston-Salem.



Jack Atkins, executive secretary and personnel director of the Winston-Salem Teachers College, who was recently appointed member of the five-man Housing Authority of that city. Mr. Atkins was named to the post by Mayor Richard J. Reynolds.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
September 2, 1941

NEGROES WORK AGAINST CRIME

Community Crusaders Will Inaugurate Go-to-Sunday-School Campaign.

Large expansion in attendance at Sunday school and the regular church worship services, with reduction in crime predicted as a natural by-product of such a program, is planned in a campaign among Negro residents of the city which is being inaugurated by the Community Crusaders, and The Charlotte Post.

In an announcement concerning these plans last night Henry Houston, president of the Community Crusaders, and editor of The Charlotte Post, voiced the belief that by the close of the campaign the average weekly attendance in Negro Sunday schools in Charlotte will be in excess of 3,000. Although figures on the present average are not available, leaders of the movement predict that the campaign will bring into the Sunday schools "many hundreds" of persons who do not attend such schools at this time. Greatly increased church attendance also is expected.

This campaign will actively begin next Sunday, and it is to continue through Sunday, September 28. More than 40 Sunday schools will take part, officials of the sponsoring agencies forecast.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

In order to stimulate wide and intensive interest in the movement, President Houston said, a prize will go to the superintendent of the Sunday school with the largest average attendance in September; a prize to the teacher of the Sunday school class with the largest average attendance this month; a first, second and third prize to the three workers obtaining the largest numbers of new Sunday school pupils during the month; and a prize to each person bringing at least 10 new pupils to his or her Sunday school in September.

Plans for a music contest also were made public. Members of the choir adjudged to be "best" in this competition are to be guests of the other choirs at a close-of-the-campaign celebration at Grace A. M. E. Zion church at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, September 28.

As part of the culmination of the campaign, the Community Crusaders are to entertain all the new Sunday school pupils, also a number of less privileged boys and girls, at Grace A. M. E. Zion church on the afternoon of September 28.

All Negro Sunday schools are requested to register promptly for participation in the campaign. They should register with Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, secretary of the Community Crusaders, in the American Bible society offices.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 23, 1941

NEGRO IS NAMED RECREATION HEAD

Wiley Latham, Former Athlete, to Direct Negro Activity in Raleigh

Wiley Latham, former athlete at St. Augustine's and Shaw, has been appointed director of Negro activities sponsored by the Raleigh Recreation Commission.



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In announcing Latham's appointment, City Recreation Director Oka Hester said that plans "are being made for an enlarged program of activities for Negroes, young and old."

The post to which Latham was appointed is a new one in the setup of the local commission. Latham is familiar with the aims and extent of the program here, as he has served as a volunteer worker for several Summers. For the past two years he was principal of Pleasant Union School in Wake County, and for four years prior to that served as teacher and athletic coach at the Negro high school in Garner.

Among the innovations already arranged by Latham is introduction of six-man football on the sports program for the various Negro recreation centers. Each center will have a team in a league to be opened shortly. "This should prove popular with the larger boys, and we'll continue 'touch football' for the smaller boys," Latham said yesterday.

There are three Negro recreational centers operated by the Raleigh Recreation Commission and another, the Bishop Tuttle Center, is operated by the Community Chest. All four centers participate in the various leagues and other competitive activities arranged by the commission. The commission's centers are Chavis Heights, Manley Street and Oberlin Road.

The activities for Negroes will be all-inclusive, with suitable organized and informal recreational programs arranged. The program for the younger Negroes, from tots to 'teen-age, has been enlarged from time to time and has proved popular. The various events aimed at interesting the older people have been successful and efforts are to be made to give more attention to such programs and to offer more of them. Completion of the program will make the centers truly centers of activities from early morning until 11:30 in the evening

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

At Duke Univ.



Miss Roberta Caywood, 1941 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has recently been appointed Negro Social Worker on the staff of the Psychiatric Clinic, Duke Hospital, sponsored by Duke University, Durham North Carolina. She is also a graduate of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, and will work for the present on a Research Project focused on Negro boys between the ages of 8 and 14 years in order to determine, if possible, a basis for prevention of delinquency and to develop, it is hoped, a definite technique for dealing with the personality difficulties of children.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
February 4, 1941

Balanced Program For Negro Families

College Station, Raleigh, Feb. 4. —An 18-point balanced farming program recently adopted for negro farm families of Granville county shows the way to better living in 1941, Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the N. C. State College Extension Service, said today.

Actual purpose of the program, which was drawn by Negro Farm Agent J. R. Redding and the County Advisory Council, is to increase farm income. However, Dr. Schaub said, it embodies the main points of an excellent live-at-home program.

For each colored farm family of the county, the program suggests:

A year-'round garden in 1941.

One to three milk cows.

A good home supply of meats.

Plenty of canned fruits, vegetables and meats.

A home-grown supply of fruits and vegetables.

A brood sow to each five families in the community.

Fifty to 100 chickens.

Plenty of corn and other grain for livestock.

Plenty of hay for livestock.

One acre of seeded pasture for each head of livestock.

Winter cover crops for soil improvement.

Potatoes for home and market.

Wheat to produce bread for the family.

Cane for molasses.

Enough cotton to buy clothes for the family.

A definite timber management program.

A well-planned terracing program to control soil erosion.

Proper management and use of barn manure so as to cut fertilizer costs.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
January 16, 1941

NEGRO CLUB COMPLAINS ON SCHOOL APPOINTEES

Says Negro Citizens Generally Disapprove of Conditions at Washington High

The Young Men's Business and Professional Club, a Negro organization, in an open letter to City School Superintendent Claude Gaddy says that Negroes here generally disapprove "certain conditions alleged to exist at the Washington High School."

The letter, signed by W. H. Peace, Jr., as president and Curtis Todd, secretary, states Negro citizens were "aroused" when an out-of-town coach was appointed at the school to succeed a Raleigh man who resigned. A number of qualified Raleigh residents applied, the letter stated, adding the "majority of appointees are 'out-of-towners' despite the high cultural level of Raleigh Negroes."

Gaddy said he had never seen a copy of the letter. He said school officials tried to find someone here qualified for the position but were unable to do so and employed a man from Winston-Salem.

The letter stated the club feels there are "many alleged conditions" . . . irksome to the Negro citizens here which demand an impartial investigation. Superintendent Gaddy said he would be "happy to see them about anything they want to say, as I would be glad to see any citizen interested in the schools."

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
February 28, 1941

Colored Citizens Want Cooperation

Recreational Project May Be Closed Unless New Quarters Are Secured

District and county recreational supervisors of the Works Projects Administration conferred here yesterday with city officials and representatives of the colored people with regard to a continuation of the colored recreational project which has been in operation for several months.

The officials were J. L. Pierce, district recreational supervisor, Durham, and Mrs. Esther Bruin, assistant suprevisor, of Henderson.

Since last June a Recreation Center has been maintained in a vacant store building on Raleigh road, and the project has been sponsored by the Colored Woman's Club. The building is inadequate and there is no available grounds for out-door games and contests during the coming spring and summer months.

"We are calling upon the Town of Oxford and the good citizens of the Town to lend us their cooperation in making it possible to carry on this most worthy project for training in citizenship and in preventing delinquency," Dr. E. E. Toney commented yesterday. "Unless we are able to get this cooperation, there is grave danger of the project here being discontinued by the WPA."

Mr. Pierce stated that an adequate building, sufficient grounds and a small amount of money to finance the cost of equipment would be necessary for a continuation of the project, which has had an average daily attendance of about 35 for the past several months.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 5, 1941

Women Plug For Negro Day Nursery

New Organization Will Push Operation

In an effort to reduce crime among the Negro citizens of Charlotte, an association has been formed to operate a Negro day nursery in the Cherry Street section, it was announced today by Mrs. Reuben Hatcher, chairman of the steering committee.

The decision to open such a nursery came after a trial survey conducted largely by the City Nursing Service which shows a great need for daytime supervision and instruction of Negro children of the vicinity whose parents are both at work during the day.

It is also a part of the broad study launched recently by the Council of Social Agencies to find out the existing need in all parts of the city and to decide what steps might best solve the discovered problems.

HELPING THE DRIVE

Members of the steering committee of the Cherry Day Nursery, in addition to Mrs. Hatcher, are Mrs. Garland S. Francis, vice-chairman, Miss Lillian Walker, secretary, and Miss Josephine Osborne, treasurer. This committee is in charge of working out the business details of the project which will be opened just as soon as sufficient funds are in hand to guarantee the proper conducting of the institution.

"The committee has met with enthusiastic response in all its efforts," Mrs. Hatcher said. "By the establishment of this project, needy parents, who are forced to work outside their homes, will be aided by having their children from two to six years of age cared for in a way which will lead toward better health and training."

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 3, 1941

Building for County Home

Commission Planning Home for Negroes

The County Commissioners today tentatively approved the erection of a new Negro building at County Home to cost approximately $30,000 and directed their standing County Home Committee, Commissioners Edgar Price and Fred A. Hamilton, to obtain the services of an architect to draw plans to be submitted to WPA.

LOOK TO WPA

D. M. Rea, district manager for WPA, told the Commissioners he was positive the project will be approved by State and National WPA authorities.

The Commissioners also discussed a proposal, made by Commissioner Caldwell McDonald, to repair and renovate the quarters for whites at the County Home.

Mr. Rea estimated that the County's share of the expense of the proposed new building will be about $10,000. The building, if erected, will be a brick structure.

Mr. Rea said the only difficulty he could foresee was the problem of obtaining enough skilled workmen because so many of them are now employed on defense jobs. However, he estimated that within 60 to 90 days many skilled workmen will again be available because of the progress of the defense building program.

The Commissioners directed that the architect be told he will be paid 3 per cent of the cost of the Negro building if it is erected, but paid nothing at all if it is not.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 27, 1941

HOUSING UNITS WILL BE BUILT FOR NEGROES

At Least Forty Per Cent Of Project Will Be For That Race.

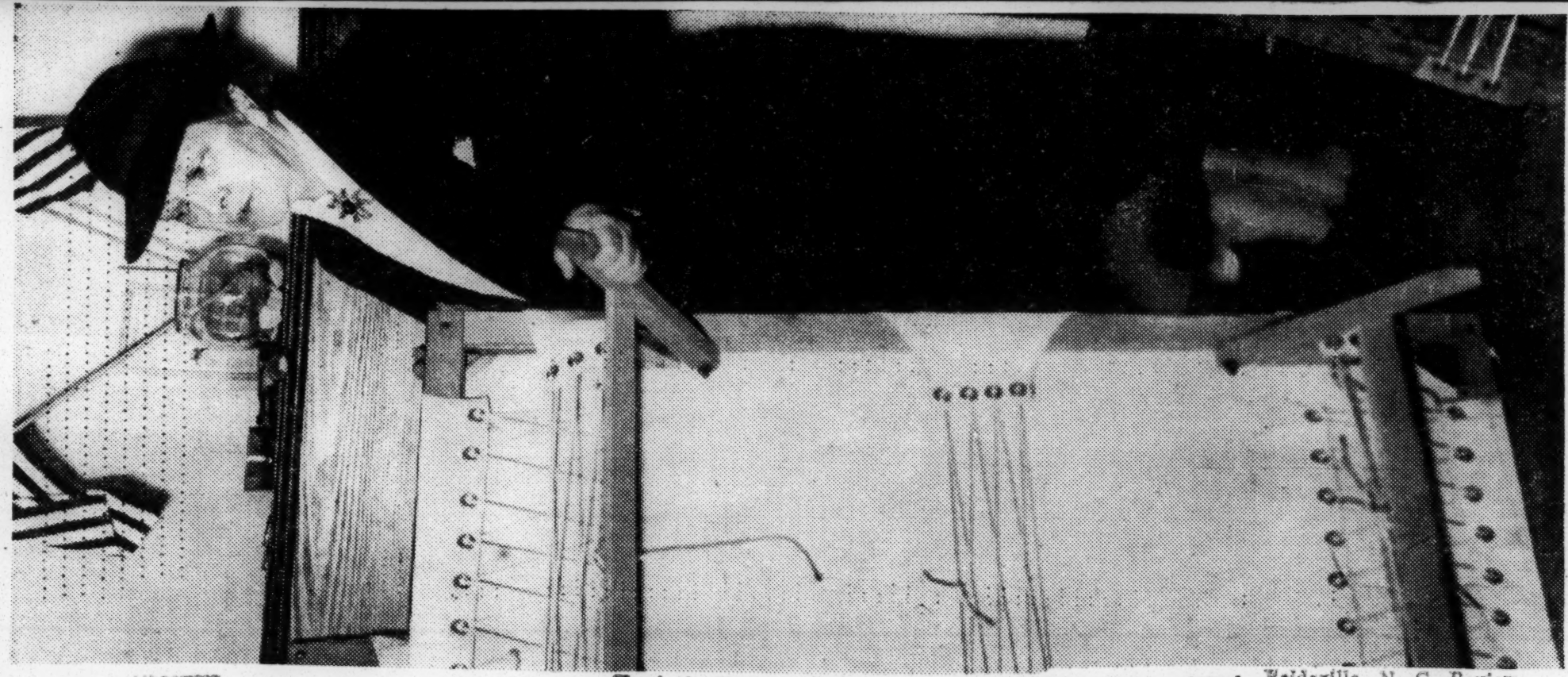
At least 40 per cent of the new federal housing units to be built here are for negroes, Clarence N. Walker, executive director of the Asheville Housing authority, said yesterday.

In a talk before students at Stephens-Lee (negro) high school, Mr. Walker said that Asheville would have two housing projects under present plans for slum clearance. Since 40 per cent of the negro dwellings in the city, according to the WPA property survey, are sub-standard, negroes as well as whites will benefit from the housing program.

Mr. Walker said that a plot of eight or ten acres would be required for a 100-unit project, since room would be required for streets, playgrounds and other facilities. He outlined the general policy of USHA, explaining in particular the types of structures customarily erected and the qualifications for tenants.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 21, 1941

First of Its Kind Here



Charlotte's first Negro day nursery will open Monday morning at 321 Cherry Street. Miss Josephine Osborne, treasurer of the association, is shown above demonstrating one of the tiny cots to be used by the small Negro children for their daily rest periods. (News Staff Photo by Tom Franklin.)

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 25, 1941

Negro Children's Nursery Is Opened

The Cherry Day Nursery, the first Negro nursery ever established in Charlotte, got off to a good opening yesterday with eight little yongsters enrolled.

Although only eight were present yesterday, there are more than enough applications to fill the quota of 12, and officials are already making plans to enlarge the unit.

The purpose of the nursery is to care for children of dependent mothers who have to leave home to work during the day.

It was organized and is being supported by a group of interested women composing the Cherry Day Nursery asosciation. Mrs. Rube Hatcher is president of the organization.

WHAT IT DOES.

Mrs. Hatcher pointed out that the nursery keeps the tots off the streets while the mother is working and gives them the proper nourishment, instruction in manners, and training.

The children are left at the nursery by the mothers when they leave for work and spend the rest of the day. They are given breakfast and lunch and the schedule includes play periods, instruction and rest periods.

The nursery, located at 321 Cherry street in the heart of a Negro community, is well-furnished and equipped for the care of children. Three nurses are employed, with Willie Ruff as the matron. Margaret Patterson is the teacher and Lorenza Ferrell is kitchen supervisor.

Mrs. Hatcher said yesterday that the association now has enough money to finance the first six months' operation but is still receiving private donations and funds from various organizations of the city. No drive is being made.

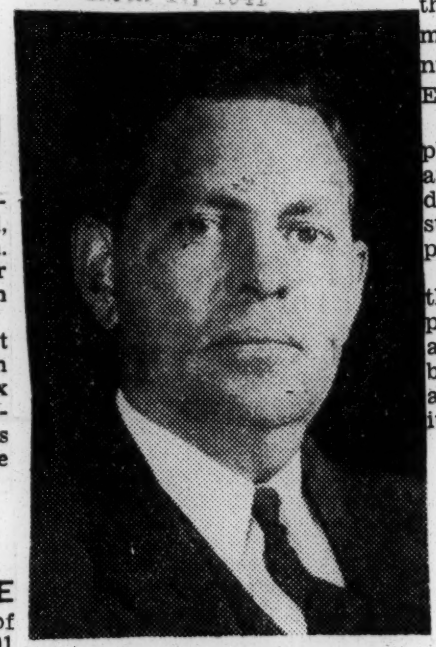
Greensboro, N. C., News
March 21, 1941

NEGRO RELIEF AGENCY IS INCORPORATED HERE

Certificate of incorporation of Negro Brotherhood association, 1101 East Market street, was filed yesterday in clerk's office of Guilford Superior court, purpose of the organization being to provide "financial aid, food, clothes, shelter, coal and furniture to needy individuals".

Incorporators are James Israel, Rev. N. O. Nichols, Rev. C. J. Thacker, Sidney Poteat, D. E. Cates, James Baron, Minnie Brown, Retta Graves, Pollie Oliver, Izola Haynes, Helen Miller, Ada Thompson, Lillie Ingram, and Robert Glasgow, all of Greensboro.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 17, 1941



MR. GARRISON

Negro County Home Planned

Peeps Shows Drawing To Commissioners

Architect W. H. Peeps today showed the County Commissioners plans for a three-story building for Negroes at County Home, but the Commissioners again referred the proposed structure to a committee composed of two of their number, Fred A. Hamilton and Edgar Price.

The building, according to the plans, would cost between $38,000 and $40,000 and would accommodate 46 persons. It would be of steel and brick and semi-fireproof.

WPA officials have already told the Commissioners they will approve erection of the building as a work-relief project. Mecklenburg County would have to pay about one-third of the total cost it was estimated.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
April 25, 1941

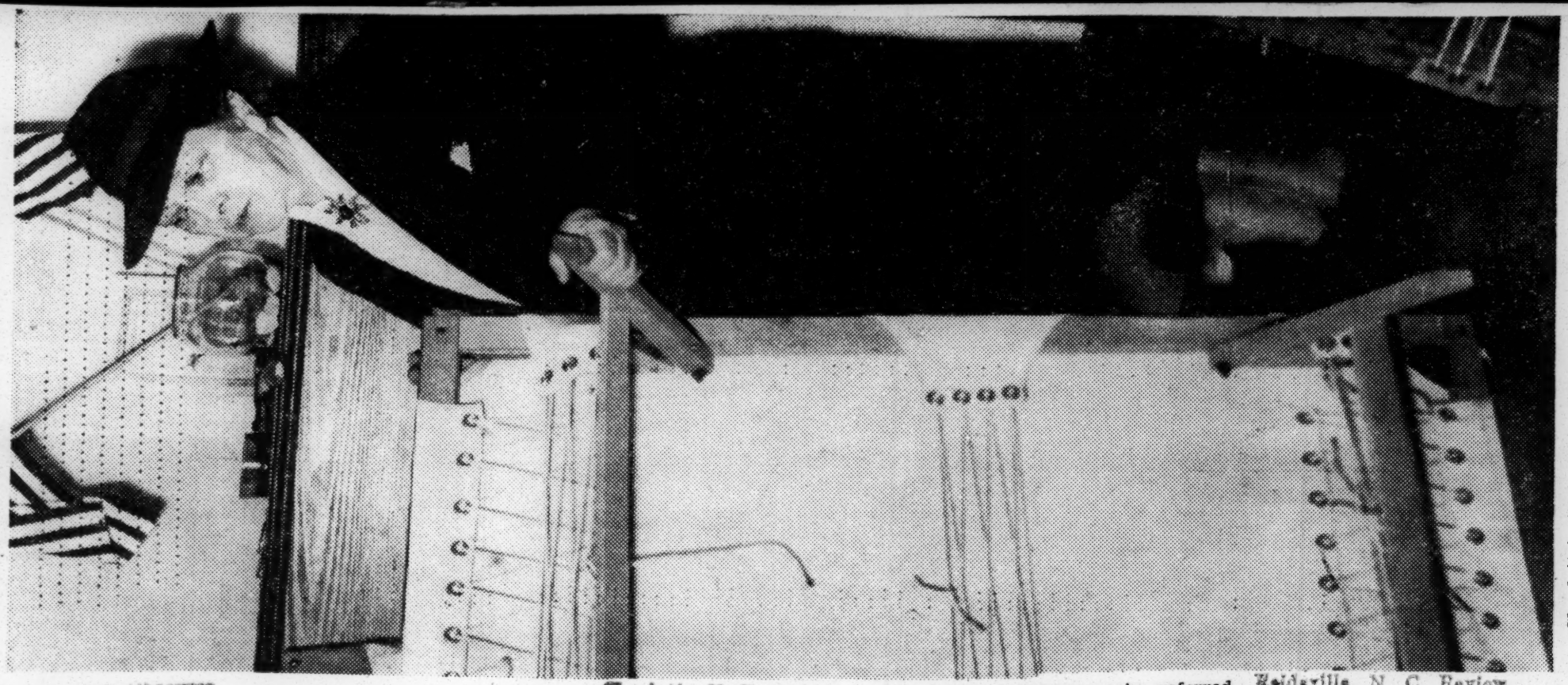
Young Negro Cripple Will Get Training

The county welfare department working with the vocational rehabilitation department of the state has arranged for a young negro cripple who lives near Reidsville to be sent to Raleigh for vocational training. The boy, who is an orphan and alone in the world, has no suitable clothes and Mrs. J. L. Wilson, of the welfare department, has issued an appeal to anyone who has any men's clothing which they could donate, to please get in touch with her at the welfare offices. The boy is in need of a suit of clothes, size 42, and any other clothing which anyone will be kind enough to give.

The boy has been crippled since he was 14 years old and has no one to take care of him. Mrs. Wilson and F. S. Barker, of the state department of vocational rehabilitation have arranged for him to be sent to Raleigh to take a course in barbering to give him a means of supporting himself.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 21, 1941

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March 25, 1941

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The nursery, located at 321 Cherry street in the heart of a Negro community, is well-furnished and equipped for the care of children. Three nurses are employed, with Willie Ruff as the matron. Margaret Patterson is the teacher and Lorenza Ferrell is kitchen supervisor.

Mrs. Hatcher said yesterday that the association now has enough money to finance the first six months' operation but is still receiving private donations and funds from various organizations of the city. No drive is being made.

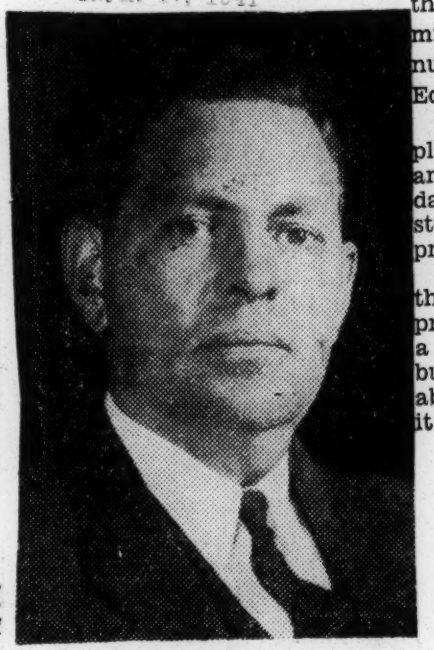
Greensboro, N. C., News
March 21, 1941

NEGRO RELIEF AGENCY IS INCORPORATED HERE

Certificate of incorporation of Negro Brotherhood association, 1101 East Market street, was filed yesterday in clerk's office of Guilford Superior court, purpose of the organization being to provide "financial aid, food, clothes, shelter, coal and furniture to needy individuals".

Incorporators are James Israel, Rev. N. O. Nichols, Rev. C. J. Thacker, Sidney Poteat, D. E. Cates, James Baron, Minnie Brown, Retta Graves, Pollie Oliver, Izola Haynes, Helen Miller, Ada Thompson, Lillie Ingram, and Robert Glasgow, all of Greensboro.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 17, 1941



MR. GARRISON

Negro County Home Planned

Peeps Shows Drawing To Commissioners

Architect W. H. Peeps today showed the County Commissioners plans for a three-story building for Negroes at County Home, but the Commissioners again referred the proposed structure to a committee composed of two of their number, Fred A. Hamilton and Edgar Price.

The building, according to the plans, would cost between $38,000 and $40,000 and would accommodate 46 persons. It would be of steel and brick and semi-fireproof.

WPA officials have already told the Commissioners they will approve erection of the building as a work-relief project. Mecklenburg County would have to pay about one-third of the total cost it was estimated.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
April 25, 1941

Young Negro Cripple Will Get Training

The county welfare department working with the vocational rehabilitation department of the state has arranged for a young negro cripple who lives near Reidsville to be sent to Raleigh for vocational training. The boy, who is an orphan and alone in the world, has no suitable clothes and Mrs. J. L. Wilson, of the welfare department, has issued an appeal to anyone who has any men's clothing which they could donate, to please get in touch with her at the welfare offices. The boy is in need of a suit of clothes, size 42, and any other clothing which anyone will be kind enough to give.

The boy has been crippled since he was 14 years old and has no one to take care of him. Mrs. Wilson and F. S. Barker, of the state department of vocational rehabilitation have arranged for him to be sent to Raleigh to take a course in barbering to give him a means of supporting himself.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
January 31, 1941

CONTRACTS LET FOR PROJECTS

High Point Housing Authority to Close Bidding On Units Next Week.

HIGH POINT, Jan. 30. — Contracts for High Point's housing projects probably will be closed next week, and work is expected to begin immediately, J. D. Cox, executive secretary of the High Point Housing authority, said today, following receipt of authorization to let contracts for both the white and Negro housing projects.

The two projects are expected to cost some $1,770,000.

When bids were canvassed early this month by the housing authority, the P. S. West Construction company of Statesville was low bidder for general construction work.

Other low bidders were as follows: Waldrop Plumbing & Heating Co., Rock Hill, S. C., plumbing and heating installation on both projects; All-State Electric company, Winston-Salem, for electrical work on the white project; Durham Electric company, Durham, electrical work on the Negro project.

The white project will cost around $991,000, and have 250 units. The Negro project will have 200 units, and cost about 779,000.

Approximately 70 houses will be demolished in order to clear the way for each project.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 5, 1941

C. L. Moore Is New Head Of Negro League

C. L. Moore, teacher and athletic coach at Stephens-Lee negro high school, has been selected to assume duties as director of the Community Recreation and Social Service league here on March 1, succeeding W. Norman Watts.

The league operates for the purpose of furnishing a wholesome recreational program for Asheville's negro population and maintains offices and a recreation room on Valley street. Its previous director resigned January 6 to take charge of the Dixwell community center in New Haven, Conn.

The new director was recommended and nominated by the league board of directions. The nomination was conformed yesterday by the advisory board, composed of Don C. Young, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Glenn, Mrs. Gibson D. Packer, and Rowland H. Latham.

Moore is a graduate of Fairview graded school at Eldorado, Ark., Arkansas Baptist college high school department at Little Rock, and Shaw university. He took graduate courses in the administration of physical education at the University of Wisconsin.

For five years beginning in 1930 Moore was employed as teacher, coach and director of athletics in Highland high school, Gastonia, and assisted in Boy Scout work. Since 1935 he has been with Stephens-Lee.

BUILDINGS TO BE 'WOOTEN COURTS'

Apartment Structures to Be Named for Dead Architect

Buildings to house more than 140 Negro families here will be known as "Mitchell Wooten Courts." A Mitchell Wooten was the young architect who drew the plans for the structures, with the assistance of associates. He died in New York a few weeks ago. He was a resident of Kinston.



A. MITCHELL WOOTEN

The 21 buildings will be constructed for the local Housing Authority. The authority planned to name them "Tower Hill Homes," but an official of the agency today said the name had been changed as a tribute to the archiect.

Mitchell also drew the plans for Simon Bright Homes, being built for the Kinston authority, and housing projects in other places, including New Bern and Portsmouth, Va.

Contracts for Mitchell Wooten Courts will probably be let shortly.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
January 30, 1941

Center Is Planning Annual Celebration

In keeping with its policy of presenting an outstanding negro woman as speaker, the third annual mother-daughter Valentine banquet at Windsor Community center Friday evening, February 14, will offer as speaker Mrs. Rose Aggrey, president of the Negro State Parent-Teacher association.

The committee of girls' and women's recreation of the center council, operated by Greensboro recreation department, is making plans for the affair, a big event of the year in bringing mothers and daughters together for an evening of entertainment and understanding of problems of mother-daughter relationships. Last year more than 100 persons attended.

The working committee includes Mesdames David Jones, R. T. Weatherby, Florence Withers and F. S. Leary.

Charlotte, N. C., News
February 11, 1941

Day Nursery Backs Plan

Would Increase Care Of Negro Children

The Charlotte Day Nursery today voiced approval of day nurseries for Negro children at a joint meeting of directors and association members this morning at 10:30.

A report of a special study conducted by the children's division of the Council of Social Agencies was made by Mrs. H. R. Birdwell which expressed appreciation to the staff members of the nursery and its directors for the assistance furnished the Council's study committee.

Mrs. Albert Wilson, new caseworker for the nursery, was introduced to the members. She was formerly connected with the Mental Hygiene Clinic here and will do half-time work with the nursery. This service replaces the work formerly done by the Children's Service Bureau caseworkers.

The association members found the building newly painted and papered by the house and grounds committee headed by Mrs. O. N. Hutchinson, chairman.

A report by Superintendent Miss Annie Ferguson showed that the nursery continued all operations during the recent influenza epidemic with very few cases of the illness.

Miss Jane Houser, head of the Family Service Association, will speak at a meeting of the Mothers' Club to be held at the nursery tomorrow at 5:30 P. M.

Reidsville N. C. Review
January 31, 1941

NEGRO CENTER IS A BUSY PLACE

A scene of busy activity is going on at the site of the Negro Community Center. Forty young colored men are at work on each shift under the supervision of Henry Carter, a competant leader.

Some of the men are felling trees and others are grubbing stumps on the location of the standard sized ball park to become a part of the total project. Other men are clearing a site for the placing of the small children's play equipment. Still others are digging a basement for the heating pant. Other men are preparing the big timbers which are to be used in the construction of the large social hall which is to be 50 by 80 feet in size within a twenty foot ceiling. Other men are throwing sand from a creek for use in construction. As soon as weather permits the foundations of concrete will be poured and then the erection of the framing will take place.

The ultimate program will consist of a swimming pool, gymnasium, ball park, tennis courts, volley ball courts, play centers for small children, training in vocational work, training of young colored girls for domestic service and other like projects.

The National Youth Administration is supplying the tools and labor. Local individuals and groups are providing funds for the materials. The public is invited to visit the site and view the work going on. To reach the place go out Lindsey Street to the Big Bill Bottling plant and turn to the right and follow the signs, which were painted by one of the colored boys.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
April 3, 1941

Better Housing

Construction of the housing project for Negroes on East Washington Avenue has been started. It will be quite similar to Simon Bright Homes for whites in the southeastern part of the city.

There is increasing evidence that construction of 42 buildings by the Kinston Housing Authority is justified. More than 200 families have applied for apartments in Simon Bright Homes. That number cannot be accommodated. They are families which seek better housing than they now have.

The authority's buildings are weatherproof. They are equipped with all conveniences except steam heat. Renters of apartments will live in comfort. They will be safer than in the average frame dwelling, for fire or storm could not easily destroy one of the structures. The renters will not pay as much as for a small cottage.

The buildings for Negroes—Mitchell Wooten Courts—will be filled as easily as the buildings for whites, no doubt.

The authority is in competition with persons who own houses for rent. This does not seem fair to some of the houseowners. But more people will benefit than will be injured. And disinterested persons will admit that some Kinston residents have been atrociously housed.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The Loan Racket

FEB 20 1941

One of the most vicious and colossal rackets in the world is that of lending money at exhorbitant rates of interest. Within less than a week after the North Carolina Legislature had refused to pass a measure intended to regulate the nefarious business news despatches inform us of the publication of "The Small Loan Problem in the Carolinas" by Dr. William Hays Simpson, member of the Department of Political Science of Duke University.

Dr. Simpson's study included facts from 2,100 borrowers in 21 communities in the two Carolinas. Every phase of the transactions involved has been studied and comparisons given. Mr. Robert S. Smith, reviewing the study in the Charlotte Observer, says: 'Naturally the most striking disclosure was the high cost of the average small loan as compared with the prevailing low rates on investments and the maximum interest rates established by law in North Carolina and South Carolina."

FEB 20 1941

He points out that those who are accustomed to think that six and seven percent is moderately high may be surprised to learn that "few small loan companies extend credit on terms equivalent to less than 100 percent per annum." In South Carolina the interest ranged from the low of 97.3 percent on loans of $50 or more to 462.7 percent on loans of $10 or less. In North Carolina the average rates varied from 117.7 percent on loans over $50 to 374.5 percent on loans of $10 or less.

The study showed that Negroes generally had to pay more for loans than whites, notwithstanding the fact that the average income for Negroes is usually lower than that for whites. "Three percent of the Negro borrowers in South Carolina secured credit at less than a yearly rate of 100 percent; but no Negro in North Carolina enjoyed this distinction. In South Carolina 49.8 percent of the white debtors were charged over 300 percent per annum while 65.8 percent of the colored borrowers paid over 300 percent."

The study disclosed that rates on loans of $50 in Charlotte ranged from 189 to 522 percent, the maximum being the highest recorded for any city in North Carolina, although rates in South Carolina ranged as high as 1147 percent for Columbia, with Charleston second with a high of 955 percent.

One can readily see what a terrible condition these practices force upon the people who do not make enough money to live upon and who have to borrow money at times in order to meet pressing obligations. The viciousness of the system is seen in the "insidious propaganda employed by the loan companies to defy the Legislature and prevent the introduction of regulation such as is in effect in other states."

FEB 20 1941

The sharp practice of the lenders in devising ways to keep the borrowers in debt and the enormous interest charged amount to nothing less than confiscation of property, and is just as surely "highway robbery" as if the job was done with a pistol instead of a pen.

The difficulty of enforcing regulations is no excuse for the failure of the Legislature to pass such laws, and the lawmakers are derelict in their duty to their constituents until they pass such legislation for the protection of the people who are forced to borrow.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
February 28, 1941

CHURCH GROUP AIDS TRAINING OF NEGRO GIRLS

In answer to a report given by W. R. Collins, principal of the Negro school, at the last meeting of the Mary Stevens Circle, this Methodist church society has arranged a special vocational service for the benefit of six of this year's senior girls who will not be able to continue their training above high school level next year. These seniors will be assigned to Mrs. Walter H. Jenkins, a member of the missionary circle, in shifts of three for the rest of the term, the aim being to prepare the girls for mmediate placement in domestic service after graduation. Mrs. Jenkins devotes each afternoon to this work, training the girls in the actual doing of all kinds of housework.

The students who will receive this extra training are Lena K. Williams, age 17; Madgaline Williams, age 20; Ora Mitchell, age 18; Cora Mitchell, age 18; Rosa Allen, age 18; and Alberta Peacock, age 20. This arrangement does not conflict with the regular class periods of these girls.

In its last meeting the society heard a plea for assistance in an in-service project for colored servants in Smithfield. The project was taken under advisement for future consideration.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 29, 1941

CLUB SUPPORTS NEGRO PROJECT

Civitans Will Put Into Operation Club For Teen-Age Boys In Charlotte.

The operation of a club for teenage Negro boys in the Second ward section was adopted as a project yesterday by the Charlotte Civitan club. The project, previously approved by directors, was submitted yesterday to the entire membership. It was announced that all preliminary preparations have been made for the club and it will begin functioning Monday.

Members were asked to donate $3.000 for the operation of the club for the first year and they were canvassed yesterday for contributions. The action was taken, it was explained, because of the increasing crime rate here, particularly among Negroes. The formation of the club is expected to be a small beginning toward developing good citizenship among Negroes here.

The project was outlined by Henry B. Benoit. A large clubroom already has been provided in the Bethlehem center at 301 South Caldwell street. Use of a large play area bounded by Caldwell street, East Third street, South Davidson street and East Fourth street has been granted by W. R. Wearn and Robert Wearn, the property owners.

Coleman D. Rippey, principal of a school in Ty Ty, Ga., has been employed as director of the club work and will arrive here Monday to begin his new duties.

Windsor, N. C., Advance
April 25, 1941

Mt. Olive Negro Community House Dedicated Wed.

A large, enthusiastic crowd attended the formal dedication of the Mt. Olive Negro community house Wednesday night. The new structure was built by subscriptions of Negro residents and WPA aid.

Among the white guests, most of whom made brief remarks, were: L. S. Mizelle, Lee A. Wallace, Charlie Cale, C. W. Spruill, J. C. Joyner and Walter Hughes.

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Greensboro, N. C., Record
January 6, 1941

New Residence Section Opens

Negro Development Is Assured By Action

A high class residential development for negroes on Benbow road was assured Monday when the real estate committee of the city council decided to set aside city-owned property in this section for that purpose.

The development will begin at the southern boundary of Nocho Park, which is also the northern boundary of Clinton Hills, and run south along both sides of Benbow road to Tuscaloosa street. The property was acquired for assessment and tax delinquencies several years ago.

Minimum building requirement for the proposed development is $2,000 and the price of the lots will range from $200 to $325. Included in the area are 27 parcels having a frontage of approximately 50 feet each on Benbow road.

Sale of the lots will be handled through local real estate brokers, in the same manner as other city-owned property is sold. The city will not build any houses on the property, it was emphasized, all construction being left to purchasers of lots, subject to the building restrictions prescribed by the city.

The committee, holding its regular meeting in the office of Hargrove Bowles, director of finance, approved also the sale of five parcels of city-owned property.

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 7, 1941

SECTION IS CLASSIFIED FOR NEGRO RESIDENCES

Decision to develop city-owned property on Benbow road, between the southern boundary of Nocho park and Tuscaloosa street, as a high class residential section for negroes was reached by the real estate committee of the city council yesterday.

Minimum building restriction is $2,000 and the price of the 27 lots ranges from $200 to $325, sales to be handled through local real estate brokers. No houses will be erected by the city, which acquired the property for delinquent assessments and taxes.

New Bern, N. C., Sun-Times
January 11, 1941

HOUSING OFFICIAL EXPECTED SATURDAY

Mrs. Betty Miller, connected with the United States Housing authority in Washington, was expected in the city Saturday to confer with local authority officials concerning the moving of negro families from the project area just back of Five Points. Selection of families to move into the new houses of New Bern's million and a half dollar project will also be given attention.

Wade Meadows, executive secretary of the local authority, said Saturday morning that surveyor's instruments had been used and showed that the buildings being constructed at the Trent Court project had not settled in the least. At first it was thought that the buildings had settled somewhat, but that a survey proved that no settlement had taken place.

However, Mr. Meadows said, foundations on some of the buildings would be enlarged to prevent any such settling. Quick sand was found about eight feet under the top soil, it was learned, and thus to prevent settlement, the foundations would be enlarged.

Asheville, N. C., Times
January 9, 1941

Negro Council Of Junior Red Cross Meets

Forty-one students and five teacher sponsors attended a meeting of the negro council of the Junior Red Cross yesterday afternoon at the Southern Dairies plant. Schools represented were Livingston street, Burton street, Shiloh, Stephens-Lee and Hill street.

Reports on activities carried on in December were made by the schools. A letter written to the council by a woman in Pennsylvania in regard to Christmas menu covers made by the council for sailors on the U. S. S. Mayo was read. The writer, who is the mother of one of the sailors on the ship, explained that her son had sent her the menu cover and that she was putting it in a scrapbook of souvenirs of his naval service.

NORTH CAROLINA
Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
March 16, 1941

450 Negro Youngsters Live In Raleigh's Chavis Heights

People Who Used To Live In East Raleigh Slums Now Are Enpoying All Modern Conveniences, Thanks To The United States Housing Authority

You can't help seeing the children when you visit Chavis Heights, Negro project of the Raleigh Housing Authority. They are everywhere. They skate up and down the walks, they shoot marbles in the wide playgrounds and in front of the neatly arranged rows of apartments, their shrill shouts and laughter may be heard at all times —except of course when the commanding school bell brings an unnatural hush to the area.

R. K. Creighton, former business man now director of the two housing projects Raleigh has built through finances supplied by the United States Housing Authority, will tell you that applications for admission to the project are rejected unless there are children in the family or on the way.

"Grown-ups can live in slums," Creighton commented. "It won't be nice for them, but they can stand it. Children, on the other hand, are hurt by slums and hurt badly. Our first duty is to the children."

Chavis Heights alone houses 450 Negro children.

Unquestionably an entirely new way of life opened for 231 Negro families who came mostly from East Raleigh, the slummiest part of the city, when they moved into the project in late January. They were poor people, all of them. The great majority had had no previous experience with central heating, electric cooking ranges and electric refrigerators except through working as domestics in better-class white homes. To each family, as it moved in, went two women who explained the workings of the new gadgets.

Of course there were the smart ones who knew it all. There was one woman who had used an electric range before. No one could tell her. After trying to bake her biscuits in the broiler a few times, however, she began to ask for instructions. Toilets, even in the best of homes, may become receptacles for old shoes, banana peels and old clothes. The plumber had his share of the work for the first few weeks cleaning out stopped-up drains.

But the tenants learned quickly, according to William Peace, project manager.

And some of the transformations were amazing.

Around any real estate office, in almost any gathering where slum dwellers are discussed will be heard the statements that some people "just can't be helped." The Raleigh project manager was solemnly warned not to take these "unreconstructable" families. The project took one such family and then wished it had taken more.

"If you knew this family before and then saw them now, you wouldn't believe they were the same," Peace said.

"The family was on WPA and made a total income of $39.60 a month. Standing in the living room of the smoke-begrimed house in which they used to live you could see daylight through the cracks in the walls. The roof leaked, their clothes, for want of proper laundry facilities, were always dirty. Their toilet was an outhouse, their source of water was a spigot in the back yard and on top of everything else the mother was half paralyzed. For the house they paid $9 a month rent. For heat they averaged $4.50 a month. For water $1, for cooking $1 and for kerosene for the lamps 50 cents. Altogether they paid $16 a month.

"At the project they are now paying about $14 a month which includes rent, lights, central heat, electric stove, cooking electricity, hot and cold water all the time and electric refrigeration."

According to Peace, this particular family has spent a geod deal of its time in the bath tub since moving in.

Creighton commented on the policy for accepting WPA workers as tenants. "Putting them in the project usually gives them an incentive to get out of the relief rut and get themselves a job in private business," the director said.

Average income of the Negro families in the Raleigh Housing Authority is $709.01 annually, according to figures compiled by the Negro manager. The average family has two adult parents and two children. The montly income (including income from all sources) is $59.62. The average project rent is $15.30 a month (including utilities). The average previous rent paid by the tenants was $17.83 monthly.

Chavis Heights, Director Creighton stated, was built by the Raleigh Housing Authority and is controlled in every detail by the local group. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, is chairman of the authority. Its members, representative Raleigh business men, are B. F. Brown, vice chairman, H. A. Mooneyham, R. C. Kirchofer and Theodore S. Johnson.

More than two years ago the City of Raleigh appointed a housing authority which had the power, after investigating conditions in the Capital City to request the Government to lend money to the Raleigh authority for the purpose of clearing slums and building housing projects.

The loan made to the authority was not, by North Carolina law, the responsibility of the city.

The type apartment houses built, if constructed by private capital would have rented in the neighborhood of $40 a month in order to pay interest, taxes and a reasonable profit. Eliminating the profit, cutting the interest considerably and eliminating the taxes reduced the rents considerably. But it took a direct Government subsidy, supplied annually, to bring the rents down to the very lowest income group.

The project does not get its water free. Of course, being a large consumer of water, it gets the special rates always accorded large consumers, Creighton said. It also gets a special rate on electricity.

Under the contract with the Government, an equal number of slum houses must be torn down for every new unit built. In Raleigh, this actual clearance has not yet been accomplished because of an acute housing shortage. "You can't very well move people out onto the street," Creighton commented.

Of the 231 Negro families moved into the project it was found by a check two weeks later that only two vacancies remained. A similar check made after moving the white tenants into the Halifax Court revealed than only 25 vacancies remained open out of the 231.

However, as soon as the housing shortage is removed, the authority must condemn and equal number of houses. If it doesn't do so, the annual government subsidy will no longer be paid.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 28, 1941

Where Civitans Will Work With Negro Children



This is the clubroom which the Civitan Club will use for its boys' work program among the Negro youth of the city.



This vacant property, bounded by Caldwell, Fourth, Alexander, and Third Streets, will be converted into a playground for the Negro boys.



The clubroom is located in Bethlehem Center, at 301 S. Caldwell Street. The house is shown here.

Civic Club Adopts Plan At Meeting

Plan To Operate Club for Boys

In a move toward the provision of opportunity for teen-age Negro boys of the City, the Charlotte Civitan Club has adopted as its major project the operation of a club in the Second Ward Section.

Announcement of this action was made at the weekly luncheon meeting of the club today in the Chamber of Commerce dining room. The project previously had been approved by the Board of Directors, of which Dr. J. L. Ranson is chairman, and was submitted to the full membership today. All preparations for the club already have been made, and Monday will be the opening day.

The members of the Civitan Club were asked to donate $3,000 for the operation of the project for the first year. A subscription was taken at the meeting today

Judge F. Marion Redd, judge of Mecklenburg County Juvenile Delinquency and Domestic Relations Court, was a guest at the meeting and voluntarily contributed $25.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
April 28, 1941

Negroes Staged Clean-Up Week With Success

The Clean-UP Week Campaign as a follow up of the Health Week program was sponsored last week by the Men's Civic Club. The directors of the campaign were Sergeant J. W. Plunket and Dr. W. C. Baucum. Boy Scouts from three Troops and several High School boys helped to clean the community. These boys worked very energetically to make the campaign a success.

We wish to thank Mr. Furr, the City Engineer, and the City officials for their whole-hearted cooperation in our effort to clean up the community by distributing to us disinfectants and the necessary transportation facilities for the removal of the debris.

The Clean-Up Campaign Committee divided the city into five Zones as follows: Zone number one included Georgia Avenue to Hill Top Avenue, number two included Georgia Avenue to Tournament Street, number three included Tournament Street to Broad Street, number four Lipes Alley and number five Archibald's Pasture. In all of these zones vacant lots and fields were burned and cleaned. All stagnant waters and privies were inspected and disinfected. There were about twenty-two lots and six large vacant fields cleaned during the campaign.

We wish to thank the Scout Troops and the High School boys for their fine spirit of cooperation in helping to carry out our Health and Sanitation Project. The boys were given dinner each day by the members of the Men's Civic Club.

We have noticed with keen interest the very fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the community in showing their willingness to work with us each year on this project.

Charman of Publicity Committee,
J. W .Hawkins

Durham N. C., Morning Herald
February 24, 1941

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS IS WELL PLEASED

Mable Woodfork Finishes First Year Of Work With Durham Association

Praise for the work that is being done by the Family Service Association among Negroes has been received by the association in a letter sent by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, and signed by C. C. Spaulding, chairman of the committee.

The letter came almost at the end of the first year in which the present Negro supervisor, Mable Woodfork, has been with the Family Service Association.

Mrs. Catherine Groves Peele, executive secretary of the association, remarked that "the Junior League has always insisted that the Family Service Association, which it sponsors, shall maintain high standards of case work, and since more than a third of the city's population is made up of members of the Negro race, the services of that group have always been emphasized by the agency." A trained Negro case worker was added to the agency's staff in the Summer of 1937.

The Negro program is conducted with the advice of an advisory committee composed of the following:

Roxie Rowland, civic leader, chairman; Clydie F. Scarborough, superintendent of the Daisy E. Scarborough kindergarten; Ruth G. Rush, dean of women at the North Carolina College for Negroes; Professor Diana Dent, head of the Home Economics Department at N. C. C. N.; Plassie Harris, civic leader; Mary E. Satterfield, civic leader; Edith Steele, superintendent of nurses at Lincoln Hospital; Lydia Merrick, representing the Mothers' Club; LuSybil Ward Taylor, community leader; and James T. Taylor, her husband, dean of men at N. C. C. N. and vice chairman of the Durham Committee of Negro Affairs.

The text of the letter sent to the Family Service Association by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs follows:

"At the meeting of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs yesterday, the program of the Family Service Association among Negroes of our city came up for considerable discussion. It is the concensus of opinion among our group that your association is filling a definite need in our community and that the work is being done very effectively. We believe conditions among our group have shown a decided improvement as a result of the service your association is rendering, and we wish more funds were available for such a splendid cause. We want you to know that we greatly appreciate the service your organization is rendering because you reach a group of people who are in need of such assistance.

"We want to take this opportunity to mention the services of your very efficient case worker in the person of Mrs. Mable Woodfork. She has impressed us with her thoroughness, her approach to problems, and the cooperative attitude which she shows in handling her assignment. We feel that you have an excellent person to handle your work among our people.

"We sincerely hope you will let nothing prevent you from continuing this type of service to our group and assure you of our wholehearted cooperation at all times.

"Very truly yours,
"DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS.
"C. C. SPAULDING,
"Chairman."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 2, 1941

CHURCH CIRCLE AIDING NEGRO GIRL STUDENTS

Smithfield, Mar. 1. — The Mary Stevens circle of the local Methodist Church has arranged special vocational service for the benefit of six Negro girls, seniors at Johnston County Training School.

The project grew out of a report given by W. R. Collins, superintendent of the school, at the last meeting of the circls, when the theme was inter-racial relations. The girls will be assigned to Mrs. Walter H. Jenkins, a member of the circle, in shifts of three for the remainder of the school term, the aim being to prepare them for immediate placement in domestic service after graduation. Mrs. Jenkins devotes each afternoon to training them in housework.

The girls who will receive this extra training are Lena K. Williams Magdaline Williams, Ora Mitchell Cora Mitchell, Rosa Allen, and Alberta Peacock.

This circle has also assisted the Negro school in procuring cod liver oil for its campaign in flu prevention, and expects to obtain other supplies of oil.

As a result of the gifts, five more needy students will be added to the list of people receiving treatment.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 1, 1941

Negro Gymnasium Is Completed Here

The recently completed gymnasium and recreational building at Fifth Street school for colored was officially put into use last night when the Birthday Ball was held in the structure following ceremonies dedicating it to the Negro citizens of the city. The building is the only place for such gatherings for the local Negroes.

Last night's ceremonies were informal, with an official dedication program scheduled to be held in the spring and attended by officials of the WPA, which agency made the building possible.

The sponsor's fund of $500 was contributed through public subscription among the colored citizens of the city.

Last night's ceremonies were attended by Chairman E. G. Flanagan, J. L. Little and Mrs. E. W Harvey of the school board, Mayor B. B. Sugg and Aldermen J. D. Simpson, L. B. Fleming and J. A. Collins, City School superintendent J. H. Rose, County School Superintendent D. H. Conley, D. J. Whichard, Jr., O. G. Gulley, superintendent in charge of the construction and other white citizens.

Professor C. M. Eppes presided over the ceremonies and Mr. Rose presented a number of the white guests who made brief remarks. All those speaking pointed to the fine spirit of cooperation between the two races and expressed the hope such a feeling and spirit would continue to prevail for the advantage of both white and colored citizens.

Dr. A .R. Barnhill, colored field worker with the State Department of Health, also was present and spoke briefly. Dr. Barnhill, a native of this county, at the present time ngaged in work in this county.

Following the exercises, Dr. J. A. Battle, chairman of the Negro Birthday Ball committee, took charge and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing and entertainment.

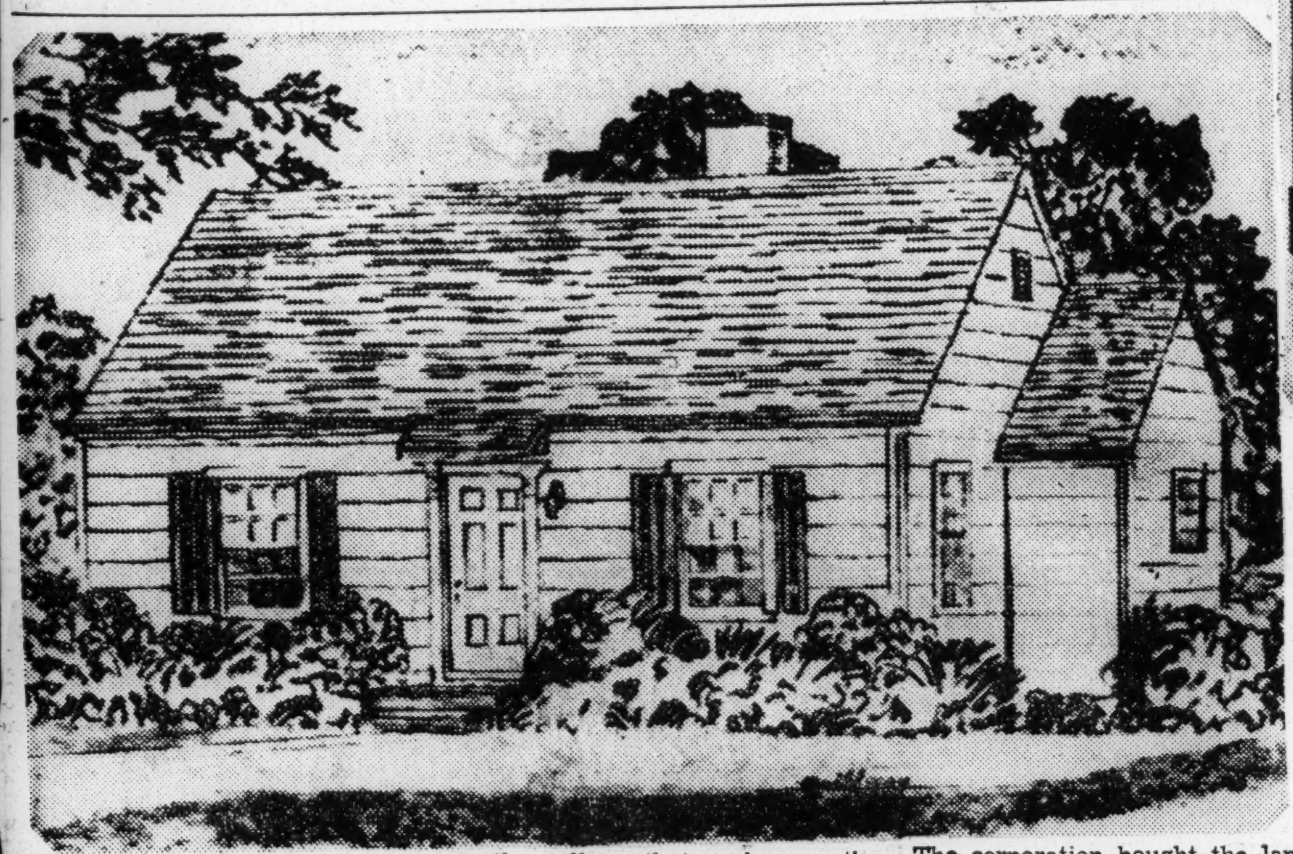
Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 29, 1941

NEW PROJECT **Shown here are officials of the Charlotte Civitan club, which yesterday adopted as a major project the sponsoring of a club for teen-age Negro boys in the Second Ward district. They have secured a playground and the services of a playground director. The project begins Monday. They are, left to right, seated, A. W. Lawing, program chairman for the day, and Dwight Stephens, president. Standing is Dr. J. Lester Ranson, chairman of the board of directors. (Observer Staff photo.)**

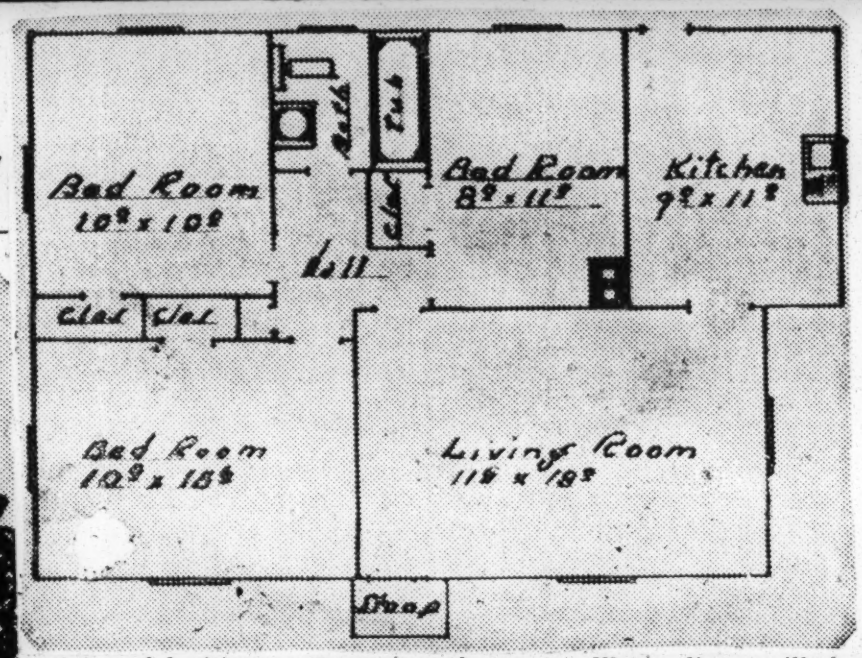


Charlotte N. C. Observer
March 16, 1941

Unique All-Negro Housing Community Planned For Employes Of University



. . . Here is architect's drawing of one of structures to be erected at Chapel Hill for Negro employes of the university.



Unusual Housing Adventure Means That Negroes Will Live In Low-Cost Sanitary Homes Which Will Belong to Them.

BY SYLVAN MEYER.

CHAPEL HILL, March 15.—Rising on the western edge of the university village at Chapel Hill is a unique adventure in community housing — a co-operative project designed to give the Negro employes of the university low-cost sanitary homes which will belong to them in name and deed.

Each of the new homes will contain five rooms, modern toilet and water facilities, complete electrification—all for only three to six dollars a month more than local Negroes are now paying for congested three-room flats in Chapel Hill and Carrboro and, in addition, in a few years they will own the homes outright.

"Knolls Homes," the experiment has been christened, deriving its name from the small knolls and gentle valleys that make up the 40-acre development. While located near the city limits of Chapel Hill, a part of the development is well wooded with pines, oaks, dogwoods, and there are three natural springs on the properties. Altogether, there will be 66 building lots comprising some of the most beautiful residential sites near Chapel Hill.

Sponsored by the Service Employes corporation, stock in the project is held by 10 key men of the University Business administration. Included in the group are L. B. Rogerson, assistant controller of the university at Chapel Hill; A. R. Hollett, chief engineer of the university and designer of the project; J. S. Bennett, supervisor of the university utility plants; K. S. Cate, university escheat officer; Louis MacMillan, author, and several others. Taking the initiative in sponsoring social activities of the university service employes, the corporation is helping them to provide themselves with recreational facilities.

DEVELOP SUBURB.

The corporation already has been instrumental in the development of "Oakwood," a suburb of Chapel Hill which grew from Rogerson's idea of co-operative housebuilding by skilled employes of the university service groups.

The corporation bought the land, a band of employes built roads, installed water and power lines, divided the property into lots, then pitched in and helped each other build homes. Painters, carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters, swapped hour for hour. The ones not especially trained did their bit by digging basements, septic tanks, grubbing stumps, laying pipe lines and performed jobs necessary to real estate betterment.

Twelve trim neat homes now grace this better-type development and others are in the process of being built. National recognition has been given the idea and its consumation as distinctly unique and everlastingly worthwhile.

For some time, the members of Service Employes corporation have been thinking about, studying the problem of better housing for deserving Negro employes of the university. The plan of co-operative building was not possible to the extent utilized in "Oakwood" because few of the Negroes are skilled workmen. It can and will be used in land development, however.

As one member of the corporation expressed it, "Some of our employes are adequately housed. Others deserve better accommodations. We owe it to our colored friends to help them become happy, useful citizens. They are able to guide themselves only very little, but we can give them guidance and friendly aid and many of them can secure sanitary homes for little more than they are now paying in rent for inferior dwellings.

"It may not be the duty of any of us to help our colored employes, but it should be a real opportunity for any employer who can help his cook, or his nurse, or any other faithful employe to achieve better living conditions. By providing our own employes with sanitary surroundings, we are insuring our own health, for, after all, they cook our meals, take care of our children, clean our homes, and are in almost constant association with members of our families every day."

NO PROFIT.

Not organized as a charitable institution, the corporation, nevertheless, has not attempted to make any profit out of its enterprises wherein University employes are concerned. If any profit should be realized from the development of "Knolls," it is planned to refund the money to the community for a recreation center or a church.

Because the project falls beyond the corporate limits of either Chapel Hill of Carrboro, the Negroes will be in a position to organize their own community government. Out of this experiment may grow the first Negro mayor and council in the South, although their domain will be limited to the boundaries of the development.

An executive committee of the Negro employes of the university has already been selected which will vote on the families to be asked to join the community. This committee realizes its responsibility in selecting worthwhile citizens, is carefully evaluating the character of all applicants.

A contract has been let for the construction of a street through the first section of the development. Water lines will be laid and electric lines will be installed as the street work progresses. The 40-acre tract will be developed by sections as the community grows.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Plans are being completed for the construction of five houses similar to the one in the accompanying picture. The houses will be of frames construction and will contain a living room, kitchen, bathroom with modern facilities, and either three bedrooms or two bedrooms and a utility room and a dining room.

All houses will be built according to FHA standards, which guarantees that they will be well constructed of good materials in accordance with improved plans and designed to last a long time. The development will adhere strictly to the FHA requirements for subdivisions. Building restrictions govern the number of houses on lots, the locations fo structures according to lot lines, the type of houses and their use. In other words, the community will be one of beauty as well as one of order and character.

The houses will be built by the Guildway Remodeling company of Durham. Applications are being filed with the Carolina Mortgage company of Hickory for financing under FHA insured loans. Cost of house and lot will be around $2,500 which will be financed over a period of 15 to 25 years to meet the financial circumstances and responsibilities of individual applicants. Care is being taken not to burden any applicant with more than he can pay each month.

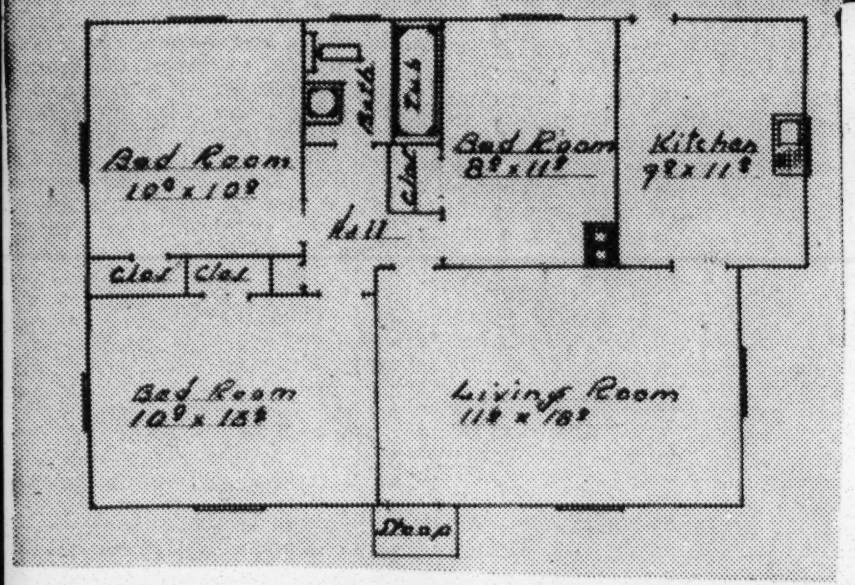
James Cotton, Negro employes of the University Press, turned in the first application and has already deposited an amount sufficient to cover the required equity in his home.

While the idea is unusual and the Negroes who work for the university are fortunate in having a non-profit seeking organization to assist them, it is not inconceivable that civic organizations throughout the United States will adopt similar programs of promoting better housing.

Greensboro, N. C. News
March 16, 1941

SERVICE EMPLOYES TO HAVE MODERN HOMES





"KNOLLS HOMES" — Shown here is the plan for one of the modern houses going up on the western edge of Chapel Hill to be occupied by selected university service employes. The development, which is being built on a co-operative plan, is named "Knolls Homes", and will have a mayor and council made up of the negro inhabitants.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
April 22, 1941

Work Upon Negro Housing Project Actually Started

Contractors Will Push Work Ahead Rapidly Here

The laying of the foundations for the Daniel Brooks Homes, Negro project of the High Point Housing Authority, has been begun, officials of the authority said today, and contractors on the job said they expected to push work on the project so that it would draw even in progress with the white project during the summer.

Foundation work on the white project, the Clara Cox Homes, was begun several weeks ago and the superstructure in some portions of that project now is being raised. Officials of the authority said they regarded the progress being made on this project as "very good."

Each of the projects must be completed prior to December 17, under the terms of the contract, but the contractors' schedules call for completion of the work on both around November 1, providing no construction complications arise.

Asheville, N. C., Times
May 5, 1941

Negroes Will Form W.N.C. Safety Group

T. A. Wilson, chairman of the North Carolina Industrial commission at Raleigh, will be the principal speaker at the organization meeting of the negro section of the Western North Carolina Safety council at Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Announcement of the organization meeting was made today by R. A. Shaw, chairman of the W. N. C. Safety council. Mr. Shaw will make introductory remarks and short talks will be made by A. J. Magnant, superintendent of Beacon Manufacturing company, City Manager P. M. Burdette, and P. D. Manley, negro, principal of Stephens-Lee negro high school.

This will be the first meeting for the negro employes of plants in Western North Carolina and all are urged to attend. Mr. Shaw has asked all members of the council to cooperate in seeing that negro employes are able to attend tomorrow night's organization meeting here.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
May 6, 1941

NEGRO SECTION OF SAFETY COUNCIL TO BE ORGANIZED

A negro section of the Western North Carolina Safety council will be organized at a meeting at 7:30 o'clock tonight at the Phyllis Wheatley negro branch of the Y. W. C. A., on College street.

R. A. Shaw of the Sayles-Biltmore bleacheries, chairman of the W. N. C. safety council, will preside and will introduce T. A. Wilson, of Raleigh, chairman of the North Carolina Industrial commission, who will make the principal talk.

Short talks will be made by City Manager Burdette, P. D. Manley principal of Stephens-Lee high school, and A. J. Magnant, superintendent of the Sayles-Biltmore bleacheries.

A string band will furnish music and refreshments will be served. Employes of negro men are urged to have them attend this meeting.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 15, 1941

NO ONE IN Charlotte enjoyed Easter Sunday afternoon as much as the 2,000 Negroes who have filled the 452 apartments of Fairview Homes, the better housing project over on Oaklawn Avenue. Hazelyne Jones invited me over to the house warming and to see the exhibits of cooking and sewing of the Homemakers Club. Escorted by Hazelyne and Lucille Linsay, president of the club, mother and I visited several of the apartments, because they were all open to visitors, since the club was giving a prize to the neatest, cleanest apartment. And I've never seen a bride show off her new home with as much pride as those fine, outstanding Negro housekeepers.



Miss Knox

They told me they were so thrilled over the chance to live there that they stayed up to all hours of the night cleaning and fixing their homes after they got back from work. Sylvia Anthony, whose husband is the second cook at S & W, told me that she and Hazelyne had set up until 3 o'clock one night making the curtains for her combination dining room and kitchen. The curtains were unbleached domestic with red tulips appliqued along the border, which I'd love to have them for a breakfast room. Sylvia and her husband have five children, so they have a five-room apartment for the seven of them. Three bed-rooms, up-stairs and a living room and kitchen-dining room down stairs.

But it is the bathroom that they love best, they all told me, and were they shining! The kitchen contained a small stove, shelves, covered with scalloped oil-cloth for the dishes, an ice-box and table and chairs. The bedrooms had a bed, or two small beds or folding cots, a dresser and nice curtains in front of the clothes closets which have no doors. Some of the bedrooms had pink curtains at the windows, a pink bedspread and pink curtains to the closet. Others were in green or blue. I noticed the sewing-machine in Lucille Linsay's room and she said, "I sure have to use it with my six children." Both Lucille's and Hazelyne's husbands are in the State Hospital, so they have to be the bread-winners for the family and keep house too. Hazelyne worked for the Charlie Tilletts for eighteen years, until the children went off to school, now she teaches in the county. Lucille is a maid at the Villa Heights School.

Hazelyne's living-room had a sofa and chair upholstered in crimson and crimson overdrapes at the window, in front of which was a small table with a fern. She certainly had the ability to express her joy in living at Fairview Homes." She said, "Over in the section where I used to live they were always fighting and carrying on. Over here it is so quiet. Hasn't been a fight since I've been here. Of course they wouldn't stand for it. Mr. Hanley, the manager out here, keeps an eye on everything. And if the women don't keep their homes nice ne gets after them. But most of them are so proud of living in a nice place they keep it fine."

All of the Negroes living in Fairview Homes seem to be fine, respectable, self-respecting citizens. There is no way to calculate the benefit to the community of this housing project. All of these families were living in sub-standard houses in the slums of Charlotte, struggling to raise their children decently on small incomes. Now their children can be raised in a respectable community, far removed from the bad influences of the bootleggers, criminals and immorality. Fairview Homes should be the biggest factor for decreasing the crime rate that has so far been put into effect.

Not only were these Negroes fine citizens, but so were their friends from town who had come to call. Many of the visitors had been among the five hundred families who couldn't get in Fairview for lack of space. I've never seen such nice manners as the perfectly natural courtesy with which they met mother and myself, showed us their homes, and introduced their friends. There was only one thing they felt should be changed about this column. They thought I shouldn't say my little mother was "fat," they said she was "just right."

Before we left Lucille Linsay's house, her thirteen-year-old son, a West Charlotte High student, played and sang for us. He has a splendid voice, and I was not surprised to hear that he had won first place for the best unchanged voice in a recent district school contest.

Frank Hanley, the Negro manager of Fairview Homes, told me over the phone how sorry he was to miss our visit and also told about their Dawn Service Easter morning. Between 500 and 600 people attended, which was a spendid crowd considering the fact that 25 Negro churches also had Dawn Services for the first time. The Mozart Alexander Singers from Second Ward High were in charge of the music, and the Rev. J. M. Austin led the service.

Officers of the Home Makers Club: Lucille Linsay, president; Orie Medlin, vice-president; Geneva Williams, secretary; Mabel Nicholas, assistant secretary; Clementine Gholston, treasurer; cake-cutting prize winner: first, Vivian Petty; second, Mamie Allen; third, Sylvia Anthony. Sewing contest winners: Hattie Mann, first; Vivian Petti, second; Hazelyne Jones, third. Advisers of the club: Mrs. J. E. Alexander, chairman, Mrs. J. Isler, Mrs. Fred Woodson. There are 50 members in this club. One of the finest things the Homemakers do is to help their sick members, when they can't work. Another splendid thing is that Hazelyne and Lucille raised $23 for the Red Cross by canvassing the 452 families of Fairview Homes.

Officers of the Young Men's Progressive Club of Fairview, Robert Dodd, president; Thomas Childs, vice-president; Willie Walker, secretary, Ramond Massey, assistant secretary, Walter Taylor, treasurer. Otis Hugh, adviser. Robert Dodd told me his club was to have a banquet for around 90 men Tuesday night, and he certainly would like me to drop by. I was sorry I couldn't make it, especially when I heard that Anthony and several other cooks were going to prepare the banquet.

Asheville, N. C., Times
May 1, 1941

NEGRO YOUTHS BENEFITTED BY CHEST PROGRAM

Activities Sponsored By Community League Here Are Cited

Taking negro boys off of the streets and training them in educational recreational activities is only one of the civic services performed by the Asheville Community Recreation and Social Service league, according to A. E. Manley, president.

Some years ago, small negro boys raised considerable commotion arguing and even fighting over balls knocked out of McCormick field during the Asheville baseball club's home games. A boy who retrieved a ball could get in to see the game.

An agency of Asheville's Community Chest worked out a plan through which a number of these underprivileged boys may now attend the baseball games with the price of admission being the boys' ability to live by the accepted standards of good sportsmanship and good citizenship.

Boxing Introduced

Realizing that scuffling and scrapping are normal outlets for boyish energy, the league has introduced boxing as a wholesome recreation. Several of the boys trained in the league have boxed on fight cards in Carolina cities as amateurs and have given a good account of themselves.

The Community Recreation and Social Service league is primarily concerned with wholesome recreation and social service. A notable decrease in juvenile delinquency among the negro youth of Asheville is best evidence of the effectiveness of the league program. The league was founded 10 years ago.

In addition to its recreation program and emergency attention to such things as hunger, clothing and housing, the league offers training in sewing, wood carving and designing.

The league also attempts to find jobs for unemployed youth.

An indication of the popularity of the league's facilities is shown in the record of more than 8,000 entries in one month to the park on Walton street. Thousands of negro boys and girls are benefited in the small neighborhood playgrounds, the winter recreational center on Valley street and the Y. W. C. A. on College street.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 28, 1941

NEGROES TO SPONSOR COMMUNITY BUILDING

Commissioner Williamson Tells Club City Favors $50,000 Project

The Young Citizens Civic and Political Club, an organization of young Negroes, yesterday voted to sponsor a campaign for contributions of $2,000 toward a Negro community center for the Chavis Heights housing development here.

City Commissioner Roy L. Williamson addressed the club at its session in the Richard B. Harrison Library yesterday afternoon and explained that the projected community center would cost approximately $50,000. He said $7,000 already has been allocated by the Raleigh Housing Authority and that the balance must come from Negro contributions, the city and the Work Projects Administration.

"The city commissioners are anxious for and wholeheartedly behind the project," Williamson told the 30 members of the Negro club. "It will be one of the finest things that could come to Raleigh."

The commissioner was introduced by George Mitchell, club president.

Williamson told the club that chances for the center were better since the likelihood of an Army recreation camp being built in the vicinity of Chavis Park had come up. This, he said, might put the center on a defense project status.

The commissioner said it would be located on a site provided by the Housing Authority which, he added, has expressed willingness to deed property to the city in order to secure WPA aid.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
July 30, 1941

Colonel Blair's 50 Years

Colonel William A. Blair, after 50 years as a member of the state board of charities and public welfare, and 37 years as chairman, has been reappointed by Governor Broughton.

The Governor's act was the essence of the fitting. Although Colonel Blair is now a young man in his early 80's, the last time we saw him he was as young in spirit as tomorrow morning, and his mind was keen, alert.

For a half century the Winston-Salem humanitarian, raconteur, business leader and writer, has led a courageous, pioneering group in social welfare. In the face of many difficulties the welfare agencies of the state have helped bring about many reforms in the industrial and economic status of youth, the Negro and other groups. They have helped enact legislation that has eliminated child labor, provided institutions and agencies to deal constructively with delinquent children, and effected many other improvements and reforms in the social life of the people which were but vague dreams in the minds of idealists a half century ago.

Fifty years is a long time . . . a long time for a busy man like Colonel Blair to devote constant time and energy to the service of a cause and an ideal on a job offering only nominal or per diem pay. But those who know Colonel Blair know how eagerly he has welcomed the opportunity to lose himself in this cause —how freely he has devoted himself to the task of making life happier for the underprivileged and North Carolina a better place for all to live in. And while with silver and gold he has not been recompensed for the great overflow of his labor and love into this task, verily we know that he hath had his reward.

Burlington, N. C., Times-News
January 13, 1941

BENEFIT PROGRAM FOR DAY NURSERY PROJECT PLANNED

A musical program for the benefit of the Day Nursery project being sponsored by the negro Business and Professional Women's club will be held at the local Carolina theatre Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, it was announced here today.

Coupled with the announcement of the benefit program was the announcement by sponsoring officials that the nursery project opening had been postponed from Wednesday, which it had been previously scheduled, to the latter part of the month on account of a delay in the completion of plumbing work at the building to be used for the nursery on Hatch street extension. The building is being equipped with modern nursery apparatus at the present time, it is understood.

Next Sunday's musical program, at which a silver offering will be taken, will feature the choir ensemble of the Winston-Salem Teacher's college under the direction of Nora Ryder, supplemented by the Jordan Sellars glee club under the direction of W. J. Fisher, with Marie Tyler of Raleigh, a member of the Pleasant Grove school faculty, as soloist.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
February 14, 1941

Plan for Negro Girls' Haven Endorsed Here

A. W. Cline, county superintendent of public welfare, and Ransom Averitt, judge of the local juvenile court have released statements heartily endorsing a bill introduced yesterday in the lower house of the General Assembly providing for establishment of a state institution for delinquent Negro girls.

The bill, which has the support of many welfare agencies throughout the state, was introduced by Representative A. B. Stoney of Burke and others. A similar measure was presented at the 1939 session, it was pointed out, by Thornton of Forsyth and Hatch of Wake, but was never adopted.

Cline, who has been interested in legislation creating such an institution for several years, declared the bill "one of the most needed pieces of legislation to be brought up at any time" and expressed the hope it would be speedily adopted.

"I have certainly observed the need of a school for delinquent colored girls in our juvenile court work," Averitt commented, "and I am certain it would make our parole system much more effective. We need a place to send these girls for discipline when parole has failed."

Cline pointed out that social workers in the state have for a number of years expressed deep interest in bills similar to Stoney's, and said that the North Carolina Conference of Social Workers is enthusiastically backing it.

With Wade Cashion, director of institutions for the state board of charities and public welfare, and Clyde Hunt, Davidson county welfare superintendent, he appeared before the house appropriations committee February 5 in support of the measure. Funds requested for the school which would be comparable to Samarcand included $50,000 for erection of a building and $10,000 for yearly maintenance during the next biennium.

In a letter to the Forsyth county delegation in the General Assembly last week, he said, in part:

"I am deeply interested in a matter which already has the support of various social agencies in North Carolina; namely, the establishment by the state of an industrial school for Negro girls. No group realizes the need of such an institution more than the juvenile court. Hardly a week passes that we do not turn loose on the community one or more Negro girls who should be confined for a period of time in a correctional school.

"Please do not get the idea that I favor institutionalizing all delinquents that are brought before the juvenile court. Probation is a fine way of handling the majority of cases, but there are always a few problem children who must be institutionalized as a final plan of treatment.

"As you know, there is no school in the state to which we can send a Negro girl for training. We are forced to turn them loose on the streets. We, who are working with the juvenile courts of the state, would appreciate an opportunity to send these girls to a school where they can be treated and trained and then brought back to their place in the industrial and domestic life of the community.

"We deeply appreciate your interest in all matters affecting the social welfare of our county and state, and earnestly urge you to do everything within your power to relieve a very bad situation."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
February 8, 1941

MOVE TO HELP NEGRO GROUPS

Council Of Social Agencies Asked to Assist Centers For Children's Activities.

The general recommendation that the Council of Social Agencies should give full support to the centers for day time care of Negro children was made in a special report made to the children's division of the council at a meeting yesterday morning.

The report was adopted. It had been compiled by a special committee headed by Mrs. H. R. Birdwell with Mrs. Avery Hood, Mrs. Jo Dunlop, Miss Jane Houser, and Miss Clara Ross as members.

The division voted to have the committee remain in existence to serve in an advisory capacity to assist any agencies operating for the benefit of Negro children.

DESCRIBE WORK.

The work of six agencies was described in the report. They include the Irwin Mission center, sponsored by the Women's auxiliary of the Second Presbyterian church assisted by the WPA recreation project. This is established at 1031 East Fifth street and is the only center offering daytime care for children in a neighborhood where it is badly needed. With moderate expenditures, the building could be adopted by a nursery program and it was recommended that the council send some one to discuss the possibility of establishing such a program with the sponsors.

The committee said the Fairview school, a nursery school operated with WPA assistance is meeting a real need and should be encouraged. Although a sponsoring board of five Negro women had been active in helping to supplement the WPA work, more assistance is needed, the committee found. It was recommended that the division find out whether there is a desire to expand the sponsoring board to include interested white persons and, if so, to offer assistance.

NURSERY SCHOOL.

The Hill Street center, a nursery school assisted by the WPA, was found to be operating in an area where it is much needed. More supplementation of WPA work should be arranged and it was recommended that WPA authorities be consulted about forming a sponsoring board and that the council offer its assistance.

For Fairview Homes, it was recommended that efforts be made to establish a WPA-assisted school in the project. In regard to Bethlehem House, the recommendation was that the division extend its commendation to the board and enlist the head resident and members of the board as delegates to the division.

The committee announced that a group of interested citizens has been planning to establish a new day nursery in the Cherry street section and that although no official action has been taken, the nursery is urgently needed. It was recommended that the division assure the group of citizens of its interest and invite delegates to its meetings.

Charlotte, N. C. News
February 7, 1941

Nurseries For Negroes Advocated

Social Agencies Group Reports Findings

A special report on six already-operated or contemplated agencies providing day-time care for Negro children was submitted to the children's division of the Council of Social Agencies this morning with the general recommendation that the Council should throw its full support behind any and all of the efforts.

The report, compiled in general terms, was adopted enthusiastically by the division members. It was compiled by a special committee headed by Mrs. H. R. Birdwell and including Mrs. Avery Hood, Mrs. Jo Dunlop, Miss Jane Houser, and Miss Clara Ross.

After hearing the report, the division voted that the committee shall remain in existence to serve in an advisory capacity to assist any of the agencies operating for the benefit of Negro children.

A general summary of the report follows:

Irwin Mission Center: Sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the Second Presbyterian Church assisted by the WPA Recreation Project. This is a day-time recreational project and includes pre-school age children, but it neither a nursery nor a nursery school. Located at 1031 E. Fifth Street, it is the only center offering day-time shelter for children in a neighborhood where such care is badly needed. With only moderate expenditures, the building could be adapted for a nursery program. Recommendation: that the Council send representation to discuss with sponsoring body the possibility of establishing a nursery school.

Fairview School: The nursery school, operated with WPA assistance, is meeting a real need and should be encouraged. A sponsoring board of five Negro women has been helpful in supplementing the WPA work, but more assistance is needed. Milk, bed linens, and educational toys and supplies are specifically mentioned. Recommendation: that the children's division find out whether there is a desire for the expansion of the sponsoring board to include interested white persons and, if so, to offer its assistance.

Hill Street Center: WPA-assisted nursery school is operated in an area where such service is needed. A limited amount of supplementation to the WPA program has been made, but it is not adequate. Recommendation: that WPA authorities be consulted about forming a sponsoring board and that the Council offer its assistance.

Fairview Homes: Facilities could be made available in the administration building of this Charlotte Housing Authority project for a nursery school or day nursery, but no official representation was made to the Housing Authority on this matter. Recommendation: if financially possible, a WPA-assisted school should be established at Fairview Homes.

Bethlehem House: Located at Third and S. Caldwell Streets, this new community center has facilities for nursery work. The Methodist Church contributed $3,500 for operating costs annually in addition to the purchase and renovation of the property. Sponsoring board of white and Negro citizens has been organization and high standards of operations planned. Recommendation: That the children's division of the Council extend its commendation to this board and that it enlist the Head Resident and members of the board as delegates to the division.

Cherry Street Nursery: A group of interested citizens has been planning the establishment of a new day nursery in this section. Though no official action has been taken yet, the children's division is confident that such a nursery is urgently needed. Recommendation: that the division assure the group of citizens of its interest and invite delegates to division meetings.

Winston Salem N C Sentinel
February 25, 1941

Action Likely Soon on State Institution for Negro Girls

The proposed state training school for Negro girls—provided in a bill strongly backed by Forsyth county authorities—is expected to get a push toward actuality next week.

Wade N. Cashion, director of the division of institutions and inspections with the state welfare board, said here this morning the bill is now in the committee on penal institutions, that it is expected to be reported early next week and that it is generally believed the report would be a favorable one.

The bill calls for a $70,000 appropriation. Of this, $50,000 would be used for land and building, and $20,000 would go for maintenance during the biennium. A board of seven members would be appointed by the governor to select location, heads of the institution, name their salaries, etc.

No such institutions for Negro girls exists in North Carolina today, and Cashion emphasized the need by asserting that although only about 30 per cent. of the state's population are Negroes, approximately 65 per cent. of the women prison population in the state are Negroes.

If the proposed training school is provided, it was pointed out, it would no longer be necessary to keep in jails the Negro girls who might be better kept in the school. The bill sets 21 as the maximum age at which a Negro girl may be detained in the training school.

The bill was introduced by Representative Stoney of Burke county, Cashion said, but bore also the names of Representatives Gass and Gobble of Forsyth, and Representative Everett of Halifax.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 18, 1941

The ever-growing number of juvenile delinquents here, both whites and Negroes, is a problem that is reaching serious proportions. Almost every day the police are confronted with a series of petty thefts or other crimes committed by these small boys. Naturally these boys cannot be confined in jail and their crimes in most cases do not justify lengthy terms in a state reformatory, but some provision should be made locally whereby these juvenile offenders could be placed under proper supervision to cause them to mend their ways before they grow older and the seriousness of their crimes increasees. It does little good to have the officers pick up a wayward boy, try to scare him into being a good boy and then send him on his way. Some suitable place where such boys could serve short terms under proper supervision now might prevent their having to serve longer terms for greater crimes when they grow older. This is a matter that is giving our local authorities no little concern and it is time something definite was being done about it.

Winston-Salem, N C Journal
February 22, 1941

Emphasizing a Need

A. W. Cline, Forsyth superintendent of public welfare, adds emphasis to the proposal that the State establish an industrial school for delinquent Negro girls.

"Hardly a week passes," he says, "that we are not forced to turn loose on the community one or more Negro girls who should be confined for a period of time in a correctional institution.

"Many of these girls are suffering with venereal disease and cannot be treated properly outside of an institution. The jail is no place to confine a girl of juvenile court age to force compulsory treatment for venereal disease. If we wanted to use jails for this purpose, it would take only a few weeks to fill them to overflowing."

In making this statement Mr. Cline does not leave much more to be said by way of emphasizing the need for an industrial school of the type proposed. The State has no school of a correctional nature for Negro girls. It has in Morrison Training School such an institution for Negro boys. There is ample reason to believe that the Negro girl delinquent is as great a menace to society as the boy, if not a greater one.

The State does not have revenues to burn, it is true. But wouldn't it be the soundest kind of economy to provide an institution of adequate size, personnel and equipment to effect the confinement and rehabilitation of the many Negro girl delinquents now running loose in North Carolina cities, towns and rural communities?

Winston Salem N C Journal
February 27, 1941

Cline Cites Work Of the Memorial Industrial School

Memorial Industrial School is making useful citizens of Negro orphans who never had a chance until it was established, said A. W. Cline, county welfare superintendent, in a radio address last night urging support of the Winston-Salem Community Chest.

He pointed out that the industrial school is one of the service institutions that are clients of the Community Chest.

Before the school was established, the plight of Negro orphans was piteous, he said. But now they are taken into the school, live active and industrious lives there, learn trades as well as academic subjects, have a large part in providing their own foods from dairy and other sources at the school, and are taught self-reliance and usefulness.

He urged a visit by Community Chest patrons Sunday afternoon when the school will be open to visitors and inspection.

Salisbury, N C Post
February 2, 1941

Urge State Home For Delinquents

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 1 (AP)—Members of the North Carolina interracial commission, who conferred with Governor Broughton here yesterday, were assured by the chief executive that he would obtain for them a hearing before the joint appropriations committee on a request for an allotment to establish an institution for delinquent Negro girls.

The commission members told the governor there was a need for such an institution, where Negro girls could be trained for industrial and domestic work. Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Episcopal clergyman, and Mrs. W. T. Bost, head of the state board of charities and public welfare, headed the delegation.

Salisbury, N C Post
March 2, 1941



Adam Dave Cross has quit firing his furnace, after half a century at the job. He was born to slave parents, and now—at 71 years of age—is slacking off from hard labor.

Negro Held One Job 50 Years

Albemarle, March 1.—Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock Adam David Cross, a 71-year-old Negro fireman at a local lumber plant, laid down his shovel, donned his faded overall jumper and retired from a job which he had held without interruption for the past 50 years.

Cross, the son of slaves, is known by hundreds of citizens of Stanly county. He's always behaved himself as befitted a trustee in Zion Baptist church. He's raised a good family, owns his own home, pays his debts, reads the Bible regularly and acts toward white people in a manner which reflects credit upon himself and his race.

The old Negro, who admits that his legs are giving away under the constant strain of firing the rapacious maw of a boiler with coal and shavings, said he just didn't want to wait until he got too old to work and be laid off.

"I'd ruther quit now," he said, "while I's still able to do a day's work. I'll get along somehow. Mebbe the government will help me some, and I can do odd jobs around with my white friends. It don't take much for me to live on, and I knows things will work out all right."

The lumber concern for which Dave worked so long has changed hands five or six times during the past 50 years. Each new owner, however, kept Dave on his same job, and the old Negro's proudest boast is that none of his "bosses" ever had to talk to him about his fires being low.

"I allus kept up a full head of steam," he said, "because that's what they was paying me to do."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 22, 1941

NEGRO NURSERY OPENS MONDAY

Will Care For Children Between Ages Of Two and Six During Day Hours.

Plans were announced yesterday for the opening Monday of the Cherry Day nursery, which will take care of several Negro children whose parents are away from home during the day.

This is the first nursery to be established in the city for Negro children. It will be operated in a cottage at 321 Cherry street and will admit children between the ages of two and six years. They will be cared for from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening. Their care will consist of three meals a day, health examinations by a public health nurse, recreation and training in personal hygiene habits.

The nursery is sponsored by a small group headed by Mrs. Reuben Hatcher, chairman, Mrs. Garland Scott Francis, vice chairman, Miss Lillian Walker, secretary, and Miss Josephine Osborne, treasurer. They hope this will serve as a beginning for a number of the greatly needed Negro nurseries in the city.

66a-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Citizens Form Civic Forum In Greensboro

JAN 18 1941

Experiment In Mass Education General Idea

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The Greensboro Civic Forum was organized recently by a group of Negro citizens of this city interested in getting social, political and economic problems before the colored people of Greensboro.

Due to a lack of free discussion of these problems being afforded this group, it was felt best by the advisory committee to propose an experiment in mass civic education and to hold the meetings on each 3rd Sunday during the winter months.

There will be five meetings in this present series beginning January 19. These meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Providence Baptist Church of which the Rev. W. H. Tynes is pastor.

This series of meetings are patterned after those of Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, in his earlier venture in Des Moines, Iowa, and at present throughout the United States.

The calendar and speakers for the present series follow:

January 19—"Can the slums be abolished in Greensboro?" Attorney A. S. Gifford versus Hoyt W. Boone.

February 16—"The role of American minorities in a time of crisis," Rabbi F. I. Rypins, Temple Emanuel Church, verus David D. Jones, president of Bennett College.

March 16—"Can public education adjust to occupational demands," Mr. Christine Florence Price, Greensboro public schools, versus J. P. Bond, Jr., NYA, North Carolina.

April 20—"Cooperatives: How far can they go?" Attorney Holsey Price, attorney, Safe Bus Co., Winston-Salem.

May 18—"Good government as it touches youth," a panel discussion.

Members of the advisory council to the Greensboro Forum are: J. F. Allison, O. T. Benton, J. W. Bradshaw, L. Bradshaw, O. G. Donnell, W. V. Faulkner, F. N. Gatlin, W. H. Headin, E. Kermit Hightower, Nadine L. Hightower, W. L. Lake, J. W. Mitchell, Irvin Mitchell, L. M. Mitchell, J. E. McLean, W. E. Reaves, C. D. Robinson, the Rev. S. S. Seay, W. S. Sullivan, T. T. Todd, Dr. Alberta B. Turner, John G. Turner, Gertrude Walls, Thomas Whittaker, Gertrude Williams, and Algernon White.

Raleigh N. C., News & Observer
January 5, 1941

NEEDY NEGROES AIDED BY GIFT FROM ACTOR

Louisburg, Jan. 4.—Louisburg and Franklin County underprivileged Negroes enjoyed a happier Christmas season through a substantial cash donation received from Rex Ingram, emminent Negro actor, it was revealed this week by Mrs. J. F. Mitchiner of the county welfare department.

Ingram, who has adopted Louisburg as his home town, is far famed for his portrayal of "De Lawd" in both the stage and screen productions of "Green Pastures." He is currently appearing as the genii in the color movie, "The Thief of Bagdad," and in the New York musical play, "Cabin in the Sky," and the radio serial "Against the Storm."

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 20, 1941

DWELLING SITUATION DISCUSSED AT MEET

Several Hundred Negroes Attend Gathering.

Several hundred negro citizens attended a meeting yesterday afternoon at Providence Baptist church, on South Dudley street, and engaged in a discussion of the housing situation in Greensboro. John G. Turner, of Bennett college faculty and chairman of the group, presided.

The meeting was the first of a series of five to be held on the third Sunday of each month at which time civic problems will be discussed, it was stated.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to organize in support of a housing authority and a slum clearance project. In addition, effort will be made to get accurate information on the extent of inadequate housing facilities in the city and increase in rentals that have taken place under the Greensboro Housing commission program where houses have been repaired by order of that group.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
January 4, 1941

SURVEY IS SET IN NEGRO AREA

Social Agencies Want to Learn If There Is Need For Negro Day Nursery.

Plans to launch a survey of conditions in Negro areas of the city to determine the need for a Negro day nursery here were made at a meeting of social agency workers at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The meeting was sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies of the Community Chest and was attended by 32 persons.

A survey of conditions in Cherrytown will be made under the direction of Miss Clara Ross, supervisor of the City Nursing service to determine needs for such an agency. There has been much sentiment for the establishment of a day nursery for Negro children, similar to the one maintained for white children, for some time and the meeting yesterday was held to co-ordinate the efforts of the various groups working towards this end.

Thomas L. Carroll, secretary of the Chest, asked that all interested groups lend their fullest co-operation and not rush into the matter without due study and deliberation. He pointed out that it may take a month or so to conclude a thorough study of needs and to obtain facts necessary in setting up such a nursery.

City nurses will study the living conditions, the average family organization, and the number of preschool and school age children who do not receive adequate care and instruction during the day when their parents are away from home at work. It will be the first exhaustive effort to determine just how wide-spread the need for Negro day nurseries is.

Reports were made by Mrs. Avery Hood of the county welfare board, Mrs. Ernest Hunter of the Mental Hygiene Clinic, and Mrs. R. E. Evans, relative to work of the type now being done.

Judge F. M. Redd of juvenile and domestic relations court yesterday spoke to a group of women at Myers Park Methodist church on the need for Negro day nurseries, and the movement to establish these public institutions is expected to be successful it was indicated.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by Mrs. Francis O. Clarkson, and was attended by various individuals who have taken an interest in the Negro day nursery problem, Judge Redd explained.

The judge said that efforts are being made to explain the need to all interested persons for the day nurseries. Negro women who work as domestics or in other capacities have little or no facilities for caring for their children while they are away from home.

By creating interest throughout the community in the problem and then co-ordinating all efforts, it is believed that adequate Negro day nurseries can be obtained in Charlotte.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Destitute Family Given New Home

JAN 4 1941

RALEIGH, N. C. — A little over ten years ago, George Washington Ransdell, janitor at the white State college's Frank Thompson gymnasium, lost his house and all his belongings in a fire. He and his five children and his aged mother were very unhappy and they looked forward to a gloomy Christmas season. Now all of that is changed, thanks to the generosity of a number of Raleigh citizens.

An appeal for donations to help Ransdell get a new start was made through the press by Ed King, secretary of the college Y.M.C.A. The response was immediate and wholehearted, he has reported. Money contributions have made it possible for the family to rent a home where they are living comfortably, and Christmas had a brighter aspect than it had ten days ago.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
January 6, 1941

WPA Force Starts Work At Kimberley

Construction of Winston-Salem's $75,000 three-section system of Negro parks was started this morning as a 50-man WPA force went to work on the site of the development in the Kimberley Park section off North Cherry street.

Work will be under way on all three parks within the next several weeks, according to present plans, C. W. Rawlings, WPA director, indicated today.

Between 80 and 100 workmen will be employed on the three projects when the construction really moves into high gear toward the first of February.

Open This Summer

Some facilities of the three-park system will be opened for the Twin City's Negro population this summer, it was learned, though the project is set up for ten months and it will not be possible to open all parts of the system for the coming season.

Made possible by a $20,000 gift from James A. Gray, the three parks situated in different parts of the city will bring the recreational facilities for Negroes to a par with the facilities opened for the white people of the community in Reynolds Park.

Another gift which greatly helped with the plans for the park system was a donation of an admirably situated tract of land by A. L. Butner.

This land, located a short distance off North Cherry, is to be used as the site for the park in this section. It is a short distance north of the Kimberley Park site, which was too small to be developed into the type of park which was planned in this part of town.

High Point N C Enterprise
February 17, 1941

Local Negro Citizens Keep In Step With City's Progress

By CLARENCE E. YOKELY

Modern High Point, with its population of aproximately 38,000 people of which 19.7 per cent are Negroes, had its genesis during the early Quaker settlement in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. Its subsequent growth has centered around the development of diversified industries giving it a national reputation in the manufacture of furniture. This growth can be traced back to 1859 when the original charter of the city of High Point was granted by the state legislature. Recent developments brought with them all the other occupations that make a community today. Today the city holds its place in the state with a minimum of the customary drawbacks.

Through these developments the Negro population has contributed its part in producing a city serious in purpose, and is progressing steadily through the ambition and resourcefulness of its people. In the year 1915 the assessed valuation of Negro taxable property in High Point was $370,746. A few years ago the assessed valuation of Negro property was more than $825,000, a little less than a million which does not include more than a hundred thousand dollars invested in non-taxable church property. There are approximately 29 Negro churches in High Point, all actively engaged in improving the spiritual and moral well being of the people.

MUNICIPAL PARK

In the eastern section of the city is located the municipal park covering 27 acres, providing recreation in swimming, tennis courts, soft ball field, wading pool and picnic grounds.

In business, probably the most difficult phase of economic pursuit engaged in by low- income groups, the Negro has commendably competed with chains and corporations despite the isolated patronage where he is restricted to serve a few. Within this sphere there are successfully operated about five beauty parlors, 10 barber shops (three doing downtown business) two modernly equipped funeral establishments, one drug store, many cafes and delicatessen shops, one merchantile corporation that also deals in real estate, with an approximate value of $3,000. Many branch connections of Negro insurance companies are located here with the North Carolina Mutual of Durham, N. C., doing the greater portion of Negro insurance business. All the above named establishments are operated in buildings owned by Negroes except the barber shops downtown. One of the billiard parlors in High Point belongs to two local young men who operate a chain of them in Reidsville, Salisbury and Kannapolis along with the refreshment concession at the park. Many Negroes are in private real estate business and there is one Negro real estate insurance broker here. There are two taxi companies, two leather and harness shops and three tailoring establishments operated by Negroes. Recently a Negro dealer in fuel has opened business to the public. There is one Negro architect, two licensed plumbers, and one successful landscape gardener.

There are three public schools in High Point for Negroes with an enrollment as of last year of 1,554 students employing about 44 teachers. All these teachers hold the state "A" grade teacher's certificate. These schools are seeking daily to serve the educational needs of the community along with other agencies of public education.

Steady employment, other than that afforded through the above mentioned mediums, is found chiefly in domestic and personal services as reported through an occupational survey and through information gathered from the N. C. unemployment service located here, which employs a Negro personnel. Just about seven per cent of the opportunities for employment is found in skilled labor.

UNSKILLED LABOR

The diversified industries employ a large number of Negroes but their work is not skilled. The employment situation presents a need for skilled workers trained in these occupations for employment in our industrial environment. With our diversified industry and the oportunity for domestic and personal employment (which incidentally is the same nationally for Negroes — national statistics show that most opportunity for Negro employment is in domestic employment), High Point has the opportunity to make use of the industrial advantages through organized cooperation with agencies that are able to take the leadership.

There are six Negro physicians, two lawyers and two dentists in High Point, all making available efficient professional services to the general public. One significiant point in connection with the Public Health Department of the city is the fact that identical services are extended the Negro population. The health department maintains a Negro clinician and one full-time field nurse. A prenatal clinic and post-natal clinic are held monthly. In the post-natal care of mothers two examinations are given and direction to a physician is suggested where needed. The infant hygiene clinic is held four times monthly for well babies. This phase of the health service is sponsored by the white Business and Professional Women's Club which dispenses cod liver oil. Recently Negro women and men's clubs have donated money to the maintainance of this very worthwhile cause to continue dispensing cod liver oil and milk to Negro babies. A venereal disease clinic is also held three times a week. To make the mid-wife, who delivers about three-fourths of the Negro babies, more efficient the health department has organized and equipped each with a bag of necessary equipment, thereby rendering expectant mothers protection and reducing the infant mortality rate.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

A very similar interest is manifested in social problems affecting the Negro population through organizations of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Red Cross and Boys' Commissioner. Through the organization of Negro men and women interested in this phase of community progress their clubs have supplemented this work of our public agencies both with financial assistance and personal service.

The writer knows that neither words nor statistics fully disclose a city's character, however, where there are found progressive trends of community cooperation in an environment to give balance to the life of the people through public spirit, one finds reason to believe that the basic values of community development are in progress. Through good will, in harmony with local and national trends, the Negro citizenry can meet the future with progressive minds and intelligent cooperation with community life for the advancement of the citizens at large.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 23, 1941

Chest Worker Meeting Will Be Held Here

The Community Chest workers in the Negro division of the drive plan to make this year's report bigger and better than ever before. With this in view, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week have been set aside by T. S. Wright, chairman of the Negro division, and Mrs. M. E. Crews, co-chairman, as report nights. All workers are urged to contact all prospects and make reports on the nights set aside. Contributors are urged to make sacrifices this year in order that the Negro division's report will be the largest in the history of the campaign.

In keeping with the policy of the chest agencies in the community, Tuesday, February 25, has been set aside as inspection day at the Patterson Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. and the Chestnut Street Branch Y. W. C. A. Persons interested in the work of these agencies of the chest are urged to visit them on this open house day. The regular program of activities will be in progress and the community is urged to visit these organizations on this date.

The purpose of the campaign is to combine all efforts of fund-raising for charity and social service in the community into one campaign rather than for each organization to sponsor a separate effort.

Agencies supported by the Community Chest in this city are Boy Scouts, the social service exchange, Memorial Industrial School, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, the family service agency of the Associated Charities, organized recreation, Girl Scouts, Goodwill Industries, Travelers' Aid Society and Y. W. C. A.

The budgets for some of these agencies are Memorial Industrial School, $12,800; Y. M. C. A., $3,620, and the Y. W. C. A., $4,263.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Obs
February 27, 1941

NEGROES GET READY FOR WELFARE MEETING

St. Augustine's to Be Host to Institute for Two Days Next Week

The 16th annual Public Welfare Institute for Negro social workers of North Carolina will be held at St. Augustine's College for two days next week, William R. Johnson, consultant on Negro work for the State Welfare Department, said yesterday.

The sessions will open Thursday morning, March 6, and continue through Friday afternoon. The first day's program will be given over to panel discussions of children's problems and the family. Friday's panels will consider treatment of adult offenders and attitudes toward dependency.

Mrs. W. T. Bost, State welfare commisioner, will speak Thursday afternoon and Dr. J. E. Sheppard, president of the N. C. College for Negroes, Friday.

Appearing on the panels Thursday will be Dr. John A. Rose of Bowman Gray Haspital, Winston-Salem; Miss Lily E. Mitchell and Miss Jessie Hauser of the State Welfare Department; Miss Ruth Stevenson, Morrison Training School; Mrs. Gladys H. Groves, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Marian B. Wilson, Winston-Salem probation officer; and O. E. Davis, High Point boys' commissioner for Negroes.

Friday's panel discussants will be Dr. R. S. Lyman, Duke medical school psychiatrist; Edwin M. Gill, parole commissioner, and Hathaway Cross, assistant parole commissioner; Wade N. Cashion, director of institutions; Dr. and Mrs. Guy B. Johnson and Dr. Roy M. Brown of Chapel Hill; and Nathan H. Yelton, director publ

Theme chosen for the 1941 meeting is "What Are Our Goals in Social Work" and will be discussed in the light of attitude toward the panel questions, Johnson said.

Waynesville, N. C., Mountaineer
February 20, 1941

Colored Men Of Community Start New Civic Club

The Eagle Musical and Social Club was recently organized by 10 colored men of the community for the purpose of sponsoring betterment projects for members of their race.

W. P. Dodds was named president, and meetings are held every first and third Thursday nights, in homes of members, with dues of 60 cents per month.

The group is a non-profitable organization, and will in time sponsor benefit musicals in the community

The club meets tonight at nine o'clock with Willie Allen. All who are interested in joining are invited to attend.

Other officers of the club are: Johnnie Patton, vice president; Melvin Jameson, secretary; Willie Allen, club chairman; Robert Weatten, treasurer; Raford Collins, business manager; James Casey, Program chairman; Dewey Harrison, father of club and Rev. Amos Copney chaplain.

Burlington, N. C., Times-News
October 30, 1941

Negro Home Makers Complete Food Preservation Project

Vocational home economics was first initiated into the school program at the Jordan Sellars school in 1937. Since that time homemaking instruction has been offered to both students and adults.

At the present time, the adult class is composed of 20 housewives with 16 in regular attendance. In addition to the home projects and the many family life problems which are constantly being adjusted, each year a major project is carried on in the homes throughout the community. The first project was "Kitchen Improvement," the second was "Interior Decoration" and the third which has just been completed was "Food Preservation."

In 1937 a survey revealed that only one of these home makers canned as many as 50 quarts of fruits and vegetables. 98 per cent of the families had less than five quarts of any kind of canned food. However, there has been a gradual increase each year. During the 1941 schoo lterm the group decided to carry Food Preservation as a summer project.

Before leaving the community, the teacher, Miss C. L. Harrison, worked with the class and guided them in planning the projects and appointed group leaders to supervise the activities during her absence.

Since returning to the community she has checked each individual project. A summary report of the project reveals the following recults:

Vegetables canned	517 quarts
Soup mixture canned	139 quarts
Fruit canned	531 quarts
Preserves	216 quarts
Jellies	127 quarts
Chow-chow	86 quarts
Pickles	39 quarts
Total	1,655 quarts

Even though the canning season is over these people are continuing to add to their food preservation project by saving dry beans, peas and planting winter gardens.

C. L. Harrison is the teacher and supervisor of this class and project.



Pictured is Mrs. Pearl Albright, leading negro home maker of Glencoe road, displaying foods canned during project work.



Above are twelve members of the negro home makers club who did out standing work in food preservation project.

66a-1941
The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Community Conference In Columbus!

Columbus — The Negro community is unanimously represented in the group which is cooperating with the National Youth Administration in arranging the Young People's Community Conference, which will be held here January 19.

Thirty-two men and women prominent in the city's business, social and welfare affairs are serving on the Sheering Committee under chairmanship of Alexander D. Gaither, NYA's Ohio field representative for Negro affairs.

JAN 16 1941

The committee plans carrying on its activities in the interest of Ohio Negro youth on a permanent basis. Chief objectives of the committee in the immediate future are: Sponsoring better job training for Ohio youth to qualify them for work in defense industries; and awakening the interest of Ohio Negro youth in the processes of democracy. Every effort will be made by the committee to increase the participation of youth affiliated with it in the functioning of local democracy.

Miss Pauline Redmond, formerly of the Urban League, and now on NYA's national staff, will attend, and act as co-chairman of the afternoon session of the conference. She will speak on "The Role of the Negro in a Democracy" at the evening session.

Race is represented in the group which is cooperating with the National Youth Administration in arranging the Young People's Community conference, which will be held here on January 19.

Thirty-two men and women prominent in the city's business, social and welfare affairs are serving on the steering committee under the chairmanship of Alexander D Gaither, NYA's Ohio field representative for Negro affairs.

Representative Gaither said that 1,000 persons are expected to participate in the Young People's conference in its Sunday meetings. Leaders from several parts of Ohio will attend and bring youth from their communities to the sessions.

Miss Pauline Redmond, formerly of the Urban league and now on NYA's national staff will attend, and act as co-chairman of the afternoon session of the conference. She will speak on "The Role of the Negro in a Democracy" at the evening session.

One of the features of the program which is attracting attention is the Young People's chorus of between 50 and 100 voices which is being organized by Helen Lindsey Carter, nationally known musical instructor. Miss Carter has been employed by NYA's Columbus area office to organize the chorus as a youth music project.

The following leaders in the Columbus community have served with the steering committee and are active in arranging the conferences: Miss Lucille Johnson, Miss Mary E. Bush Earle Williamson, Andrew Freeman, William Reeves, Kenneth Banks, Wilbur Bruce, J. Emerson Black, Miss Gladys Washington, Attorney William Brooks, Miss Bertha Phillips.

William Jackson, Chester Gray, Mrs. Isobel Gray, Georgfe Wright, Albert Raglin, Mrs. A. D. Gaither, Owen O. Washington, Llewelyn Coles, Miss Gladys Taylor, George DeLoach, Mrs. Constance Nichols, Russell Carter, James Milner, H. Alfred Glasser.

James Madison, Frank Shearer, Harold Strickland, Mrs. Dorothy Madison, Miss Mary Ransom, Harold Thomas, Miss Anna E. Steward, William Watson, Rev. C. F. Jenkins and C. A. Steward.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OHIO PLANS STATE WIDE YOUTH MEET

JAN 11 1941

Pauline Redmond, NYA Specialist, To Speak On Democracy

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The

Russell and Rowena Jelliffe Devote Lives to Aiding Negroes

Founders of Cleveland's Famed Karamu House Are Here to Raise Funds

FEB 8 - 1941

When she was a very little girl Rowena Woodham Jelliffe used to sit on the hearth in her father's log cabin at Albion, Ohio, and listen to her two great-grandfathers arguing about ways to build the nation.

"We've got to build this nation and build it right," the white-haired gentlemen would say, and Rowena, her eyes wide with the importance of it all, would silently nod a grave assent.

Today, together with her husband, Russell W. Jelliffe, Rowena is striving to carry on. She isn't pioneering in the same way, however. Instead of cutting trees, clearing underbrush and building houses, she's building men and women and trying to shape their lives.

FEB 8 - 1941

Trying to Aid Negroes.

The Jelliffes are principally concerned with the Negro race. They believe the Negro should be given every chance to show his possibilities and thus benefit not only himself but every other man and woman in this colunty. Founders and directors of Cleveland's famed Karamu House, which is recognized as one of the greatest aids to the Negro in the nation, they have devoted the last quarter of a century to giving the colored man a chance.

Their success has been noteworthy: Some of the Negroes trained at the house advanced in theatrical, literary and allied artistic fields. Others, not especially talented, have become better citizens for the Jelliffes' guidance.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Jelliffe have outgrown their small group of ancient shacks on Cleveland's 38th St., where 1200 Negroes daily receive instruction, and they're in New York in pursuit of funds with which to expand and carry on the project.

Foundations Interested.

Striking examples of the students' work, sketching, painting, pottery and artcraft, are spread about the Jelliffes' suite in the Hotel Buckingham, from which both Rowena and Russell sally forth each day to invite various foundation executives to inspect the impromptu exhibit. Impressed with what some have termed "unbelievable results," the foundation heads are evincing unusual interest.

"Even though many of our people have shown traces of genius," Mrs. Jelliffe declared, "and we show their work everywhere, we're perhaps most concerned with those who have only a small talent—or almost none at all. These are the people we're most anxious to help. We want them to learn to paint, to draw or to do the other things we offer—and in that way learn to rise above their humdrum jobs, learn that life isn't so bad as it sometimes seems."

Mr. and Mrs. Jelliffe, both graduates of Oberlin College, where they met and planned their life work, had plenty of opposition at first.

Distrusted at First.

"The 'floundering years,'" said Mrs. Jelliffe. "That's what we call that period. Many distrusted us; others thought we weren't going about it the right way. Today, thank goodness, most people have a broader viewpoint. But we've got to go on and on for the Negro, you know, hungers for information, for all the learning he can get. And he mustn't be shunted off into a corner.

"The Negro race is capable of great things—particularly because its members are so terribly eager to get ahead—and it must have its opportunity. Ignorance of a minority group is an inestimable danger—but it's a danger we can easily avoid. Recial differences constitute the weakest link in the chain of democracy, you know, and we don't want any weak links in this country—now or in the future."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Out of The Mouth of Babes

Well the kids attending the Oklahoma Youth Legisture did not do so badly. Despite the fact that enemies of the organization had caused daily newspapers to forecast the endorsement of Communism by these young people, the legislature did no such thing.

On the other hand the delegates assembled showed much balance and poise. While openly expressing their views in opposition to Communism these courageous young Americans refused to boot out of their forum individuals who did espouse the idiologies of Stalin.

And in doing this the young people acted somewhat as did adults on the West Coast last week when a labor union refused to kick a man out of their organization because he is a Communist.

Fundamentally, the difference between the kids who met in the Shrine Temple and those who met in the Municipal auditorium is that the young people who met at the Shrine had courage to face the issues in America today, while those who sat in the colorless, milk and water affair in the city-owned structure were dodging vital problems.

JAN 4 1941

What is more important in the South than the poll tax question. Millions of whites and blacks suffer because of disfranchisement resulting from cumulative imposts which poor people cannot pay. Well, the kids jumped squarely on the poll tax; decided it was wrong and voted their convictions.

Unemployment, education, religion and many other kindred subjects received walloping by the kids, and they have returned to their homes none the worse for wear.

The most inconsistent moment in the assembly came when Edna Marshall, of Tulsa presented and secured passage of a bill "Offering a Program for Furthering American Peace". The bill in part read as follows:

THEREFORT BE IT RESOLVED: That the 4th annual session of the O. Y. L. considers the purposes of the United Unitel States government must be to keep itself at peace with the rest of the world, plays a positive role in bringing about a lasting world peace and provide for an adequate national defense. To this end the 4th annual O. Y. L. proposes the following concrete program:

1. Unconditional neutrality in regard to the present war between Germany and Italy on the one sile and the British Empire on the other. No credits, no loans, no materials of war, no military or diplomatic aid to either belligerent.
2. Cooperation with all governments seeking to bring about a negotiated and just peace without annexations or indemnities and with the unconditional right of self-determination for all oppressed and subject peoples. Giving to these people the rights of freedom and self-government.
3. Aid to the Chinese people in their war for national independence against the Japanese aggressors. A complete and unconlitional embargo on the shipment of materials of war, and supplies necessary for carrying on war against Japan.

Apparently the kids overlooked the fact that America may get into a fight with Japan assisting China just as easily as the same end could be reached helping England. Quite evidently the kids think it more important to have peace in the Atlantic than in the Pacific. Wonder what the kids would suggest in the realm of peace were the Japanese to sink American ships taking aid to China, and what sort of "aid" could we take to China other than implements of war?

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One youth with whom we talked was very much disturbed because of adverse publicity and his notion was "we should not discuss anything with which the daily papers will find fault". This youth wanted to convert the meeting into a pleasant forensic effort and find his subjects in the moon. The puzzling problems down here on the ground should be left alone.

We had an opportunity to talk with this young man and to him we offered this advise: "Go back into your tent of manhood and decide what is right and what is wrong. When you return to the forum of life forget what other people may think. Let your conscience and your own good judgement be your guide".

Too many people are cowards. They each day set their sails to catch the passing breeze, just as this young man is tempted to do, and resulting therefrom they execute foolish circles instead of pressing forward towards definite goals.

It was an inspiring sight to see the youth of three races spend several days in spirited discussion of problems which in a few short years will rest upon their shoulders. They in many instances, made the same shallow, unscientific approach to their subjects that their grey haired elders at the same period in their lives. But they rolled up their sleeves and plunged into the discussions with reckless abandon. Misinformation at moments filled the air, but the sum total of the atmosphere spelled academic freedom.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Youth In a Changing World

JAN 11 1941

Since the recent meeting of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature where delegates voted that no aid should be given to England by the United States in her fight against the Axis powers, more charges of being Communistic and other accusations that the group is pro-German have been made.

Granting that the young folk may be termed radical, as they adopt a policy in direct opposition to that of the majority of Americans, I feel that their side of the argument must be told by an unbiased observer who can see another's point of view, regardless of whether or not I agree with that person.

In doing this, I am sure to be called red, but I think since free speech is one of the inailenable rights guaranteed by the constitution, we can be no less broad.

First the action regarding aid to Britain, was no surprise to me after being present in the peace rally sponsored by the Oklahoma Youth Legislature last summer and hearing the young people attack the causes of war seeking means of avoidance, without the wholesale bloodshed, which is characteristic of the wars of today.

I watched and heard the proceedings when Virginia Bell, Norman, took the floor and made the appeal that the extension of Christianity was a positive step toward the prevention of war. During the entire discussion period, one after another the delegates pleaged themselves to fight for America's democracy. But also expressed strongly they did not want to be dragged into a conflict, allegedly for the purpose of perpetuating democracy, when the underlying motive was some other cause. They spoke of the previous World war and the causes which finally led America into one of the bloodiest wars in history. They pointed to the hypocrisy used in getting youth to the front in that war and drew a similarity of that period with the events of today.

I believe the youth of today is sincere in its efforts to avoid war. They picture a soldier gladly taking up arms in defense of a government whose major concern is the welfare of the people.

Some will argue that the talk of Christianity and the extension of brotherly love will not suppress a power mad dictator. Yet if in those lands where the dictators reign, all men of war would meet each's foe with an untstretched hand of faith; if booklets heralding news of the coming age of peace could be scattered from the skies instead of instruments of death, the dictators would be defeated by their own means of war.

For futile is the blood being shed for preservation of those institutions man loves at this time. We are entering a new age, where the Prince of Peace will soon reign. We are marching forward to that day, like a mighty ocean tide moving inland. We cannot be stopped by kingdoms and reigns of men as we move forward to a greater and more perfect day. Leading the world will be the youth of all nations.

I do not charge them with being pro-German if they seek a more amiable means of settling the world's affairs than with bombs and machine gunfire.

JAN 11 1941

Wing Anderson in his book, "The Seven Years That Change the World" predicts that it will be the youth born during the World war who will lead out into the new age known to scientists as the Aquarian age during which peace and prosperity will be manifested on earth.

The youth points to the great ills at home to be remedied. Unemployment, ill housing, families without food and other undesirable conditions to be alieviated, rather than America pit her strength in the present struggle. They feel that these must be eliminated in order to build up an adequate defense against a growing Fascist world.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Youth Delegates See Danger Of Involvement of U. S. In Aid to Britain Against Axis

Fourth Annual Session Denounces Communism and Proposes Constructive Legislation During Two Day Meet

JAN 4 1941

Negro Youth Vice Chairman of Session

The fourth annual session of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature closed here Saturday night at Harding Hall, Shrine auditorium, following a two day parley on questions paramount in this democracy and a business seminar in which Bob Stone, Norman chairman was reelected to his position; also Miss Catherine Stokes, Cushing, was again chosen as executive secretary. A state council of fifteen members was named with a meeting set for Tulsa early in January. During the meeting, Negro, white and Indian delegates registered as participants from various sections of the state, presenting legislation to the body for enactment.

Presiding officers for the fourth annual session were elected Friday afternoon, following the keynote address by Bob Stone, chairman, who was chosen over James Bennett, veteran of Foreign Wars, and chairman of the delegation from the Y. M. C. A. at Norman. Thurman Banks, delegate from N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council, Wewoka, was named vice chairman and Miss Stokes, secretary.

JAN 4 1941

Civil Liberties Draw Fire

As the meeting got under way Saturday morning, a bill for the preservation of civil liberties was the subject of heated debate during the proceedings. The bill, which denounced the dismissal of a teacher's college professor for expressing his opposition to America's involvement in war, also sought the right of labor unions to organize and opposed all attacks on civil liberties. The bill labeled the dismissal of the university professor as abridging of civil liberties. The proposal by Kenneth Dodd, Norman Y. M. C. A. delegate, and George Miller, Presbyterian church at Norman, also read, "We do not approve of the criminal syndicalism law." The group also voted to cooperate with the Oklahoma Federation of Civil Rights after Sam Singleton, also of the Norman Y. M. C. A. delegation, took the floor and stated, "The OYL should work as an independent body and not join with such organizations." The measure passed.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour:

Youth Speaker



JAN 9 1941

CHARLES S. HOLLOWAY

Nationally known dynamic Youth Leader and orator who will be the guest speaker of the St. Louis Youth Forum Sunday, January 12. He will speak on "THE BASIC ISSUES OF 1940, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY."

JAN 10 1941

Mr. Holloway is a graduate of Lincoln University (Mo.); Director of the Young Voters of St. Louis and St. Louis County, National Publicity Director of Delta Phi Delta, National Honorary Journalistic Society; a member of the NAACP; President of the Young Civic League; a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and Feature Editor of the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal.

Mr. Holloway is taking a very active part in the Defense Council of St. Louis in behalf of the Youth Division of the Cooperative Civic Association and the St. Louis Youth Forum.

The St. Louis Youth Forum meets in the Poro Annex Building at 4 p.

JAN 10 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

NOV 15 1941

FORT SMITH N. A. A. C. P. ASKS FOR DEFENSE FUNDS

FIGHT ON TO SAVE HOMES

The Fort Smith Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is soliciting the support of the Negroes of the United States in their fight to save their homes.

Recently the local Fort Smith Housing Authority came down into the Negro district condemning valuable property where the Negroes have lived, built their churches and residences, for the purpose of erecting a white USHA project.

No account has been taken of the fact that there are white slum areas in Fort Smith that could be wrecked and rebuilt. The whole effort of the Housing Authority is to oust Negroes from their comfortable homes under guise o fthe public welfare.

The Fort Smith N. A. A. C. P. has instituted an injunction petition to esstop the ouster proceedings and attorney fees and other legal costs are piling up.

If the local Fort Smith Housing Authority can continue and follow the course they are pursuing, the homes of all Negroes of the United States are endangered. Why should modern Negro homes be destroyed for the purpose of erecting white homes?

NOV 15 1941

If you realize and feel the injustice of this attack on Negro home life, stop this minute and send a contribution to the Fort Smith Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Make your remittance to Mrs. Maggie Edwards, treasurer, Box 511, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

All contributions made will be acknowledged in the columns of the Black Dispatch.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

OYL, A Challenge to Negro Youth

AUG 23 1941

The 5th annual session of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature will convene in Tulsa August 31, September 1. The date of the annual session has been changed in order to dispose of confusion developed when a chauvanistic group protested the presence of Negroes in the organization, and started holding sessions on the same date.

Since the split it has been decidedly noticeable that the liberal, fair minded group have had more delegate attendance and created more interest among the body of the people than the American Legion controlled bolters.

The truth is, the last session of the splinter group was tragic. The subjects dictated to them for discussion were limited to a few frivolous, superficial shafts at the social structure. Everyone in the group meeting in the City Auditorium was visibly walking on eggs, while at the Shrine Auditorium academic freedom was unquestionably extant.

Of course the splinter group has made some progress in confusing the issues, but the most progress has been made among the very Negroes who the liberal whites sought to protect. This day and time all one has to do is shout "Communist" and Mr. Conservative Negro dashes off to the bushes. No one stops to consider that in most instances they are victims of false propaganda, and there is no scintilla of truth in charges made against groups actually attempting to practice democracy.

The trouble here in America is that we have conflict between ideal and practice. There are plenty of folk who will shout about democracy. Offering lip service to popular causes has been the fort of the demagogue and dissembler throughout all the ages.

AUG 23 1941

In recent months not only the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, but the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights has been branded as communistic. It is interesting to note that in both organizations Negroes are offered full membership and opportunity to think through the problems of America along with their white brethren.

It is interesting also to note that when Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence the philosophy and idea that "all men are created equal" and followed this pronouncement with the Bill of Rights which so many hypocrites in America today allege to love, he was immediately called a Communist. Listen to what Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia said nearly 100 years ago in concluding an eulogy of the Sage of Monticello:

> "He was strong in all courage, yea, in civic courage, the rarest of all forms of bravery. This Jefferson had the quiet, patient daring, superb courage that looks public opinion in the eye and dare confront and affront it and not flinch the encounter. When he stood for independence, they said "Rebel". When he stood for justice they said "COMMUNIST." When he stood for religious freedom they cried "Infidel." When he aroused the people against monarch and concentrated power they said "Demagogue."

AUG 23 1941

Thousands of white men and women today are attempting to practice democracy, but political charlatans such as State Senator Paul Stuart in Oklahoma and Governor Talmadge in Georgia offer stubborn resistance to any program that would convert democratic ideal into practice. Both men would lead a parade staged in the name of democracy, but equally vigorous would each of these men be aborting any attempt to grant equal rights to all in every day life.

We started talking about the Oklahoma Youth Legislature. We have had that organization in mind during this entire discussion. We want to suggest to young Negroes in Oklahoma that they should in large numbers return to this fine forum of discussion where young white men and women seek to erect a bridge across which all Americans, regardless of color or class, may pass.

Two years ago, it did not take the youth in the Oklahoma Youth Legislature thirty minutes to pass an anti-lynching bill, when the proposal came before that assembly, and while many folk laughed, we must never lose sight of the fact that ten years from now these same white youths will be law makers in actuality and it is the responsibility of Negro youth to follow and explore every path of inter-racial good will currently presenting itself.

But as we said a few moments ago, instead of having courage to seek truth and cultivate inter-racial good will wherever discovered, Negro youth, since the day demagogues smeared the Youth Legislature with the charge of having a Communistic tinge, have been gradually moving away from this forum of thought rather than moving toward it.

AUG 23 1941

The problems of America cannot be solved by white people alone any more than they may be solved by Negroes alone, and Negro youth should be quick to sense the continuation of the age old attempt to ignore the mentality of black folk when effort is made to drive Negro youth out of political forums. The young white man who is willing to accept the Negro in a youth legislature or a "Boy State" organization will be willing later to accept the Negro man, when full grown in stature is elected to administrative positions in government.

Jim Crow, disfranchisement, segregation, injustice in the courts and every restrictive measure injuring the citizenship of Negroes in the United States results from the independent thinking of the white group. Some where, and at some point the young Negro must start helping to mould ideals and philosophies in American life. We must not get the crazy notion that some day in some miraculous way revolutionary changes, such as proposed here, will come. All that we pray and hope for here in the United States will result from gradual changes forced through the active efforts of visionful young Negroes.

And another thing: These changes will not result from combinations made with ruling class whites. They will result from fusion and unity between working class whites and blacks. If there is one fallacy and false notion in Negro life that must be shattered it is the thought resting in the minds of most Negroes that their salvation in America will come through efforts of ruling class whites.

The Negro belongs to the working class along with millions of whites. The problems of both groups are identical and the same. Problems relating to housing, home ownership, taxation, health and sanitation, wage levels, general working conditions must be solved together. If poll tax laws are removed in the southland and tenancy problems are solved they will be solved by all working class groups for all working class groups. When the day comes that blacks along with whites take active interest in these subjects, the day of deliverance is near.

If the Oklahoma Youth Legislature has done nothing more, it has justified its existence through exposing the utter lack of information possessed by Negro youth regarding social organization. No one who has observed the sessions could fail to see the lack of preparation running riot in Negro life.

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Greenville Miss
Democrat. Tenn
April 16, 1941

Negroes Put Sweepstake Winnings To Helpful Use

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—(AP)—A $2.50 investment in the Irish Sweepstakes by a Negro family on relief made possible the opening yesterday of a $150,000 slum clearance project, first of its kind to be privately financed in this country.

Pearl and Benjamin Mason held a ticket on the victorious workman in 1939 and with their winnings built the Frances Plaza Apartments for members of their race, naming the development after the daughter who drew the top horse.

Happy to share their good fortune, the couple was on hand to welcome first occupants selected from more than 300 applicants for the 50 South Philadelphia dwellings.

$100,000 of Own Money

Nearly $100,000 of the Masons' $150,000 prize went into the project, loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a bank accounting for the remainder.

Modern in every respect, the apartments are equipped with air conditioning, playground, lawns, and a fountain, playrooms in the basement for children, a gymnasium and bowling alley, reception hall for social affairs and chapel for religious services.

Rents of $30 a month for three-room units and $39 for five rooms are the lowest possible to meet construction investment and upkeep.

Glad to Help

"I'm glad to be able to do something for my people," declared Mason, who drew $11.50 weekly relief for his family of four before his horse came in.

After gaining wealth in the sweepstakes, the Negro jubilantly announced:

"I haven't worked for the last seven years. I guess I can take it easy now."

Since then he's moved from a tumble down shack into a new $3,000 home, spending $1,500 for furnishings. He's also paid back $3,000 received as relief and has bought an $800 automobile.

Chairman Roland R. Randall of the Philadelphia Housing Authority cited Mason's slum clearance project as a "good business proposition" aside from its merit as a charitable gesture.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

JIM CROW IN U.S. LOW RENT SLUM PROJECTS

One Should Be 'All-White'

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—(ANP)—Testing whether the local housing authority can pass over eligible Negro applicants in order to keep a housing project "predominantly white," a suit in equity was brought last week in federal district court, on behalf of several applicants, by lawyers for the NAACP and the Emergency Housing committee.

To Act as a Blind

The organization found that the Philadelphia Housing authority had decided to draw race lines in its slum clearance houses, keeping one all-white, except for a few Negroes, and allowing the other two projects to be all-Negro, except for a handful of whites. In each case, the few people of the non-dominant race were to act as a blind and to provide evidence of the non-racial aspect of the management.

When the Tasker houses were ready for applicants, hundreds of Negroes applied but were not accepted, regardless of their need. At the same time, relatively few whites showed any interest in the houses. Nevertheless the housing authority kept Negroes out.

Law Against Jim-Crow

When pressed, spokesmen of the authority explained that two of the projects would be "predominantly Negro—the James Weldon Johnson homes and the Richard Allen homes, but that the third would be predominantly white."

The housing agreement with the USHA provides that no racial discrimination shall obtai and this point is the basis of the suit.

The lawyers in the case are Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia branch, NAACP, and Morris Shafritz.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COURT SAYS JIM CROW IS PERMISSIBLE

Decision Rendered When Citizens Sue To Live In White Homes

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) —A city can allocate certain housing projects for whites and others for Negroes, Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey decreed last week in rendering a decision in a case which may have important ramifications.

Several Negroes who had applied for apartments in the Tasker street homes of the Philadelphia Housing authority sued when they were not certified; both these applicants and the authority agreed that the Negroes were not given apartments because the Tasker Homes are in a "predominantly white" neighborhood, and because white applicants would have the preference there.

On the other hand, the authority said, two other housing projects, the James Weldon Johnson homes and the Richard Allen homes have been allocated to Negroes, because the projects are built in "predominantly Negro" neighborhoods.

Backed by an emergency committee and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the petitioners showed that in agreements between the Philadelphia authority and the USHA, it was stipulated that there should be no discrimination because of "religion, political or other affiliation," but the court held that:

"The conduct of a state agency which as used here merely implies a legal distinction (basing selection of tenants certified on neighborhood pattern) between the white and colored races — a distinction which is founded on the color of the two races and which always must exist, so long as white men are distinguished from other races by color—has no tendency to destroy the legal equality of the two races."

Judge Ganey continued: "The argument cannot be accepted that equal rights cannot be secured to the Negro, except by an enforced co-mingling of the two races. . . . The Philadelphia Housing authority was at liberty to act with reference to the established usages, customs and traditions of the people, and with a view to the preservation of public peace and good order as well as a promotion of their comfort which was the purpose of the creation of the authority."

66a-1941

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 15, 1941

Sweepstakes Ticket Builds A Slum Clearance Project

Negro Once On Relief Uses $150,000 Winnings For Dwellings For His Race

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—(AP) A $2.50 investment in the Irish Sweepstakes by a Negro family on relief made possible the opening today of a $150,000 slum clearance project, first of its kind to be privately financed in this country.

Pearl and Benjamin Mason held a ticket on the victorious Workman in 1939 and with their winnings built the Frances Plaza apartments for members of their race, naming the development after the daughter who drew the top horse.

Happy to share their good fortune, the couple was on hand to welcome first occupants selected from more than 300 applicants for the 50 South Philadelphia dwellings.

Thoroughly Modern

Nearly $100,000 of the Masons' $150,000 prize money went itno the project, loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a bank accounting for the remainder.

Modern in every respect, the apartments are equipped with air conditioning, playground, lawns and a fountain, playgrounds in the basement for children, a gymnasium and bowling alley, reception hall for social affairs and chapel for religious services.

Rents of $30 a month for three-room units and $39 for five rooms are the lowest possible to meet construction investment and upkeep.

"I'm glad to be able to do something for my people," declared Mason, who drew $11.50 weekly relief for his family of four before his horse came in.

After gaining wealth in the sweepstakes, the Negro jubilantly announced:

"I haven't worked for the last seven years. I guess I can take it easy now."

Since then he's moved from a tumbledown shack into a new $3,000 home, spending $1,500 for furnishings. He's also paid back $3,000 received as relief and bought an $800 automobile.

Chairman Roland R. Randall of the Philadelphia Housing Authority cited Mason's slum clearance project as a "good business proposition" aside from its merit as a charitable gesture.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 15, 1941

Sweepstakes Prize Finances Negro Housing Project

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PENNSYLVANIA

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 21, 1941

Use Winnings To Advantage



Pearl and Benjamin Mason, former North Carolinians, used the bulk of their winnings on a sweepstakes ticket to finance a low-rent housing project for Negroes in Philadelphia.. They formerly lived in Greensboro.

First Families Moving To Negro Housing Unit

Former Carolinians Use Winnings to Benefit Members of Their Race

Philadelphia, April 20.—Two years has meant the difference between a $11.40 weekly relief check and "milk and honey" on earth for Pearl and Benjamin Mason, transplanted North Carolina Negro couple here.

Also it has meant a metamorphosis from two down-at-the-heels unknowns among the 234,000 Negroes in this city into a sepia Lord and Lady Bountiful.

Before they won nearly $150,000 with a $2.50 Irish Sweepstakes ticket on "Victorious Workman" in March, 1939, they lived in a tumble down shack in the teeming Negro slum area here.

Those were the dark days when Mason, a garage mechanic from Greensboro, N. C., was unable to get work. Even in those days the couple had hopes of some day, by some miracle, acquiring enough money to help those in like predicament. The miracle happened.

After they had collected their money, they first paid back all the money the county relief board had given them, $2,133.90. That upon advice of their counsel, Raymond Pace Alexander, a Negro lawyer whom they retained to guide and protect them.

Then they bought for $3,000 a three-story, brick house fringing a white middle-class business section in the North Philadelphia section. furnished it for $1,500 and then bought an automobile for $800.

With more than one-third of their windfall gone in government taxes, they found themselves with slightly more than $90,000 to invest.

Then, deeply religious and extremely race conscious, the Masons, remembering the hovel in which they had raised children, Frances and Benjamin, Jr., decided they'd purchase and raze a group of disease-infested shacks in the heart of the South Philadelphia's "black belt" and erect upon the site a 44-unit apartment project for Negroes in the lower income bracket.

They spent $40,000 to buy the half-block of dilapidated tenements.

In February of last year, with speakers urging the Negro to take the initiative in a program of rehabilitation before appealing to outside agencies for support, ground was broken for the project — known as the Frances Plaza Apartments.

In naming the unit, the Masons honored their 10-year-old daughter, Frances, who picked out the winning sweep ticket.

At that time, Mason, already burgeoning into something of a poised public figure among Negroes, said, "the Negro must take himself by his own bootstraps and build a new economic order within the racial group."

Roland R. Randall, chairman of the Philadelphia housing authority, who offered technical experience of the authority staff, cited the project as a "good business proposition," aside from its merits as a charitable gesture.

Because "God was good to them," the Masons insisted upon inclusion in the project of a chapel for religious services for the Negro tenants.

The apartment development also includes refrigeration, a playground, playrooms in the basement for children, a gymnasium and a reception hall for social affairs.

Everything in development of the project wasn't beer and skittles to the Masons, however.

There was the period when things looked dark and ominous: when their money began to dwindle too rapidly as the project took form and substance.

An appeal by Alexander, their attorney, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation resulted in this Federal agency assuming a 10-year mortgage of $50,000 on the proposition.

At that time Alexander explained that the original arrangements for financing the $125,000 program —the first privately financed slum clearance project in America—had collapsed after work began.

Complete title to the project remians solely in the names of the

Masons and the rental scale of $2[illegible] to $35 a month is calculated to return $19,800 a year, enough to pay off the RFC obligation in the stipulated 10-year period.

In addition to their investment in the apartments, the Masons still will hold $20,000 worth of annuities Alexander said.

Last week the Masons' first tenant moved into one of the apartments.

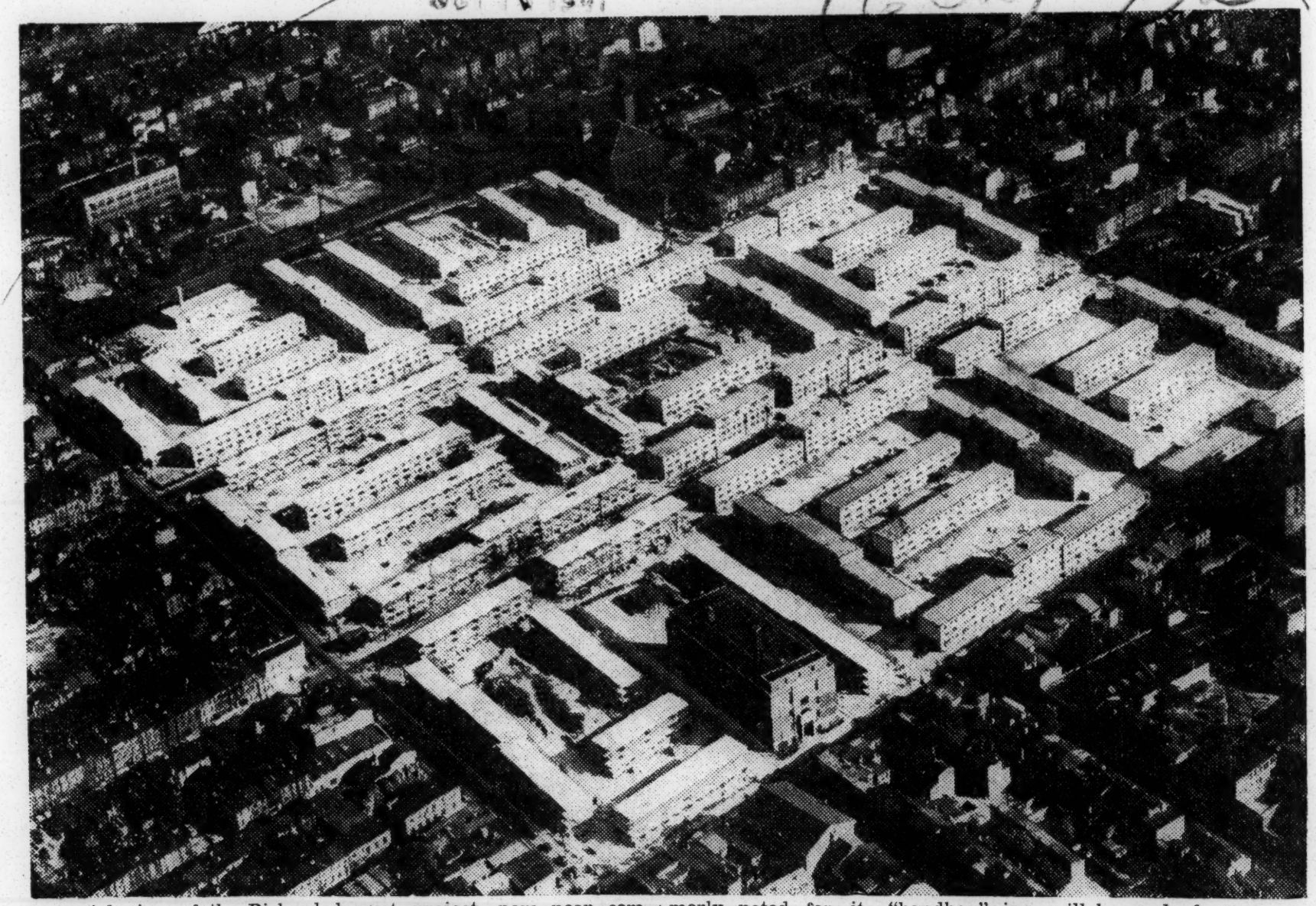
When the moving van backed up to their apartment, Mason was there to greet them. He smiled from ear to ear and chuckled with the deep resonance typical of the Negro.

"I'm glad to be able to do something for my people," was his simple comment.

Behind that simple statement was turned down "opportunities" to buy some oil wells, to establish a steamship line from America to Africa, and to underwrite a night shirt and pajama factory that would supply all Negro America with its bedroom needs.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Real Homes Replace "Bandbox" Slum Houses



An aerial view of the Richard Allen Homes, the Philadelphia Housing Authority's third and largest project, now near completion at Ninth and Poplar Streets. Built in a district formerly noted for its "bandbox" houses, the project will house 1324 families. The first 200 dwellings will be ready for occupancy by November 1.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WPA WAGE RISE

The Works Projects Administration is planning to raise WPA wages by ten per cent and increase the number of work-relief recipients.

This is made necessary by the greatly increased cost of living and "priorities unemployment" which has thrown millions out of jobs in a so-called boom period.

This step is necessary and tens of thousands of Negroes will profit from it.

It was only on the insistence of reactionary taxpayers that this year's WPA money was cut to $875,000,000 on the assumption that defense industries would absorb millions then on relief.

While defense industries have expanded, they have not only failed to employ as many workers as first thought but the priorities system has actually cut employment by preventing hundreds of businesses from obtaining the raw materials without which they could not employ their usual number of workers.

An expansion of the WPA is therefore imperative and higher WPA wages are essential if physical standards are to be maintained.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Quotes Southern Practices

"Separate But Equal" Accommodation Argued As Legal

It is legal to keep Negroes out of the Tasker Street Housing project, and to segregate the races in all local low-cost housing, the Philadelphia Housing Authority maintains in a brief filed last Wednesday with the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Quoting both southern and Pennsylvania practice, and reviewing decisions concerning race separation on railroads, in schools, and in theatres, the housing authority says that its policy of housing Negroes and whites here is not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment or any other laws.

Answers Injunction Quest

The filing of briefs is the latest move in the test case, wherein several colored families have sued for an injunction to prevent the Authority from further drawing the color line and passing over applications of Negroes for homes in the Tasker Street Homes, at the same time that the authority continues certifying white families.

The petition for an injunction was heard on JUN 25 1941 at which time Judge J. Cullen Ganey asked both sides to file briefs and ordered the authority to halt its certification of applications until after the Court has rendered a decision.

The issue before the Court, as stated by the Authority's counsel, is: 'Does the Authority violate the 14th Amendment if it seeks to preserve the pattern of the neighborhoods in which the projects are erected . . .?

Separation of the races, as such, counsel for the Authority argues, is not illegal, as long as there is equality of treatment for both races.

Stresses "Equality"

"It must, therefore be conceded that the Constitution requires not identity of rights but equality of rights," the Authority's brief reads. "It does not require that every dwelling unit erected by the Authority be available for colored families. It requires only that in supplying the need for low rent housing accommodations which exists in both the white and colored families in the low income group, **both** groups be afforded equality of treatment. . . ."

Besides the decisions which upheld the separation of the races in railroads, or in theatres, or in schools, the Authority quoted "Bulletins on Policy and Procedure" of the United States Housing Authority, with which the local group has a contract.

Made to serve the entire nation, these bulletins refer to "racial considerations in site selection." and other matters regarding minority groups.

Suggests Care

Thus the USHA notes that, "Where it has been decided that a project should be built to serve families who are predominantly of a given race, care must be exercised in selecting a site which will not do violence to the preferences and established habits of members of that race or to the community life of which it may be a part. The aim of the authority should be a preservation rather than the disruption of community social structures which best fit the desires of the groups concerned."

It is with this idea of not disrupting "the community social structures" that the Authority decided on its "balanced program," the brief goes on.

Under this program, Negroes would be assigned predominantly to the James Weldon Johnson Homes and the Richard Allen Homes (Poplar street), while whites would predominantly occupy Tasker street. Of the 2,859 dwelling units in these three projects, Negroes would occupy 1,700 and whites only 1,159, the Authority holds, thus giving Negroes 60 per cent of the homes and whites 40 per cent, the brief maintains.

Negroes Applied

The Housing Authority admits that when Negro applications flooded the authority, "the certification of colored families remained stationary," and only white families were certified. Under this scheme, by April 1941. white families in Tasker increased to 683, while colored families were kept down to ten.

Up to May 22, 3,263 whites had made application, and 702 finally selected; 1,040 Negroes had applied and 56 selected.

Besides the charge of unconstitutionality, the complainants had referred to the contract between the USHA and the Housing Authority. The local group points out, however, that the contract does not provide against racial segregation. Rather, it says that the authority "will not discriminate in the selection of tenants because of religious, political, or other affiliations."

The complainants hold that "other affiliations" is strong enough to mean color also. Evidently, the U. S. H. A. intentionally omitted "color", in order not to displease the money-voting Congressmen who believe in strict race separation.

Plaintiffs Reply

In answering the Authority's brief, counsellors for the suing applicants point out that all the Supreme Court decisions have taken into consideration the "public policy" of the State, and the plaintiffs hold that public policy in Pennsylvania does not call for the separation of the races, but is decidedly against such segregation.

The complainants also question the claim of the Authority that the Tasker Street area is predominantly white and reminds the court that no evidence has been introduced to maintain this position.

On the other hand, the complainants show that in the 36th Ward where the Tasker Homes are located, in 1937, 10,000 whites were registered to vote, and 8,000 Negroes, and in 1938, 12,000 whites, and 9,800 Negroes; while in the neighboring 30th Ward, in 1937, 2,100 whites and 9,900 Negroes were registered, and in 1938, 2,481 whites, and 12,553 Negroes.

Bulletins Not Relevant

Similarly the suing applicants argue that the USHA bulletins have no particular relevancy, because (1) "there is no evidence as to the neighborhood pattern and the limits of the particular neighborhood chosen," and (2), "because sectional influences must be determined by the racial preferences of the residents of a particular neighborhood, and there is no evidence in this case as to what the racial preferences of the people in the particular neighborhood are . . ."

Expanding on the "public policy" involved, the applicants' brief said:

"It is respectfully submitted that the United States Supreme Court has not placed the official stamp of approval on the segregation of races as such but on the contrary, the Supreme Court has time and again stated that in construing the meaning of the clause, 'equal protection of the laws,' and 'equal treatment of the race,' it will be guided by the consideration of the public policy of the State wherein the alleged active discrimination is said to have taken place, and in all of the cases, the Supreme Court, in construing where **there has been a deprivation of the fundamental rights and privileges of** various complainants, has discussed this public policy of the State as evidenced by the Statutes, customs and traditions of that state.

"It is the complainants' contention that in Pennsylvania, where the public policy . . . does not permit the segregation of races in such public places, that the Authority, therefore, has no constitutional power or right to attempt to segregate the races in public low-cost projects."

Counsel for the complainants consist of Samuel Waldbaum, Theodore Spaulding, and Morris Shafritz. Spaulding is president of the Philadelphia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is a member of the Emergency Committee to Defend Public Housing, which is supporting the suit.

The applicants to Tasker Homes, in whose names the injunction is sought are: Leon Favors, Louisea Ashbridge, Margaret Hill, Gladys Austin, Hanna Samuel ,and Elizabeth Emory.

The Housing Authority is represented by Abraham L. Freedman.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Admits Racial Discrimination In Public Housing

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—Roland R. Randall, white, leading realtor and chairman of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, on Tuesday admitted in Federal Judge Ganey's court, that Negroes are discriminated against in the low-cost housing projects here.

Mr. Randall was a witness when the Philadelphia Emergency committee sued the authority to show cause why the applications of Negros for apartments in the Tasker Street homes were being pigeonholed and only whites admitted.

The local housing authority has a contract with the USHA which specifically states that there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed or color.

When the first project was built, and named after James Weldon Johnson, only 36 of the 353 housing units were rented to whites. In other words the JWJ Homes were "predominantly" colored, in keeping with the rest of the neighborhood.

At that time, Philadelphia planned building six projects, three of which were earmarked for Negroes. But city council halted the program and left only three projects for the entire city.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES ARE SEGREGATED IN PROJECTS HERE

Says Chairman Of The Authority

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3 Earmarked Negro

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At that time, Philadelphia planned building six projects, three of which were earmarked for Negroes. But city council halted the program and left only three projects for the entire city.

The Richard Allen homes, still uncompleted, are supposed to be for Negroes, and are named after the founder of the AME church. And the Tasker street homes were built to be white. But both Tasker and Richard Allen are in neighborhoods where Negroes and whites reside, although whites predominate at Tasker.

The emergency committee feels that, in the light of the contract applications should be filled according to need. Judge Ganey has taken the case under advisement.

Dr. W. Harry Barnes is the Negro member of the authority.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Improved Living Conditions Actually Improve People

THE James Weldon Johnson Housing Project is a success by all standards of measurements.

There is a beehive of activity in the five play areas. There are 773 young people under the age of 15 who are enjoying living conditions which will make them better citizens.

There is an air of cleanliness which establishes the fact that people are inspired to keep a decent place to live in an orderly manner.

JAN 12 1941

Those who are able to purchase new furniture are doing so, and those who are not are painting and polishing and scrubbing. There is great pride in these people who have been given a decent place to live.

Those who have to do with improving the general welfare can use the James Weldon Johnson Houses to prove what they have long been arguing—that improved living conditions actually improve people.

66a-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FEAR PROPOSED PROJECT IS A JIM CROW ACT

APR 19 1941

City Fathers Split Over Full Portent Of Hill District Clinic

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A plan being devised by Pittsburgh city council to establish a health center in the Hill district, met with opposition by some of Pittsburgh's race, civic and church leaders, Wednesday, April 9.

Leading opposition to the proposed center were State Representative Homer S. Brown, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban League.

Dr. Joseph A. Randall, chief advocate of the center, stated that clinical facilities are needed in the Hill district, and generally, the people want the proposed clinic. Further, he advocated that the proposed center would be the measure for young Negroes to obtain medical training.

APR 19 1941

His point of view was supported by Rev. D. B. Russell, who represented the Baptist Ministers Alliance; by Dr. J. Shepard Smith, representing the Medical association; Rev. E. L. Lofton, pastor of Warren church; Mrs. Henry Payne, Dr. Charles Carroll, and Paul Jones.

Brown and Moss were supported in their opposition by Rev. Cornell Tally, pastor of Central Baptist church; Rev. T. J. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church and president of the Interracial Hospital association; Mrs. Alma Illery, president of the Achievement chapter and Housewives' Guild and Dr Roderick Brown, chest specialist of the Tuberculosis hospital.

Brown cautioned the council that such a clinic would in time develop into a jim crow clinic where Negroes would be sent and segregated from the other city hospitals.

City council listened to both sides of the issue and after two and one-half hours adjourned appointing a committee to study both sides and bring back a report at a later decided date.

PENNSYLVANIA
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

11 Families Accepted As Bill Of Equity Is Filed By Attorneys

MAY 8 - 1941

Apparently as the result of a bill in equity filed several weeks ago in Federal District Court by Attorneys Theodore O. Spaulding and Morris Shafritz, acting for the Emergency Committee on Public Housing, the Philadelphia Housing Authority two weeks ago passed a resolution designed to have the occupancy of the Tasker Street Housing Project, at 30th and Tasker streets, conform to the racial pattern of the 1939 PWA survey of the neighborhood.

According to this "pattern", 117 colored families would be admitted to the Tasker Street project.

Seek Change In Policy

In filing the bill in equity, which was heard before Judge J. Cullun Ganey, the Emergency Committee was acting for eleven colored families which had been unable to secure units of the Tasker Street project. Since the hearing, which was continued until May 26, the eleven families in question have been certified by the Housing Authority for homes in the Tasker Street project.

MAY 8 - 1941

In a statement to the press, the Emergency Committee, of which Arthur Huff Fauset is chairman and Miss Elsie Smith, secretary, has announced its determination "to get a decision from the courts to guarantee the rights of Negro tenants, unless the Philadelphia Housing Authority in the meantime issues a public statement declaring their intention to administer the projects according to law, and safeguarding the interests of all tenants."

Demand "Need" Basis

"We feel that for the Tasker Street and all other projects of the Housing Authority the tenants should be selected on the basis of eligibility, rather than on any racial or percentage basis," counsel for the committee told the TRIBUNE Tuesday.

According to the committee's statement, the certification of the eleven families "is an effort to circumvent the court action. Committee spokesmen claim that they have been approached in an effort to make some sort of deal out of court.

The Housing Authority's policy, which led to the litigation, has been one of fixing the occupancy of the projects on a "predominantly Negro" or "predominatly white", basis, according to the locality of the projects, instead of on the basis of social need as provided for in the Wagner-Stiegel Housing Act, under whose provisions the projects were erected.

—A Colored Judge—

Low Rent on a Bet

APR 28 1941

Not a few sweepstakes winners have ended up dead broke with family ties shattered and a string of lawsuits at their heels. But not Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mason, Philadelphia Negroes. When they copped a $150,000 first prize of the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes in 1939, they repaid $2,133.90 to the relief office, bought a modest home and car, and plunked the rest into a low-rent housing project for "white-collar" Negroes (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 25, 1939).

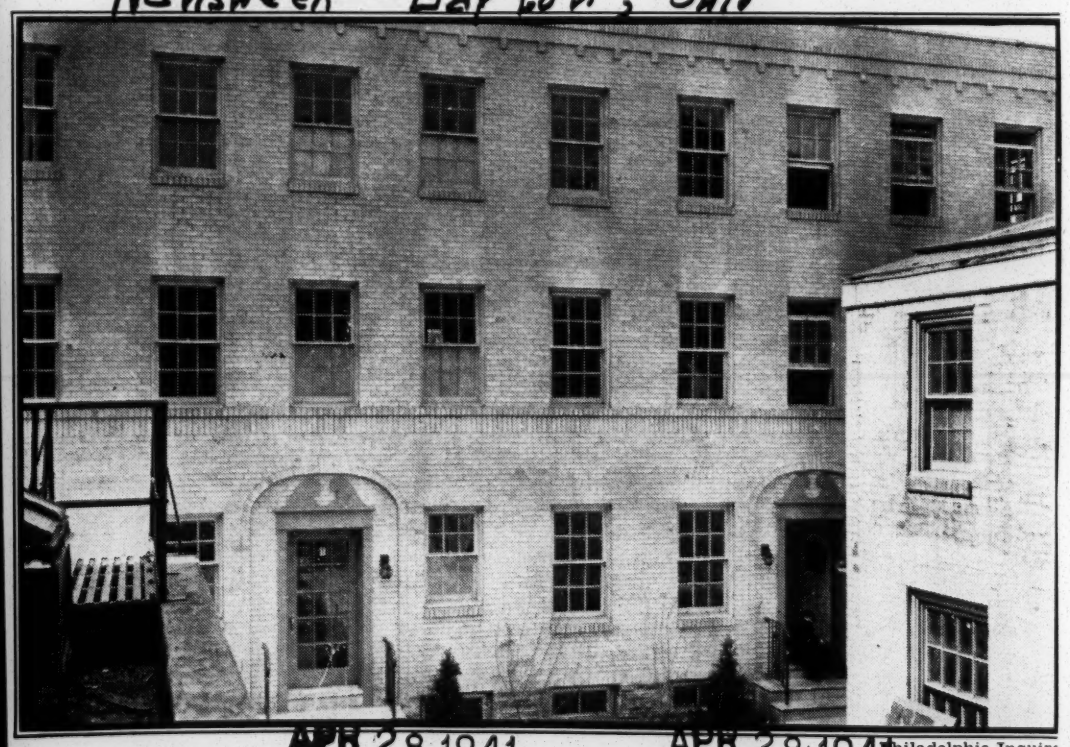
Last week the Masons proudly opened the $133,000 Frances Plaza Apartments, partly financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corp., in South Philadelphia with the statement that "we are glad to do something for our people." The project will house 50 families in three- and five-room apartments renting for $30 and $39 monthly and is expected to return a profit. Air-conditioned throughout, the building is equipped with a basement playroom, gymnasium, bowling alley, chapel, outdoor playground, lawn, and a fountain. Paradoxically, although the unit was built on a bet, leases contain a strict injunction against gambling on the premises.



APR 28 1941

The Sweeps-winning Masons . . .

Newsweek - Dayton, Ohio



APR 28 1941 APR 28 1941 Philadelphia Inquire

. . . built a new low-rent housing project for Philadelphia Negroes

66a-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Gets Run-Around From Housing Project

Tenants League, Negro Congress Join in Protest Against Discrimination by Philadelphia Authorities

FEB 14 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Leon Favors, a Negro worker with a family of seven, in the Spring of 1940 applied for an apartment in the new government housing project known as the Weldon Johnson Homes.

Favors was assured that if the Johnson homes were filled, he would be given an apartment in the newer project, the Tasker Homes.

Since then Favors has been stalled on his application and put off with a variety of excuses, and now is told he must wait for an apartment until still another project, the Poplar St. Homes, will be completed next Fall.

The Tenants League of Philadelphia, which describes the Favors case as "only one of many proving that a vicious, un-American policy of discrimination is being practiced against Negro tenants by the Philadelphia Housing Authority," is now conducting a campaign to end discrimination in federal housing projects.

FEB 14 1941

The Tenants League has issued a call to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress and the National Urban League to join it in a delegation to protest the record of the local housing board with officials of the United States Housing Authority in Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Mason" Apts. Open For Occupancy Next Tuesday

MAR 27 1941

The Frances Plaza apartments, built by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mason, "sweepstakes" winners, and named for their daughter, Frances, will open for occupancy next Tuesday, April 1.

And "thereby hangs a tale"—a tale of an humble family on relief, lucky enough to win first prize of $150,000 in the Irish Sweepstakes of 1939, and racially conscious enough to invest most of it in better housing for members of their own racial group, instead of spending it in "keeping up with the Joneses."

The Masons made modest provisions for their own comfort and that of their two children; arranged to have Mrs. Mason's blind and aged father cared for life; bought a moderately priced home; paid a County Relief bill of $2,100; paid the Federal taxes; and what was left entrusted to their attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, 1900 Chestnut street, for investment in the Frances Plaza apartments.

MAR 27 1941

Loan Hard To Get

The fact that the houses are now ready for occupancy will put an end to the "whispering campaign" which has surrounded the erection of the project, which ran into the usual snag of most colored people who seek loans from banking institutions.

Groundbreaking for the apartments, —which are on a site from Lombard St. to Waverly to Opal and 20th—was held in February, 1940. It comprises 43 units—three one-family houses and forty apartments of varying sizes, with generous closet space, heating conditions, insulated walls and built-in refrigeration.

Modern Housing

The apartments are modern in every respect—hardwood floors, weather-stripped windows; and storage space in the basement for each apartment, with a central court laid out in design for flowers, shrubs and evergreens; and new cement walks.

The architect was Francis V. Nickels, one of the East's leading designers of low-cost housing and 90 per cent of the workmen used were colored.

As will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue, the rental manager will be Mrs. Nellie Holland, who has had considerable experience in apartment-house management. Applications may be made to her in person or by mail, addressed to the apartment office, 429 south 20th street.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WINNERS OF $150,000 SWEEPSTAKES OPEN APARTMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA

APR 4 - 1941

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (ANP)—The long looked for Frances Plaza apartments, built by money won in the Irish Sweepstakes, opened for occupancy here this week to the delight of all the people of Philadelphia who have followed this venture by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mason.

Named for their daughter, Frances, the apartments resulted from the winning of $150,000 in 1939. After heavy federal and state taxes were paid, $2,100 in relief money given back to the county, and help to several relatives, the Masons decided that, rather than "live high," they would try to provide better housing for other Negroes.

They had to secure some financing, since the project called for more money than the cash they had, and they found that it is not an easy thing getting such financing, even with an attorney like Raymond Pace Alexander looking after their interests. Work had to be stopped in order to allow time for financial maneuvers, but finally the building and renovating was completed.

The Frances Plaza Apartments comprises 43 units—three one-family houses and 40 apartments of various sizes, with generous closet space, heating conditions, insulated walls, and built-in refrigeration.

APR 4 - 1941

They also include hardwood floors, storage space in the basement for each tenant, and the whole project faces a central court, which is being landscaped and will be made beautiful with flowers.

The architect was Francis V. Nichols, famed for low-cost housing. Mrs. Nellie Holland is rental agent.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SWEEPSTAKE HOME FOR NEGROES OPEN

Philadelphia Family Winners in 1939 Welcome Tenants to New Model Apartments

APR 16 1941

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—A $2.50 investment in the Irish sweepstakes by a Negro family on relief made possible the opening today of a $150,000 slum clearance project, first of its kind to be privately financed in this country.

Pearl and Benjamin Mason held a ticket on the victorious Workman in 1939, and with their winnings built the Frances Plaza Apartments for members of their race, naming the development after the daughter who drew the top horse.

Happy to share their good fortune, the builders were on hand to welcome the first occupants selected from more than 300 applicants for the fifty South Philadelphia dwellings.

Nearly $100,000 of the Masons' $150,000 prize went into the project. Loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a bank accounted for the rest.

Modern in every respect, the apartments are equipped with air conditioning, playground, lawns and a fountain, playrooms in the basement for children, a gymnasium and bowling alley, reception hall for social affairs and a chapel for religious services.

APR 16 1941

Rents of $30 a month for three-room units and $39 for five rooms are the lowest possible to meet construction investment and up-keep.

"I'm glad to be able to do something for my people," declared Mason, who drew $11.50 weekly relief for his family of four before his horse came in.

After winning the sweepstakes the Negro jubilantly announced:

"I haven't worked for the last seven years. I guess I can take it easy now."

Since then he has moved from a tumbledown shack into a new $3,000 home, spending $1,500 for furnishings. He also paid back $3,000 received as relief and bought an automobile.

Roland R. Randall, chairman of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, said Mason's slum-clearance project was "a good business proposition," aside from its merit as a slum-clearance project.

APR 16 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEY WON $150,000 SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE; HAVE AIDED OTHERS

FEB 15 1941

Philadelphia Family Who Used "Common Sense" When Fortune Smiled On Them Have Built First Race-constructed, Owned and Managed Housing Project In United States.

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13—Out of the poverty and dangers inherent in the slum districts of this metropolis of 219,000 colored Americans has come the "rags to riches" saga of Benjamin and Pearl Mason, a family of "Urban Oakies," who won a $150,000 sweepstakes prize and then created a nationwide sensation by investing the bulk of their fortune in the first race-constructed-owned and managed housing project in the country.

The project, started a year ago Wednesday, will be opened for occupancy on or about March 1. Poor families, middle-class families and families in the high-income bracket will move into this modern, electrically equipped development . . and despite the fact that the Masons have sunk most of their huge fortune in the project, they are still far from being paupers. They have $20,000 worth of annuities, a well-furnished home valued at $8,000, and a family car for which they paid $900.

PHILLY DWELLINGS ARE $125,000 DEVELOPMENT

The dwellings are a $125,000 development, financed solely by the Masons with the exception of a $50,000 mortgage underwritetn by the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is bounded by the area of 20th to Opal, Lombard to Waverly streets and includes a number of ideal homes and apartments.

On the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1940, the Masons and their attorney and advisor, Raymond Pace Alexander, officiated at the groundbreaking of this monument to Negro endeavor and achievement, and as the date nears for the opening of the project, to be known as the Frances Plaza Apartments, the entire city is agog over the notable manner in which this erstwhile poor family has made a dream come true.

To the average person, it is doubtful whether a story from the pen of Horatio Alger, that inimitable master of fiction, would rival in pathos, color and glamour the tale of the Masons' rise from the depths of $11.40 per week relief clients to a position of eminence in the business, financial and philanthropic world.

DIDN'T BLOW FORTUNE ON CARS, CLOTHES, GAY PARTIES

Two years ago, Benjamin and Pearl Mason, their son, Benjamin Jr. and daughter, Frances, were practically unknown — they were just another Negro family forced to depend upon a week to week relitf check to keep them from starving or freezing to death. They were typical of the average poor class Negro family, who because of their poverty and the pigment of their skin, were forced to live in a hovel, a potential firetrap.

But today, the names of Benjamin and Pearl Mason are known from the balmy shores of Maine to the sunny coast of California . . They are hailed the nation over as the colored family who received the $150,000 "windfall" and didn't blow it up on flashy limousines, Parisian clothes and liquor parties . . They even outsmarted the "get-rich-quick Wallingfords," the slick "con men" and the "gold brick" salesmen.

The stranger than fiction tale of their great success and subsequent trials and tribulations have been flashed from coast to coast over national hook-ups; newsreel photographers have brought their story to the screen, and newspapers and magazines in all the corners of these United States have, in many cases, established precedents by running eight-column stories of the Masons on their front and feature pages.

REPAID RELIEF MONEY AND ALL THEIR OLD BILLS

The very first check or dollar withdrawn from the Masons sweepstakes winnings was used to repay the Department of Welfare $2100, which they had received in weekly relief checks for a family of five over a period of four years. Next, they paid bill after bill—many as old as ten years—due grocers, former landlords and milk, bread, clothing bills, given up as hopeless long before they received their fortune.

FEB 15 1941

They were not lavish, but used commonsense. Mrs. Mason's father, blind, sick and hopelessly poor, was taken off the relief in South Carolina and a sum was placed in a bank from which he could draw $20 a month for the remainder of his life. A modest home in North Philadelphia was purchased for $3,000. It was furnished, redecorated and modern appliances were installed, all at an extra cost of $5,000.

Upon the suggestion of Raymond Pace Alexander, an attorney, the Masons purchased a number of stocks and bonds from a reputable brokerage house, and in March of this year enough profit will be realized from these securities to settle a number of bills and help pay off various taxes.

CONCEIVED IDEA OF LOW-RENT PROJECT

Realizing the poor condition of houses in the section of the city in which they formerly lived, the family struck upon the idea of erecting a low-rent housing project. They asked Alexander's advice in this matter and he too agreed that something should be done to help the less fortunate.

The plan was immediately put into motion, and after three months of investigation, the Waverly-20th-Lombard-Opal streets location was decided upon as an ideal spot for the development. The properties erected on the site were at first assessed at $25,000, but after negotiations Alexander arranged to purchase them for $12,000.

Originally it had been decided to remodel most of the houses on the site and build the rest of the project from the ground up. But when the construction engineers reported that the walls were not in the best of condition, the Masons and their attorney assumed the added responsibility of razing any number of dwellings and building new ones in their place.

The original budget for the entire development was $60,000, but the cost price jumped to $80,000, due to demolition of the old properties. At that stage of the development, however, came the necessity of securing a mortgage.

A reputable banking concern immediately promised to assume a $50,000 mortgage, but at the late moment refused to comply with Alexander's request because of action on the part of a certain element to prevent Negroes from owning property in the vicinity of the project.

THE MASONS HAD THEIR TROUBLES, TOO

An attempt was then made to secure an FHA loan. But the Masons were forestalled at this turn by a government ruling which restricts the FHA in its investments on housing projects to certain areas rigidly defined by the FHA Board. Unfortunately, the Masons project was being built in one of these "restricted areas."

Then, like an evil omen for this development which had tried so hard to help the Negro masses, work was stopped on the project and for six months not a shovel was lifted or a brick layed. Everyone, white and colored, thought that the Masons had lost their fortune in the housing investment, and would shortly be back on the relief rolls.

But finally, on August 15, after appeals to Washington and the aid of public-spirited citizens of both groups, the RFA approved the acceptance of a permanent loan and agreed to take a first mortgage of $50,000 on the project, payable in ten years.

"This was like a dream come true," said Attorney Alexander.

"Our prayers have been answered," said Benjamin and Pearl Mason.

And with March 1 just a few days off, a new kind of happiness and contentment prevails in the Masons' home.

In an exclusive statement to The Courier, Alexander declared: "We should like the public to know how well satisfied Mr. and Mrs. Mason are, and how well secured they are against a rainy day.

"They are in their beautiful little home, which is in the name of both husband and wife, and there is not a dollar owing on anything in the house.

"Each of the children has an annuity to be paid when they reach the age of 21, and have no wo[r]ries. Mr. and Mrs. Mason also have annuities, and all the properties in the project are owned by them exclusively."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Sweepstakes Money Of Family On Relief Builds Big Apartment

APR 16 1941

PHILADELPHIA — (AP) — A $2.50 investment in the Irish Sweepstakes by a Negro family on relief made possible the opening Tuesday of a $150,000 slum clearance project, first of its kind to be privately financed in this country.

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Happy to share their good fortune, the couple was on hand to welcome first occupants selected from more than 300 applicants for the 50 South Philadelphia dwellings.

Nearly $100,000 of the Masons' $150,000 prize went into the project, loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a bank accounting for the remainder.

The apartments are equipped with air conditioning, playground, lawns and a fountain, playrooms in the basement for children, a gymnasium and bowling alley, reception hall for social affairs and chapel for religious services.

Rents of $30 a month for three-room units and $39 for five rooms are the lowest possible to meet construction investment and upkeep.

After gaining wealth in the Sweepstakes, Mason jubilantly announced:

APR 16 1941

"I haven't worked for seven years. I guess I can take it easy now."

Since then he's moved from a tumble-down shack into a new $3,000 home, spending $1,500 for furnishings. He's also paid back $3,000 received as relief and bought an $800 automobile.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 25, 1941

ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT.

The Housing Authority of Columbia in its program of building has not forgotten the Negro. The work has been, and is, for both races.

Tomorrow afternoon Allen-Benedict court, with its 244 three, four and five room, fireproof, modernly-equipped units, will be dedicated. It is named for Columbia's two Negro institutions of higher learning. One purpose in placing the project just north of these two schools was to do for them what was done with University Terrace for the University of South Carolina and Booker Washington high school.

The block bounded by Devine, Blossom, Marion and Bull streets, full of gullies and overgrown, was a cesspool, morally and physically. There were 46 houses, all but two dilapidated, and of them only two with inside sanitary facilities, and only one with a bathtub. Yet across the street from the northern boundary was the state university; and across the street from the southern end was Columbia's only high school for Negroes. Not very uplifting to look out all day on this! Now there are attractive apartments facing Carolina, and the boys and girls of Booker Washington have before them each day an inspiration for better living conditions. And also it is very possible that Carolina's handsome new dormitory for women could not have been built where it is, had not that nearby block been cleaned up.

The two blocks north of Benedict college, acquired for the Negro housing project dedicated tomorrow were not a run down, as the block cleared for University Terrace. Nothing like so run down, and it wa not selected to cure moral conditions. The pople on these blocks lived quietly, but many of the buildings were eye sores, and those torn down were, with exceptions, poor housing. Certainly there is no comparison between what is on these blocks now and what was there.

Are the Negroes being benefited by these quarters? Do they want to live in these better houses? Are the white persons, who employ servants, also benefiting from this project? To all these questions the answer is "Yes."

Three room units equipped with refrigerator, gas stove, hot water tank and oil stove, with all utilities paid, rent for as low as $7.65 a month, which is about 25 cents a day! The highest rent is $16.75 a month for five rooms, but there are five room units for as low as $10.90, with the same facilities, and just as nice as those renting for the higher price. The amount of pay the household gets is a determing factor. Generally the rent is one-fourth of the income, or one-fifth.

The staff of Allen-Benedict Court is entirely Negro, with supervision from the Housing Authority's central office. The program for tomorrow has been planned by the Negroes. There is a Negro advisory board named voluntarily by the Housing Authority and the board, with the Negro management at the Court, has made plans for the dedication. It should be an event of note in the Negro's continued upward progress, and in continued good-will co-operation between the races in Columbia.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
October 15, 1941

Instructors Course Slated By Red Cross

An instructors course in first aid will be conducted by the Anderson Chapter of the American Red Cross beginning the week of November 24, according to an announcement made yesterday by Miss Mary Roper, executive secretary of the local chapter. Charles A. Mix, national representative of the organization, will be in charge.

A goal of 1,001 persons taught first aid instruction in the area this year has been set by the chapter, it was stated.

A number of Negro groups have been taking preliminary training, Miss Roper said, and the coming of Mr. Mix to Anderson will make it possible for many in these groups to teach first aid to others

A native of Endicott, N. Y., Mr. Mix has made an outstanding record as a teacher of first aid and Red Cross activities during a long record of service.

Mr. Mix has an enviable record of more than 200 swimming rescues under varying conditions to his credit, as well as handling of hundreds of first aid cases. He has also recovered fifteen bodies from the water and has thirty resuscitation cases to his credit. He is a member of the faculty of the National Aquatic School conducted annually at Camp Carolina, Brevard, N. C.

Those who wish to enroll in his instructors class here for Novem ber 24 should send applications to the local Red Cross office, in the City Hall

Columbia, S. C. State
November 2, 1941

Housing Projects Have Libraries

Soon after the University Terrace housing project was opened, a branch of the Richland county public library was established there. Now Gonzales Gardens and the Andrew Jackson Homes have been added to the list of those receiving library service.

At Gonzales Gardens and the University Terrace, permanent branch library collections have been placed in the recreational rooms of the projects. These collections are supplemented each month with new books and requests for specific material received from the residents are supplies as far as possible.

The Andrew Jackson Homes have direct service from the county book truck, which stops there every two weeks on its regular rounds. This new service has met with great success and received an enthusiastic welcome from the residents and officials of the project.

Benedict-Allen court and the Negro section of University Terrace are served with books through the Waverley branch of the public library.

Greenville, S. C. News
November 4, 1941

Center Provides Negroes With Planned Recreation

Opportunity For Specialized Training Found At Center

To a large portion of Greater Greenville's population, the Phillis Wheatley center provides the opportunity for specialized training, planned social and club activity, and recreational facilities. It is the only negro agency in the Community Chest.

The center building is regularly used as an information center and for meetings of various organizations, classes, and recreation groups. Rest room facilities and shower baths have proven a real benefit to more than 400 soldiers who have used the building this month.

HAPPINESS IS KEYWORD

That happiness of the great masses of people results in a better society is the theory on which the Phillis Wheatley association operates. Its recreational program of clubs, playground and community socials has proven popular, particularly with negro boys and girls. Leading them in wholesome recreational and social activities means much toward reducing the number of problem children.

A year-round program of leisure time activity now attracts some 223 boys between the ages of six and 17 in seven clubs, which are affiliated with the Federated Boys Clubs of America. Their programs include instruction in crafts, clay and soap modeling, games and hobbies. Efforts are under way to increased membership to at least 500 boys this year.

Similar clubs for girls feature cooking, sewing, and knitting along with participation in various leisure-time hobbies.

HOUSES LIBRARY

In addition to housing the negro branch of the Greenville Public library, the Center cooperates with other social and welfare agencies. It serves as a meeting place for Boy and Girl Scout troops and the negro social worker of the Family Welfare society has his office there.

Although directed by a full-time colored staff, the association program is approved by a group of leading white citizens who have long recognized the necessity for reaching every class and color in social welfare and character building work.

Headed by Rev. C. T. Squires, this board includes Mrs. H. H. Harris, W. E. Henderson, Mrs. A. F. McKissick, W. J. Iselin and F. Dean Rainey.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 8, 1941

NEGROES ENJOY RECREATION HERE

Negro Recreation Center Has Attracted Over 1,000 in Two Weks

More than 1,000 Negroes have participated in or attended the various activities sponsored at the Negro Recreation Center at 204 East Lenoir Street since it was opened two weeks ago.

To broaden the program, dancing classes for Negro boys girls have been added,

signing up in the first registration on November 4.

Those taking the dancing courses have option of four types, aesthnetic, folk, interpretive and tap. The classes are under direction of Sarah Syms Evans who for a number of years has taught dancing here.

Several Negro groups have thus far used the center for activities, including the Raleigh Grays, Baseball Club, Girl Scout's Camp Committee, Saint Agnes Auxiliary, and the eleventh grade of Washington High School.

To accommodate and entertain soldiers visiting Raleigh on weekends, the Recreation Center is furnishing three rooms at Chavis Heights for Negro service men and extending invitations.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 29, 1941

State Agencies Continue Appeals For Increases

State agencies continued yesterday their appeals for higher appropriations as they paraded their budgets for the 1942-43 year before the budget commission, which recommends appropriations to the general assembly.

Most groups sought salary increases to meet the higher cost of living.

Institutions represented before the commission, the amounts asked and the current appropriations were:

Penitentiary, $195,007 and $151,600; penal board, $4,000 and $4,000; department of labor, $67,325 and $48,945; defense council, $42,150 and $75,000; girls' industrial school, $53,000 and $40,000; Negro boys' industrial school, $40,000 and $35,000; Clemson college and Clemson extension service, $734,680 and $569,468; board of health, $334,231 and $267,961; state treasurer, $436,531 and $445,641; board of bank control, $41,599 and $39,242; comptroller general, $399,274 and $379,064; santorium $404,078 and $346,000.

The State Fair association requested $35,000 for permanent improvements.

At the night session, the commission received requests from three agencies.

The secretary of state asked $17,460, compared with the present amount of $15,725; the aeronautics commission asked $80,530, compared with $46,928, and the planning board sought $18,180, compared with $6.000.

Greenville, S. C., News
October 12, 1941

Negro Committee Aims At Improving City Standards

Decrease In Delinquency Sought By Family Society Group

Higher standards of living, less delinquency among youth and a better place in which to live is the aim of Edgar Smith, Family Welfare society negro case worker and supervisor of the society's negro work, and his advisory committee, composed of a number of the outstanding negro citizens of the city.

The committee and Smith have gone a long way already toward making young negroes better citizens. A girls' club has been organized and a club for boys will be in action soon.

REALIZED NEED

Smith said last night that the committee realized the plight of the negroes in Greenville and wanted to raise the standards of the negroes by beginning working through the children.

The girls' club has a membership of 130 girls from nine to 15 years of age and the outlook for a larger membership growth is great.

A program of about an hour is conducted each week during which time story telling, games, knitting, quilting, crafts and other similar occupations and amusements are included on the program.

Character education comes primarily through the story telling, but is also included in all the other activities. Smith pointed out that he hoped to get a shop for the boys where they could work with models, whittle and take part in other recreational forms of activities of this type whenever they wanted to do so.

He also said that when the advisory committee began working on the idea of organizing a boys' club that the women at the Phillis Wheatley center and other negroes of the city decided to do the same for the girls and have taken the lead from the boys.

Margaret Sewell, a Sterling high school teacher, is chairman of the leaders who direct the girls club. Other leaders are Bessie Boyd, Elbertdeen Armstead, Lena White, Nurse Loee Bates and Elizabeth Bradford.

MEET AT CENTER

The group meetings are held at the Phillis Wheatley center and the girls have access to all the facilities of the center.

R. W. Anderson is chairman of the group discussing plans for the boys committee.

The advisory committee in its thoughts to aid delinquency among the young negroes conceived the idea of the clubs, Smith said. The committee is composed of school teache laymen, ministers and interes usiness men. E. C. Murray general chairman of the committee.

The leaders of the club are school teachers or former teachers.

Mrs. Florine J. Ellis, executive secretary of the Family Welfare society under whose sponsorship the clubs are being conducted, said the clubs are a "splendid movement."

The work of the committee represents the interests of negro citizens, Mrs. Ellis said.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
November 21, 1941

NEGRO ORPHANS' BAND PRESENTING SUNDAY CONCERTS

Jenkins' Orphanage Seeking $60,000 to Continue Aid to Underprivileged

Celebrating its 50th Jubilee anniversary as the world's largest child-care organization for underprivileged negro boys and girls, the Jenkins Orphanage of Charleston is seeking to further its charitable work through a concet tour and drive for $60,000, it was announced here last night by W. M. Ratliff, field agent of the institution.

Spartanburg concerts by the famous orphanage band are scheduled for Sunday at the First Baptist, Southside Baptist, Second Presbyterian and the Mt. Moriah Baptist (negro) churches, and an afternoon appearance at the Trinity Methodist, negro, church of Woodruff. Monday night Spartan negroes will hear the band at the Colored Community center.

Concert Hours Listed

Hours of the Sunday concerts which have just been announced are Southside Baptist church, 10 a.m.; Trinity church, Woodruff, 4 p.m.; and Second Presbyterian, 7 p.m. Appearances at the other places will be held at appropriate hours.

Having toured Europe four times, playing before the king and queen of England, and having gone through the United States on tour before religious and business groups—including the last Democratic national convention at Chicago—the orphanage band is internationally known.

The organization is highly endorsed by the white race, it having drawn underprivileged children from 17 states for care during the past 49 years, taking them from courts, jails, penitentiaries and other places where destitute negro youth loitered. Many of the "Jenkins' orphans" have stepped off the road to crime to become leaders in their home communities.

White contributors of South Carolina are asked to donate $50,000 in the drive; negroes, $10,000. To modernize and scientifically equip five brick buildings recently completed, $10,000 is immediately needed.

Spartans at Institute

Among the children now being trained at the center include many from Spartanburg, Greenville, Greenwood and this section of the state.

Serving on the Spartanburg committee are the Rev. John D. Henderson, the Rev. O. K. Webb, Robert Z. Cates, Mrs. Robert Collins, Mrs. T. P. Hartness and Prof. J. F. Brooks, county superintendent of education.

The Greenville committee: J. M. Burnett, George Norwood, J. F. Whatley, C. H. Nabers, R. F. Morris, Mrs. A. F. McKissick; and Hattie Duckett.

The Greenwood committee: Prof. W. W. Benson, Arthur Lee of the Index-Journal and Miss Hattie Hodges.

In Spartanburg, headquarters are at the Second Presbyterian church.

Greenville, S. C. News
October 18, 1941

MIGHT CHANGE CHOSEN SITES, TUTEN STATES

Says Three Being Considered—Announcement Waiting Land Purchase

APPLICATION IS SET

Negotiations for land on which to build Greenville's white and negro low-cost housing projects will begin early next week, Director R. O. Tuten of the Greenville Housing authority announced yesterday.

It was pointed out that three major sites are under consideration, and that the land values desired on those sites have been appraised.

Mr. Tuten explained that those site locations cannot be announced until all the land has been purchased.

He pointed out that if the owners on any or all of the plots selected refused to cooperate with the authority, the sites will be changed, and that "final selection, anyway, won't be made until all land is optioned."

The projects, to cost a total of $900,000, will consist of about 100 white units, and about 110 units for negroes.

Formal application for the projects will be made to Washington officials late next week, Mr. Tuten said.

Director



J. EDGAR SMITH, Family Welfare society negro case worker and negro work supervisor, is directing the advisory committee of the society in its efforts to curb delinquency among young negroes of the city. (Staff Photo by Frank Simpson.)

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 6, 1941

Slum Children

To The News and Courier:

I read with a great deal of interest your article on November 11 captioned "Where Negroes Degenerate". Since that time I have been thinking that in a more objective vein you might have called it "Where People Degenerate". Because regardless of race any people will become anti-social, degenerate, and maladjusted when the environment in which they live is one that makes for widespread social disorganization.

The behavior pattern of negro youth in Harlem is comparable to that of any ghetto slum area where low income groups inhabit areas that are noted for their unsanitary conditions and inadequate housing facilities. Many sociological monographs have been written describing the pathology of such areas where they are found in metropolitan areas like Chicago's Maxwel street and similar places in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. And in these instances the youths concerned are not negro boys and girls. It might interest you also to recall that the most publicized group of delinquent boys are the "Dead End Kids", white youths who inhabit New York's East Side and whose counterpart can be found in any American city.

My letter pales into insignificance when compared with the eloquent statement Miss Pearl Buck wrote to the New York Times, a copy of which I am inclosing.

L. HOWARD BENNETT.

Charleston, S. C.

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
March 4, 1941

Negro Church And Center Opened in City

Formal Opening Rites Held at New Building On Austin Street

A new church and community center for negroes of Spartanburg—the recently completed Ebenezer Baptist church and community center on Austin street—was formally opened last night.

Although work was begun on the project—conceived by the pastor, the Rev B. J. Ligens—in June, 1939, and the work practically completed last fall, it has been unofficially open several weeks for the care of 70 small underprivileged negro children which are fed there daily.

Iola Jones, negro children's welfare worker of Florence, was principal speaker at the ceremonies. She pointed out to the group the importance of the cooperation of the residents in that particular locality in helping Rev. Ligen carry on the work of caring for small negro children of the pre-school age. She stressed the fact that the children, many of whom are orphans, need the care of someone who could guide them and teach them, thereby keeping them from becoming delinquents, and victims of crime.

Norton Heard

Dr. C. C. Norton, social science instructor of Wofford college was heard in an informal talk in which he pointed out the duty mothers and fathers and adults of the community owe to unfortunate children. Dr. Norton also praised Rev. Ligens for the work which he is doing in that community.

Mrs. Miriam Ancrum, a member of the WPA recreational division of Greenville gave a brief talk in which she commended Rev. Ligens for his work and urged the residents of the community to cooperate with the pastor in giving aid to the children.

An inspection tour of the new church-community center plant was made by a number of guests which included Miss Elizabeth Wideman, probation officer for the county children's court, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Norton, Mrs. Ancrum, members of the Sociology class of Wofford college and others.

In response to an appeal for cooking utensils, a stove and other equipment essential in preparing food for the 70 pre-school negro children, whose ages range from 4 to 6 years of age, a number of citizens of the city have donated a large quantity of much needed equipment.

Advisory Board

Members of the advisory board of the community center are Rev. J. D. Henderson, Mrs. Mary Edwards and Miss Elizabeth Wideman. Negro members of the board include, M. S. Callahan, Prof. W. A. Neal, and J. W. Coleman.

The pastor of the church is director of the community center. Mary Good is pre-school instructor of the children.

Members of the Spartanburg Women's club will sponsor the playschool at the settlement for preschool age children. The organization will donate equipment for the use of the children.

Greenville, S. C. News
March 16, 1941

Negro Agencies Slate Campaign

Vocational Guidance Drive Set This Week By Urban League

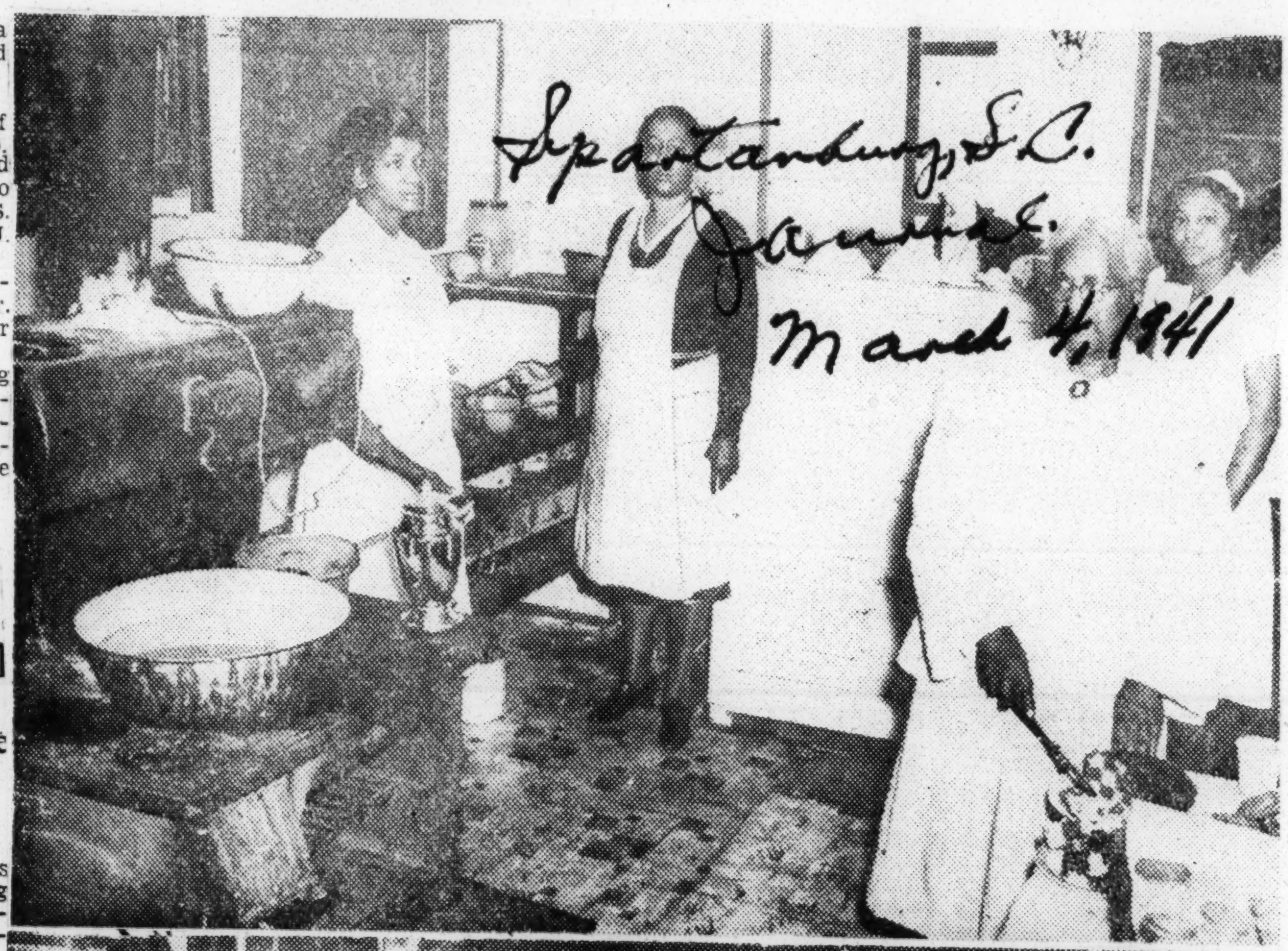
Greenville negro organizations will join this week in launching the National Urban league's "Vocational Guidance Opportunity Campaign."

The Greenville branch of the league will work with Sterling high school, Phillis Wheatley, and the negro division of the Family Welfare society in sponsoring the campaign.

Public programs to be staged during the week include a radio broadcast over WFBC tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m., and a program at Sterling high school Friday night at 8 o'clock. In addition the various organizations will work to obtain possible listening audience for the NBC "On Your Job" program this afternoon over WFBC, which features an address by E. Simms Campbell, negro artist, and other Urban league officials.

Main purpose of the campaign is to acquaint the public with national and local vocational trends, to encourage entrance into new vocational fields, and to aid individuals in determining their vocational fitness.

During the week all the co-operating agencies will urge negroes who haven't already done so to register for jobs with the South Carolina Employment office.







Journal Staff Photos.

These pictures were taken at the opening last night of the recently completed Ebenezer Baptist church and new negro community center on Austin street. Above, members of the dining room staff, left to right: Henrietta Woodruff, the Rev. B. J. Ligen, pastor of the church and director of the community center, Prof. W. A. Neal, member of the center advisory board, Marie Clowney, Roberta Littlejohn and Lillie M. Clowney. Right above, Mary Good, pre-school instructor, and a group of needy children who will be cared for at the center. Right, the kitchen and members of the kitchen staff of the center.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
March 28, 1941

Negro Civic League to Meet

The Greenwood Civic League will meet at Brewer High School Thursday night at 8 o'clock. All persons who are interested in negro welfare and the promotion of a bigger and better Greenwood are urged to attend. Refreshments will be served.

W. A. Armwood, persident.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
March 31, 1941

Negrd Civic League Is Addressed By J. A. Gresham

The Negro Civic League met at Brewer high school Thursday night, March 27th at 8:30 p. m. There was an appreciative group of colored citizens present to enjoy the encouraging and inspiring address by President J. A. Gresham of the Chamber of Commerce.

In his address he expressed the good feeling existing between both races here, and they are proud to see our interest in civic improvements for our race as well as for the city of Greenwood. He commended the negroes on their splendid efforts and cooperation in the Red Cross Roll Call, Christmas Seal Sale, and the Brewer hospital drive. He recommended that we have Boy Scout troops in the different churches, clean-up and beautification campaign and that we should have playgrounds for our group to keep the girls and boys out of mischief and off the streets.

The meeting was then turned into an open forum at which time the following topics were discussed: rest rooms, playgrounds, health tests and Negro Health Week.

T. K. Robinson, Secretary.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 29, 1941

HOUSING PROJECT LOANS APPROVED

Jnits in Aiken for Negroes and Others at Langley for Whites Cost $428,400

Washington, March 28.—(AP): President Roosevelt approved today USHA loans totalling $13,194,900 including low rent slum clearance projects in Aiken and Aiken county, S. C., and Orlando, Fla., rural housing developments in fourteen Southeast Georgia counties, and increases in loans for previously authorized work in Marietta, Ga.

Marietta, near Atlanta, will receive a loan of $763,200 for 256 homes in two projects, a revision of a previous loan for $690,000 for 228 dwelling units.

At Orlando 104 new low-rent homes will be provided under a loan of $315.000, Orlando now has a completed USHA project with 174 units and an additional seventy-six-unit project under construction.

The Aiken local housing authority will build a low-rent unit to house forty-four negro families. Near Langley, seven miles from Aiken, a project for eighty white families will be constructed. The loan for the Aiken project is $153,000 and for the Langley project $275,400.

USHA loans cover 90 per cent of the estimated total development cost.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
March 23, 1941

Greenwood Civic League Organized At Brewer High School

Representatives of all Negro groups in the city met at Brewer High School early in February to discuss their civic and racial conditions and needs especially as affected by the governmental agencies and in the defense program of the state and government. After much discussion, a committee was elected to study the conditions and to recommend the form which an organization should take so as to enable it to work for improvements.

At another meeting Thursday, the 20th, at Brewer the report of the committee was adopted organizing a Civic League. The League is to promote all activities for the betterment of Greenwood, city and county, with special attention to the welfare of Negroes and a good race relationship and to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce and all other organizations which are working for a bigger and better Greenwood.

The elected officers are: W. A. Armwood, president; L. V. Walker, vice president and T. K. Robinson, secretary.

Another meeting, for the purpose of completing the organization will be held at Brewer Thursday night, the 27th, at 3 o'clock. All citizens who are interested in the development of a better Greenwood are urged to attend. Refreshments will be served and we hope to have an interesting guest speaker to address the meeting.

W. A. Armwood, Pres.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 19, 1941

Economic Problem Of Negroes To Be Discussed Sunday

A citizen's mass meeting for discussion of economic problems of Negroes in South Carolina will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Zion Baptist church in Columbia, corner of Washington and Gadsden streets.

Cooperating sponsors of the meeting are the Columbia Interdenominational Ministerial Union; the Civic Welfare League of Columbia; and local branches of the National Negro Business League, the National Association of College Women, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 20, 1941

Negroes Plan Mass Meeting

Several thousand Negro citizens of Columbia, Richland and Lexington counties are expected to attend a mass meeting at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Zion Baptist church, corner Washington and Gadsden streets.

Dr. J. C. Colcough, pastor of Sydney Park C. M. E. church and president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Columbia, told his ministers yesterday at their weekly meeting that every pastor of Columbia and every rural pastor of Richland and Lexington counties would come and have representatives from their churches.

The meeting is being sponsored not only by the Ministerial alliance but by the Civic Welfare league of Columbia, National Negro Business league, National Association of College Women and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Special guest speakers have been invited and will discuss "Economic Problems of Negroes in Columbia and South Carolina."

"For several weeks this meeting has been under way. Rural pastors will discontinue their regular afternoon service and community leaders from the country will attend in large numbers," Colcough said.

Anderson S. C., Independent Trib
February 2, 1941

SOUTHERN HOUSING PROJECTS PROVE BOON TO BUSINESS

The construction of five low-rent housing projects at Memphis, Tennessee, has resulted in the expenditure of more than $ 1,000,000 on new buildings, remodeling of old structures, and other improvements in the immediate neighborhood of the projects, a recent survey by the Memphis Housing Authority reveals.

Lamar Terrace, United States Housing Authority community, has been termed by local realtors as the greatest improvement effected in Memphis in 25 years.

Although William H. Foote Homes, a 900-unit USHA project for Negro families is only partially completed, the most modern Negro theater in the South, built at a cost of $30,000 and seating 625, was recently opened across the street.

Directly opposite Dixie Homes, a USHA-leased project for Negroes, the city remodeled a school at a cost of $98,000 and built a $30,000 swimming pool.

At Lauderdale Courts, also a USHA-leased project, a medical and dental clinic was built on an adjoining site. Two new grocery stores were built and a number of other buildings were remodeled and repainted.

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
January 31, 1941

Utensils Are Much Needed For Children

Citizens Again Asked To Aid Worthy City Project

Still confronted with a serious problem—the providing of utensils in which to cook and serve food for 70 small negro children, social workers today urged Spartans to contribute generously.

"If you have one or more used plates, pans, pots, knives, forks, spoons, bowls or other utensils to spare, please give them at once" the request stated.

The children are being fed and cared for in the newly organized negro community center located in Ebenezer Baptist church on Austin street. The project is designed to offer educational and recreational facilities and an adequate supply of nourishing food, properly cooked and served to underprivileged and delinquent children.

Gifts of utensils will be called for. Persons wishing to help are uregd to telephone:

Miss Elizabeth Wideman, probation officer, the children's court, No. 344.

Mrs. Mary Edwards, director of the Spartanburg department of public welfare, No. 819.

The Rev. John D. Henderson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, No. 2831-W.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
January 28, 1941

NUISANCE CHARGE SHUTS DOORS OF NEGRO BUSINESS

Disorderly Conditions Probed by Police In Twin Raids During Week-End

A negro business establishment in the Dew Drop Inn section, on Wofford street, near the railroad underpass, has been closed by a nuisance warrant taken yesterday by city detectives, following two raids, one immediately after the other, Saturday night.

Officers reported that they found white men and negro men and women in the establishment both times Saturday night, the last raid being made less than half-an-hour after the first.

Two negroes listed as Joe Hunter and Lula Gaston on the warrants were taken into custody following the raids.

The affidavit to the warrant follows:

"Joe Hunter and Lula Gaston did commit the crime of operating a general nuisance in that they have and do operate, maintain and sponsor one rooming house, hotel or establishment located at Dew Drop Inn, Wofford street, Spartanburg, S. C., for the purpose of allowing men and women to congregate for immoral purposes, to drink, gamble and carry on other disorderly conduct that is offensive to the general public and the people of the community, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases."

Detectives W. C. Hayes and H. H. Taylor and Constable Bryan McAbee are listed as witnesses. Mr. Hayes took the warrant before Magistrate Dan Hydrick.

Union Countians to Receive Better-Living Certificates

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
February 1, 1941

Thirty-Four White and 25 Negro Families Will Receive Awards

Union, Jan. 31.—Certificates will be awarded here tomorrow to 34 white and 25 negro families of Union county who have turned in records showing that they produced at least 75 per cent of their farm food and feed needs during 1940 in the Better Farm Living program.

The awards to the white families will be presented at the Union county courthouse, while the negroes will receive their certificates at the Sims high school, County Agent T. B. Lee announced. Both meetings will start at 10:45 a.m.

Radio addresses by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, Director D. W. Watkins of the South Carolina extension service and Verd Peterson, supervisor of vocational agriculture.

Certificates will be awarded to white persons as follows:

Mrs. Bessie C. Adams and family, Adamsburg; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beam and family, Pacolet; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Bishop and family, Santuc; Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Burgess, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. G. Douglas Edwards and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. John Estes and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Farr and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fincher and family, Union; J. N. Fowler and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. T. Abe Gallman, Jonesville; Gee Garner and family, Kelton; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gist and family, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grainger, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hawkins and family, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hawkins and family, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hopkins and family, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Ivey and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. J Randolph Jeter and family; Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Kitven and family, Sedalia; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Kitchens and family, Whitmire; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lancaster and family, Pauline; Mr. and Mrs. Freddie M. Lancaster and family, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. Smith Lancaster, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lancaster and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Langston, Cross Anchor; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lee and family, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Little, Sr., and family, Kelton; Mrs. Katie B. Martin and family, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Nance and family, Adamsburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parks and family, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Plexico, Jonesville; Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Vanderford and family, Union; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Whitmire and family, Sedalia; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Young, Whitmire.

Negro families who will receive certificates at Sims high school are:

George W. and Retha Abenathy and family, Jonesville; Claud Bouler and family, Santuc; A. C. and Amy Breazealle and family, Union; Agnes H. Cohen and family, Union; Irene Foster and family, Union; Taft and Gertrude Garrison and family, Jonesville; Henry and Amanda Gilliam and family, Santuc; Willie and Lela Gilliam and family, Jonesville; B. J. and Mattie Gist and family, Jonesville; James and Cofie Gossett and family, Santuc; John C. and Christine Harris and family, Union; Etta Jeter and family, Buffalo; Millus and Allie Littlejohn and family Union; Mabry and Martha Moorman and family, Union; Adam and Corrie Peoples and family, Union; Aaron Rice and family, Union; Marie Sarter and family, Union; A. A. and Addie Sims and family, Union; Will Sims, Union; James and Geraldine Talley and family, Union; George W. and Etta Thomas and family, Union; Robert B. and Iola Thomas and family, Union; Virgie and Lula Walton and family, Union; Blant and Julia Worthy and family, Whitmire; Watty and Carrie Thompson and Family, Jonesville.

CHEROKEE AWARDS

Gaffney, Jan. 31.—A hundred and forty-seven "champion" farm operators of Cherokee county will receive Better-Farm Living certificates here tomorrow morning at a meeting in the courthouse. The meeting will open at 10:45.

Cherokee farm operators who will receive the awards are:

W. A. Adair, B. L. Allen, Lee Blanton, Elmer Amos, J. Ernest Atkinson, J. Cleve Barnhill, J. T. Baldwin, H. E. Bates, R. E. Belue, Joe C. Black, N. J. Blackwell, Purnia Blackwell, S. Bland, Bez Blanton, Fincher Bobo, Walter Bolin, A. Boyle, L. I. Bridges, James P. Brown, Miles W. Broome, W. Frank Burgess, Fred Byars, W. Forrest Byars, Fred Cash, H. H. Clary, J. H. Collins, E. M. Darby, J. G. Davis, B. Darwin, N. W. Driskill, F. P. Ellis, Loy Ellis, T. J. Estes, J. A. Etters, Lloyd Foster.

W. Fred Fowler, J. M. Gardner, B. B. Godfrey, J. L. Goodson, O. M. Green, J. F. Hambright, W. R. Hambright, Rufus Hamrick, E. F. Hardin, W. W. Hardin, B. H. Hawkins, J. R. Huggins, Grady B. Humphries, J. E. Humphries, Guy Huskey, James O. Huskey, Paul Huskey, G. G. Inman, J. W. Isler, Ellis Johnson, W. J. Jolly, I. L. Keenan, W. C. Keller, J. E. Kirby, Wofford A. Stacy, W. B. Kirby, Elbert Kirby, R. B. Lamb, ohn H. Ledbetter, Lynn C. McCraw, D. H. McGill, J. G. Mabry, Furman Martin, C. P. Mathis, E. W. Moore, H. C. Moore, Bater Morgan, DeWitt Moss, W. E. Mullins, W. H Neely, J. O. Peeler, Henry Pettit, J T. Pettit, J. E. Phillips, Fred Phillips, A. C. Price, J. W. Price, D. B. Pridmore, W. L. Queen, J. L. Randall, Sidney Reynolds, Charles L. Richards, E. E. Rippy, T. K. Rippy, F. L. Robbs, J. B. Ruppe, M. G. Sanders, T. J. Sellars, B. E. Sheppard, A. Z. Shillinglaw, L. F. Smalley, J. W. Smarr, Josiah Smith, Earley Spencer, Rufus C. Spencer, Z. B. V. Starnes, W. M. Stewart, C. F. Swofford, A. O. Tate, E. B. Tate, Barron Thomas, Mrs. H. E. Tindall, Lloyd Tindall, Mrs. F. V. Turner, S. C. Waldrop, G. G. Webb, Walter Webster, J. A. Whisonant, J. B. Wilkins, J. H. Winkins, J. H. Wilson, J. B. Wood, E. L. Wylie, L. Nance, W. C. Camp, J. N. Black, J. B. Smith, B. L. Averv Taylor, B. E. Moore, T. F. Robbs, P. Q. Hambright.

Cynthia Childers, J. O. Askew, J. E. Camp, W. M. E. Edwards, J. Green, Cicero Elliott, J. H. Jefferies, S. J. Jefferies, Carl E. Littlejohn, Felix Littlejohn, Giles Mathis, Ben Moore, Bridge Reid, W. R. Sarratt, John W. Smith, Frank White and Walter Whittenburg.

Greenwood S. C. Index Journal
February 7, 1941

Account Of Pension Meeting

The following notice is from the Rev. E. E. Chappell, president of the colored division of Old Age Pension Association;

The Old Age Pension Association of South Carolina (colored division) met in session Feb. 1 at Tabernacle Baptist Church. The Rev. E. E. Chappell, the president, called the meeting to order at 1 o'clock and stated the object of the meeting by saying the group had met under the supervisions of leadership of our white friends, of Greenwood County.

Our good white people are among the best in the state. Our city and county officers are among the best level headed officers in the United States.

We had a great meeting. Eighty-two joined.

We will meet again, March 1, the first Saturday. We are asking all people sixty years and up to meet us. All members are asked to come. We will meet at Tabernacle Church at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Columbia S. C. State
February 12, 1941

KINSTON HOUSING UNIT

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 11—(AP)—The Kinston Housing authority announced today bids would be opened February 18 on construction of a 140-unit Negro housing development.

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
February 3, 1941

HOUSING JOB BIDS INVITED

By Charleston Authority on Gadsden Green Negro Project

The housing authority of the city of Charleston invites sealed bids for construction of the 172-unit Gadsden Green negro housing project.

The authority announced Edward D. Clement, project director, today is also calling for proposals soon, for the erection of the 600-unit "prison farm project," or national defense development on the present prison farm site.

Bids for the Gadsden Green project are to be opened at noon February 27. Those for the prison farm housing project will be opened within a week of this date, possibly before the Gadsden Green bids are taken.

The Gadsden Green project in type of construction will be similar to the Wraggs Borough and Anson Borough homes, save that the units will have brick exteriors. The homes to be built on the present prison farm will be similar in style and construction to the Ben Tillman Homes.

The fact was cited today by Mr. Clement that completion of the new development would give Charleston county probably the largest suburban housing develeopment in the country, the point being that in the Ben Tillman Homes, the navy constructed unit to the south of these homes, and the new development, there are to be 1,200 housing units in all.

Details

In calling for bids for the construction of the Gadsden Green project, the authority has announced that contractors are to furnish all labor, tools, equipment, materials and services necessary for the construction of the entire project, including the demolition of buildings now on the site. Minimum wage rates as set forth in the specifications are to be paid.

Navy yard civilian workers and enlisted personnel with families are now moving into the forty-eight dwelling units completed in the 200-unit development south of the Ben Tillman homes. Those families in the worst need of immediate housing were given first option on the dwellings.

Chief Yeoman Peter Gilner, U. S. N., Ret., is project manager. Of the forty-eight families eighteen are navy enlisted personnel and thirty are navy yard civilian workers. All forty-eight families are expected to be in their new quarters by nightfall.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 3, 1941

SOUTHERN HOUSING PROJECTS PROVE BOON TO BUSINESS

The construction of five low-rent housing projects at Memphis, Tennessee, has resulted in the expenditure of more than $ 1,000,000 on new buildings, remodeling of old structures, and other improvements in the immediate neighborhood of the projects, a recent survey by the Memphis Housing Authority reveals.

Lamar Terrace, United States Housing Authority community, has been termed by local realtors as the greatest improvement effected in Memphis in 25 years.

Although William H. Foote Homes, a 900-unit USHA project for Negro families is only partially completed, the most modern Negro theater in the South, built at a cost of $30,000 and seating 625, was recently opened across the street.

Directly opposite Dixie Homes, a USHA-leased project for Negroes, the city remodeled a school at a cost of $98,000 and built a $30,000 swimming pool.

At Lauderdale Courts, also a USHA-leased project, a medical and dental clinic was built on an adjoining site. Two new grocery stores were built and a number of other buildings were remodeled and repainted.

Greenwood S. C. Index-Journal
February 21, 1941

Colored Old-age Pension Meeting

President E. E. Chappell of the colored division of the Old-Age Pension Association announces a meeting of the division at Tabernacle church on the first Saturday in March at one o'clock. All of the members are asked to be preesnt. All colored persons sixty years old and over in Greenwood are requested to be present to enroll their names.

Columbia S. C. State
March 16, 1941

President Approves USHA Funds

Washington, March 15.—The President today approved United States Housing authority loan contracts for low-rent slum clearance projects in seven cities. The total amount of the loans involved is $6,703,200.

Four of the cities in today's list have had no previous USHA slum clearance projects. They are Dothan, Ala., Norfolk, Va., Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Chicopee, Mass. Norfolk, however, has a USHA defense housing project now nearing completion.

The other cities on the list were Hartford, Conn., Los Angeles, Calif., and Ponce, P. R.

While none of these projects are in the category of defense housing, several of them will be built in cities where defense activities have created pressing housing problems which have made the position of low-income families all the more difficult. This is particularly true of Hartford, Norfolk and Chicopee.

In the case of each of the projects the United States Housing authority will make loans covering 90 per cent of the total development cost.

The Los Angeles project, the loan contract for which amounts to $1,862,100, is the largest on the list. To be called William Mead homes, the community will house 449 families. It will be built by the Housing authority of the city of Los Angeles which already has loan contracts covering the construction of seven other projects with a total of 2,620 dwelling units. The Los Angeles County Housing authority has loan contracts for three projects with 1,411 homes.

The loan contract for Norfolk is $1,800,000. Two projects will be constructed, both for low-income Negro families. One project will have 200 homes and the other 230.

At Hartford the $805,500 USHA loan will be used in constructing an additional 150 homes for Negro tenants at the Bellevue Square project which is already in operation.

Dothan will build two 100-unit projects, noe for white and one for Negro families, with a loan of $646,200.

The Chicopee project with 250 units is expected to relieve a housisng shortage due to the recent establishment of a number of industries and the Air corps' Northeastern air base. The loan contract amounts to $1,043,100.

The two smallest projects on the list are for Tuckahoe and Ponce. At Tuckahoe a $292,500 loan will be used to construct a 60-unit community. The Ponce project, with a loan of $253,800, will include 578 homes. Ponce has previous loans covering five projects with a total of 1,188 dwelling units.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
March 24, 1941

SPARTANS ADVISED TO APPLY NOW FOR HOUSING UNITS

Applications Being Received at SHA Office on Main Street for Both Projects

White and negro Spartans who hope to move into Hub City Courts and Tobe Hartwell Courts, low cost rehousing developments now in advanced stages of construction here, have been urged by E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the Spartanburg Housing authority, and Miss Mae Bridges, supervisor of tenant selections, to make application as soon as possible.

It is desired that would-be tenants for both projects apply for housing units prior to the completion of the two developments in order that SHA authorities may properly review the applications for final selection.

Office Now Open

All interested persons have been advised to make inquiries at the SHA office on the ground floor of the Medical building on East Main street, next to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Although families with children are preferred, any family group may be considered for tenancy at either the white or negro projects, Mr. Hertzog said.

Initial occupancy at the Tobe Hartwell Courts is expected about June 1, according to contractors estimates, while the Hub City Courts will be opened for its first tenants about a month later. There are 150 units in the negro development and 120 in the white.

Monthly rentals in the white project will range from $10.20 for the 3½ room units to $13.60 for the 5½-room units. Weekly rentals will prevail in the Hartwell courts units ranging from $2.10 to $2.95.

The schedule of rents and income limits for the two courts follow:

Hub City Courts

Grade A, 3½-room unit, monthly rentals, $10.20, maximum income limit, $670.

Grade B, 3½-room unit, monthly rental, $12.60, maximum income limit, $800.

Grade A, 4½-room unit, monthly rental, $10.60, maximum income limit, $700 or $840 if family includes three or more children.

Grade B, 4½-room unit, monthly rental, $13.20, maximum income limit, $840 or $1,005 if family includes three or more children.

Grade B, 5½-room unit, monthly rental, $13.60, maximum income limit, $870 or $1,005 if the family includes three or more children.

Tobe Hartwell Courts

Grade A, 3½-room unit, weekly rental, $2.10, maximum income limit, $610.

Grade B, 3½-room unit, weekly rental, $2.65, maximum income limit, $740.

Grade A, 4½-room unit, weekly rental, $2.25, maximum income limit, $665 or $787 if family includes three or more children.

Grade B, 4½-room unit, weekly rental, $2.80, maximum income limit, $780 or $940 if family includes three or more children.

Grade A, 5½-room unit, weekly rental, $2.40, maximum income limit, $695 or $835 if family includes three or more children.

Grade B, 5½-room unit, weekly rental, $2.95, maximum income limit, $825 or $990 if family includes three or more children.

Each 3½-room unit will contain a combination living room and dining room, a kitchen and utility closet, a bedroom with closet, and a bath with medicine chest, etc.

The 4½-room units have two bedrooms while the 5½-room units have three bedrooms.

Rent grades are determined by the location of the units. Rent includes a normal amount of water and electricity.

Each unit is equipped with a cooking and water heating coal-burning range with water back and with a coal-burning circulating space heater for heating the apartment. The housing authority furnishes and maintains these stoves.

Tenants to Pay for Coal

Tenants will pay for their own coal.

The housing authority will also furnish each unit with an ice box, but tenants will be expected to pay for any ice that they use.

Each kitchen will have a combination utility cabinet and work table. Kitchen equipment includes a large enamel sink and laundry tub.

Social rooms will be maintained in connection with the administration buildings. These rooms will be available for the use of tenants in holding meetings and other activities.

Each project will have a play space provided for children and a spray pool.

Adjoining driveways through the two courts will provide tenants ample parking places.

Considerable money will be spent for lawns and landscaping of the two housing sites. Tenants will be expected to maintain these lawns and yards in connection with their dwelling units.

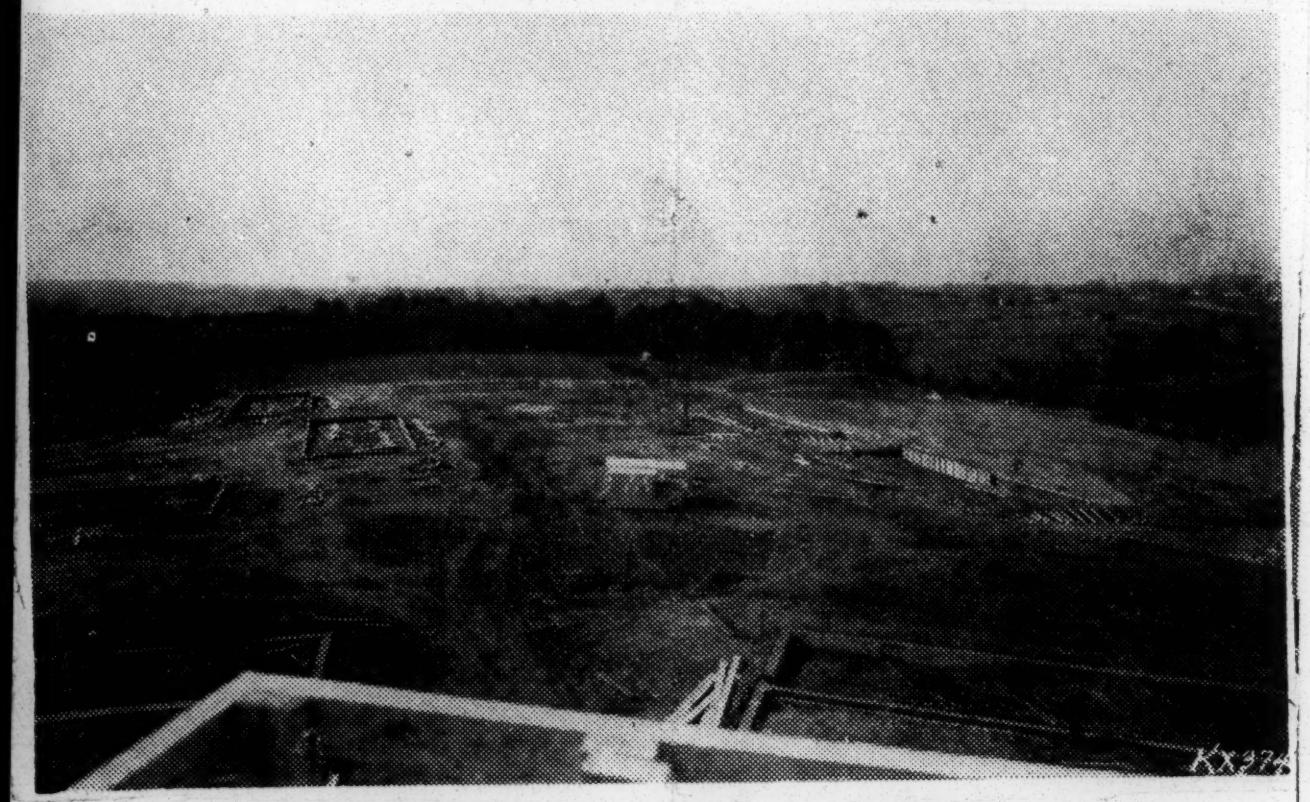
There is a possibility that the field at the foot of the hill at the Tobe Hartwell courts may be allotted to tenants for enclosed vegetable gardens.

No restrictions will be placed on tenants in connection with the burning of lights. In other words they may burn their lights all night if they want to and they may come and go as they please.

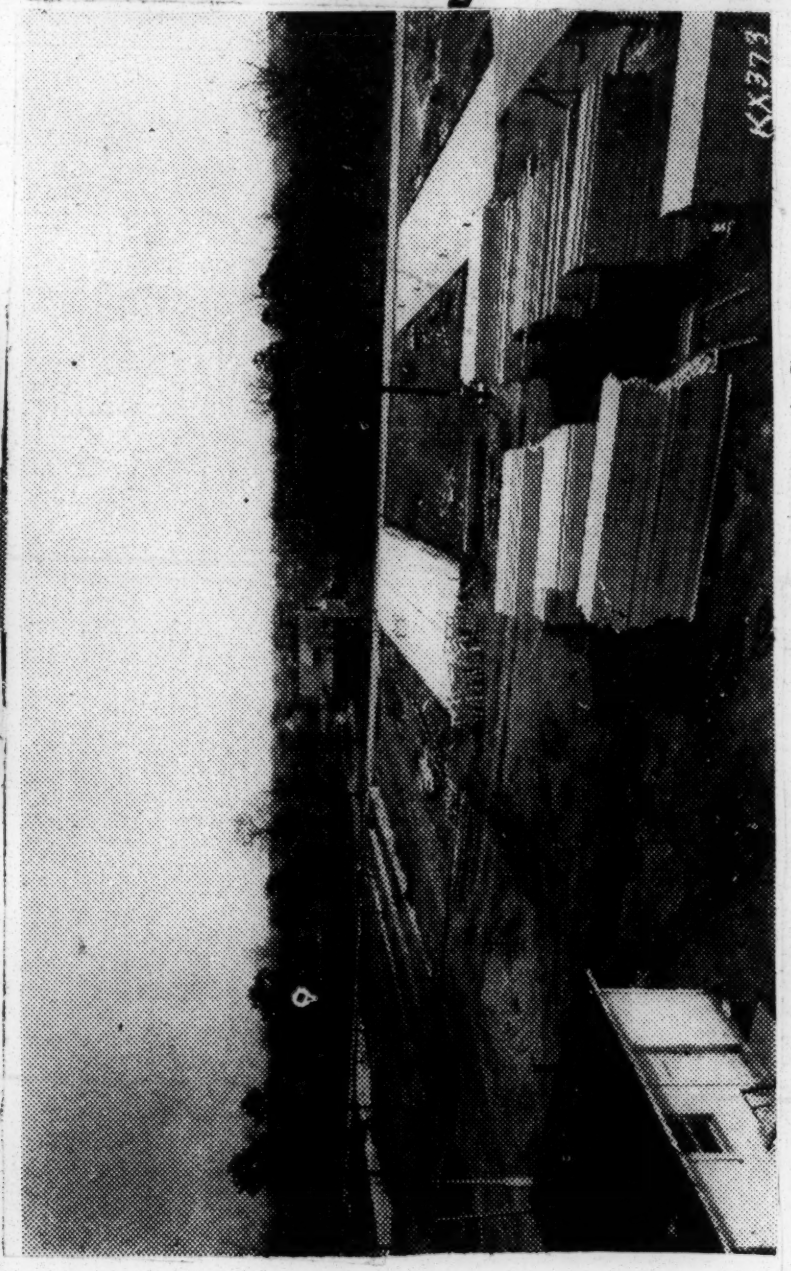
Both projects are conveniently located near schools, churches and bus lines.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
February 9, 1941

Latest Scenes of Hub City Courts



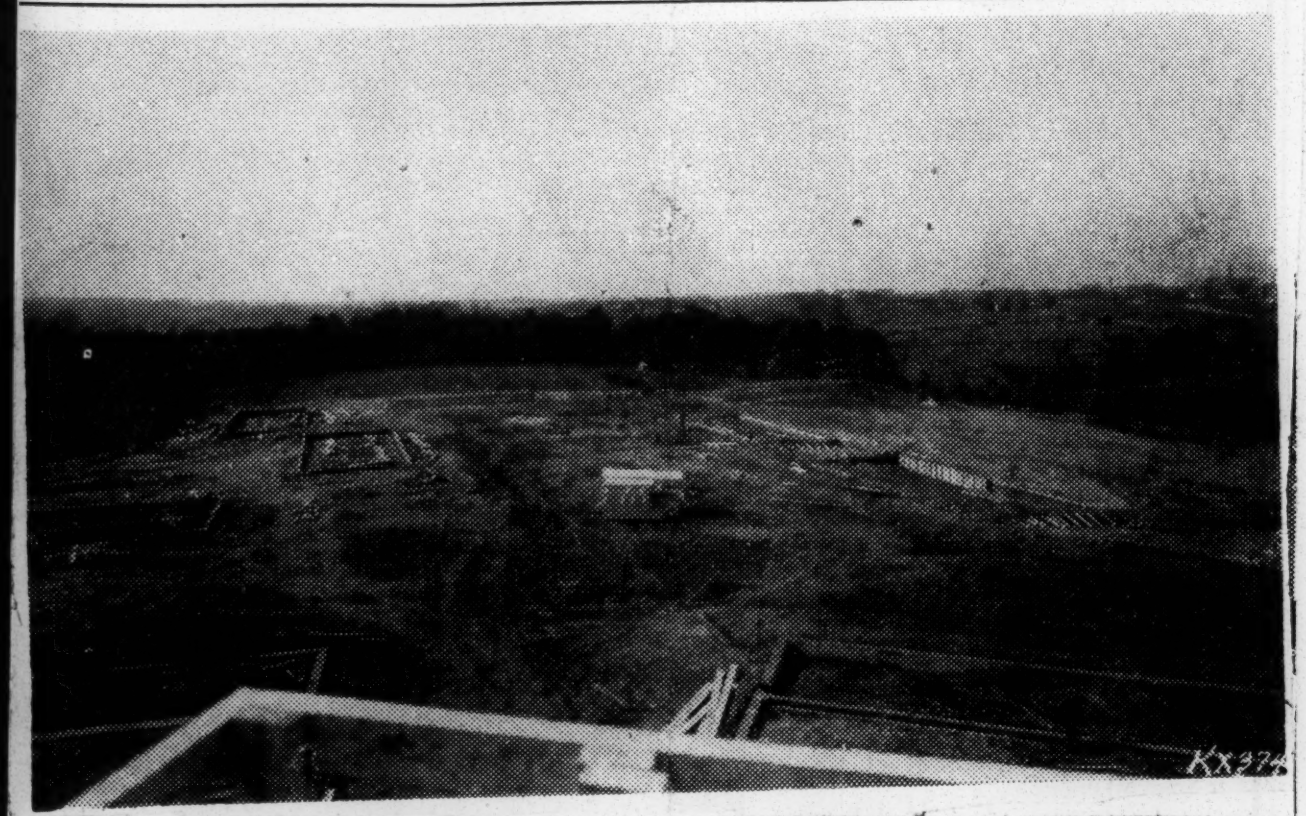


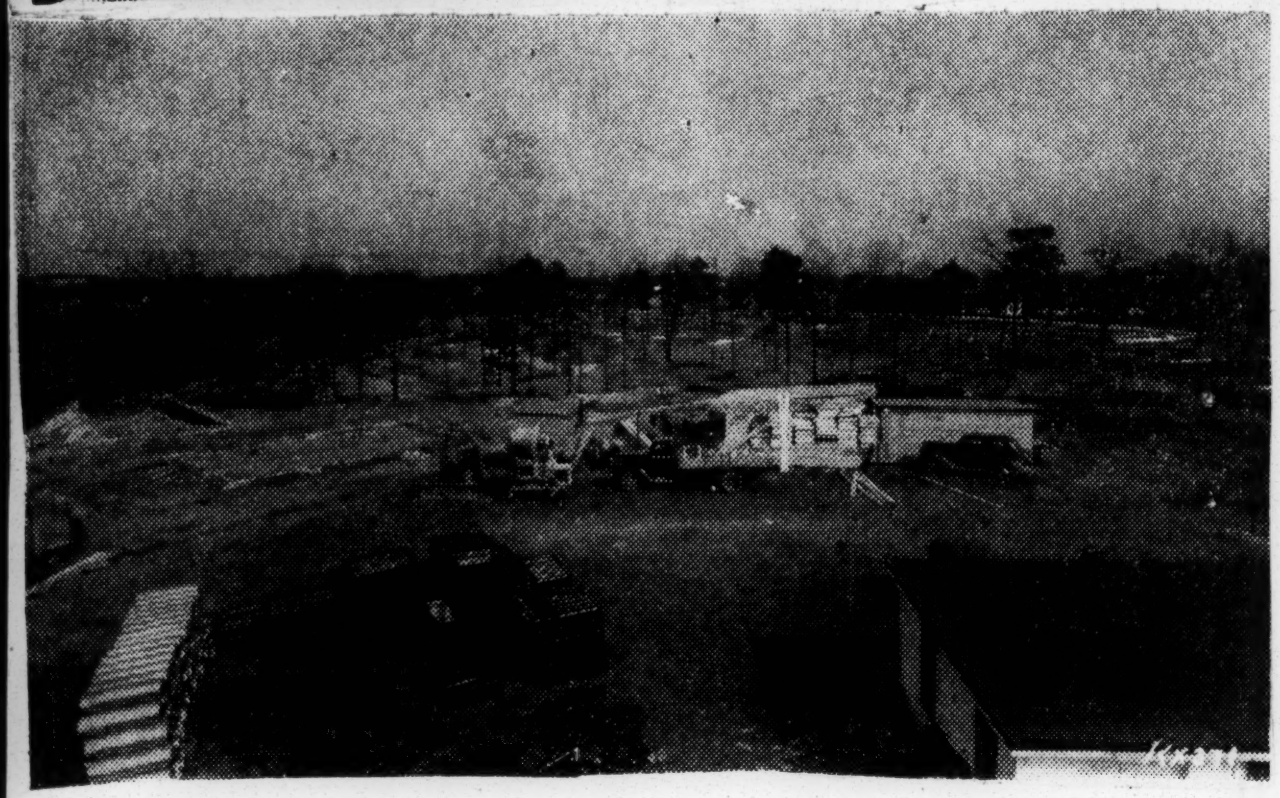


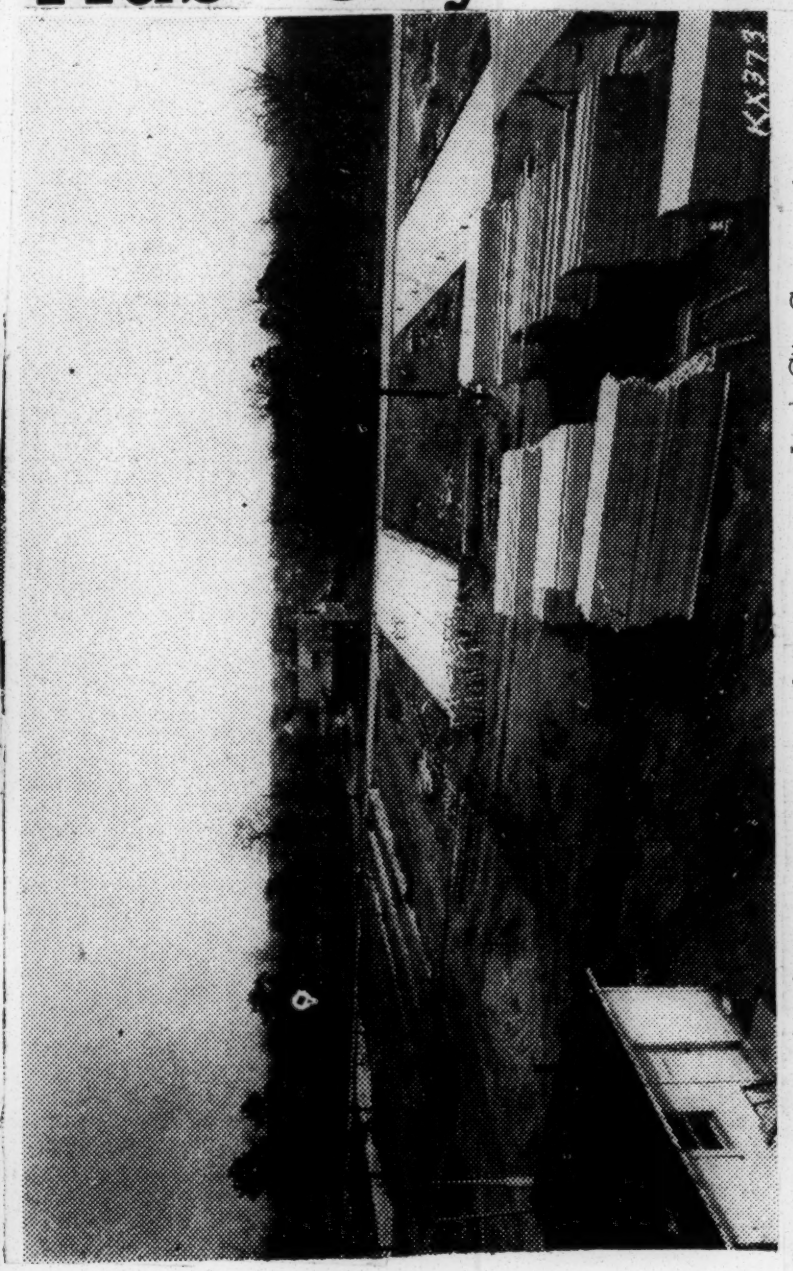
Among the first development pictures to show progress at Hub City Courts, white Spartanburg Housing authority rehousing development at Wofford street and Vanderbilt road, are the three shown above. Many photographs of Tobe Hartwell courts have been published in local newspapers, the latest of which illustrated structures in late stages of completion. The Hub City Courts scene at the top ,left, shows several first story foundations in place in the 12-acre land site. In the photograph at the top, right, the large sewerage pipelines that will interlace the settlement are shown in large piles, at the side of which many hot water boilers are stacked. In the background of this scene, one of the large foundations is also shown. Lumber holds the theme of the picture in the adjoining column, taken from the project office. As a background, two of the large floor slabbings are seen being completed. Hub City Courts will contain 41 buildings and will cost nearly $400,000 to build. The negro development will have 39 buildings and it's cost is listed at nearly $500,000 as it is somewhat larger.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
February 9, 1941

Latest Scenes of Hub City Courts







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Columbia S[illegible] State
February 16, 1941

Rates Here Range Up to 1,147 Per Cent for Year

Durham, N. C., Feb. 15—(Special)—Sporadically, every important newspaper in the two Carolinas has carried on a campaign against loan sharks, and the state legislatures have more than once been on the verge of regulating the lucrative business of lending small sums of money to the necessitous poor. With the publication this month by the Presbyterian College Press of Clinton, S. C., of Dr. William Hays Simpson's "The Small Loan Problem in the Carolinas," detailed and reliable information is now available concerning the practices of small loan and personal finance companies in North Carolina and South Carolina. The extent of the problem, both from the viewpoint of the cost of credit to thousands of humble borrowers and the evasions of the law by unregulated lenders, is examined thoroughly in this well documented study.

Doctor Simpson, a member of the department of political science in Duke university, spent many months interviewing over 2,100 borrowers in 21 Carolina communities. The information furnished by these individuals consisted of the papers used in their dealings with loan companies, and from these documents the author ascertained the terms of each credit transaction—the interest and fees charged the borrower, the loan period, the collateral, security or indorsements required, and the methods of payment and collection. Naturally the most striking disclosure was the high cost of the average small loan as compared with the prevailing low rates of interest on investments and the maximum interest rates established by law in North Carolina and South Carolina. Those who are accustomed to think of 6 per cent or 7 per cent as a moderately high price to pay for credit may be surprised to learn that few small loan companies extend credit on terms equivalent to less than 100 per cent per nuum.

In South Carolina the average annual interest rates on all the loans covered by this investigation ranged from a low of 97.3 per cent on loans of $50 or more to 462.7 per cent on loans of $10 or less. In North Carolina the average rates varied from 117.7 per cent on loans over $50 to 374.5 per cent on loans of $10 or less. The range of rates by town or city is shown in the following table:

North Carolina.	Rates in per cent per annum	Maximum loan included
Charlotte	189-522	$50
Durham	265-358	50
Greensboro	118-444	over 50
Raleigh	347-416	25
Rocky Mount	280-374	25
Wilmington	216-352	50
Winston-Salem	255-382	50
South Carolina.		
Anderson	208-433	50
Charleston	216-955	over 50
Columbia	275-1147	50
Florence	47-418	over 50
Greenville	99-596	over 50
Rock Hill	523-755	25
Spartanburg	99-552	over 50
Sumter	41-356	50
Clinton, Greenwood and Newberry	184-631	50
Darlington, Hartsville and Orangeburg	29-559	over 50

In general, white borrowers obtained loans at lower rates than colored borrowers. Three per cent of the Negro borrowers in South Carolina secured credit at less than a yearly rate of 100 per cent; but no Negro in North Carolina enjoyed this distinction. In South Carolina 49.8 per cent of the white debtors were charged over 300 per cent per annum while 65.8 per cent of the colored borrowers paid over 300 per cent. Those paying in excess of 300 per cent in North Carolina comprised 71.3 per cent of the white borrowers and 85.8 per cent of the colored borrowers.

The whole story of the small loan situation is not told in cold statistics. The problem is one not only of the high cost of going into debt but also of the sharp practices of lenders in keeping their clients in debt, the short maturity of the typical small loan, which encourages if it does not require repeated refinancing, the frequent use of wage assignments (above all, in South Carolina), which embarrasses the borrower and provokes his employer, and the persistent lobbying and insidious propaganda employed by the loan companies to defy the legislature and prevent the introduction of regulation such as is in effect in other states.

The author shows beyond possibility of refutation that regulation is both desirable and feasibly, judging by the experience of states which have honestly grappled with the problem during the past quarter century. In fact, he took the trouble to consult lenders, borrowers and public officials in Virginia, where regulation has existed since 1918, to verify both the merits and the weaknesses of a regulated system as compared with the unregulated conditions in the Carolinas. In Virginia, as in more than 20 other states, the regulatory act is based on the uniform small loan law drafted, and often revised, by the Russell Sage foundation.

The author of "The Small Loan Problem in the Carolinas" is a native of Orange county, Virginia. He was graduated from Tusculum college in Tennessee and received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Duke university. He has contributed to the Detroit Law Review, Rocky Mountain Law Review, Iowa Law Review and Law and Contemporary Problems.

Sumter, S. C., Herald
January 30, 1941

Colored Council Farm Men, Women, Meet

The Sumter county council of farm men and women, 4-H club boys and girls met at Lincoln High school Saturday, January 25th, 1941, at 11:00 o'clock, with Mrs. Marion McLester presiding. The purpose of the meeting was to make plans for county-wide activities for the year. After a general discussion of the Extension program to be carried on this year the council made plans to hold a short course for adult women in March, Annual Achievement Day in April, a clinic for expectant mothers and pre-school age children in May, a farmers' tour in August, a trip to Hartsville in September and community fairs in November.

The community leaders who spoke on the Better Farm Living Defense program included: Mr. Tom Saunders, Mr. Dewey Ballard, Mr. James Brown, Mr. B. A. Alston, Mr. Johnson LaSane, Mrs. Mary Clarkson, Mrs. Marion McLester, Mrs. Georgia Reese, Mrs. Lou Alice Saunders, Mrs. Rebecca Nelson, Mrs. Julia Alston and Emma Scott.

The guest speakers were Prof. C. A. Lawson, Mrs. Belva Parker, Jeanes Teacher; Mrs. Marion B. Paul, State supervisor of Negro Home Demonstration work, and Mr. Fred Ramsey. Demonstrations were given by two 4-H club girls in the use of a home-made brooder coop and home-made clothes hamper. There were 30 communities represented namely: Rafting Creek, High Hill, Goodwill, Stateburg, St. Michael, Mayesville, Brogdon, Dalzell, St. Luke, Shiloh, Second Mill, Tindal, Salterstown, Whites Mill, Good Hope, Chandler, Cane Savannah, Congruity, St. Paul, and Calvary, with a total attendance of 375.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 5, 1941

Negroes Pledge Aid To Assist York Law

YORK, Feb. 4.—A written statement has been presented Solicitor W. G. Finley in which more than 50 representative negro citizens of Rock Hill, including professional and business men, condemn crime among their rac eand pledge themselves to assist in law observance.

Reference is made in the statement to a recent negro homicide in Rock Hill: "We are satisfied," it is said in the statement, "that it is time for action on our part if we hope to have a safe place in which to live . . . We pledge our support to suppress all crime and lawlessness."

Anderson, S. C., Mail
January 13, 1941

Staff Meeting For Colored Workers

The Sumter county staff meeting for colored workers was held January 10 at the Council street center.

The meeting was called to order by our supervisor, Mr. Mangum at 10 o'clock. The theme was "Your responsibility to your community." 10 to 11 o'clock, administration; 11 to 11:15, pre-school in the community, Mrs. M. B. Pendergrass; 11:15 to 11:30, playground challenges, Ulysses G. Conyers; 11:30 to 12:00, new games demonstrated; 12:00 to 12:30, arts and crafts (demonstration), Mrs. Janette Garner; 12:30 to 12:45, recommendations; 12:45 to 1:00, evaluation.

The high spot of the meeting was the arts and crafts demonstration by Mrs. Garner which was so favorable, a picture was taken of the exhibits and Mrs. Garner.

S. J. McDonald came in and spoke very highly of the workers and commended the supervisor for the interest he has shown in our group. The meeting ended with a snapshot of the group. The workers are: Mrs. M. B. Pendergrass and Miss Franklin of the community center, Messrs. Janett Garner and Franklin Shelton of Savage-Glover, Mrs. Elizabeth Allison of Stone Hill, Ulysses G. Conyers of Lincoln high school.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
February 28, 1941

Negroes Seek Building For Center

The following petition was presented city council at its last meeting by a committee of the Colored Community Center council:

To the Honorable Mayor and
City Councilmen
Sumter, South Carolina.

Gentlemen:

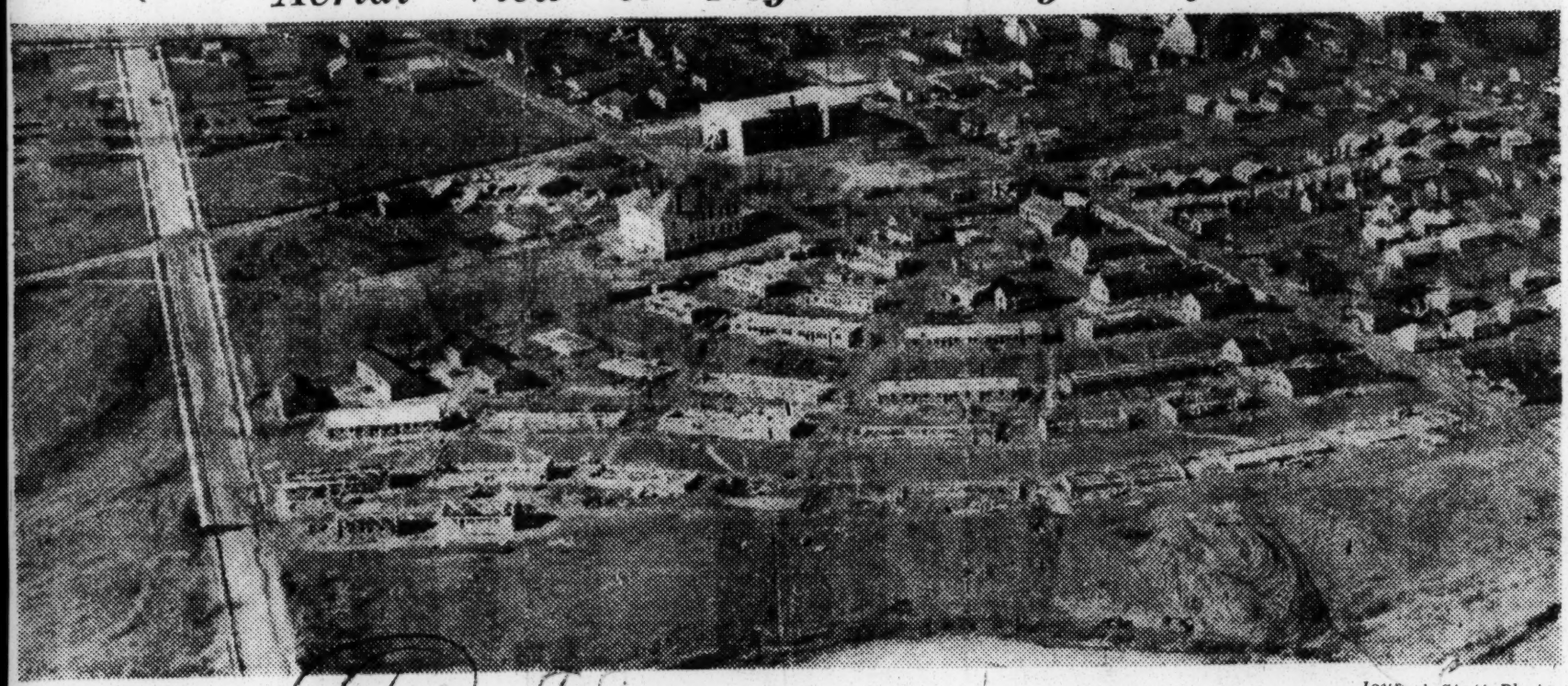
Nearly a year ago, we the undersigned committee of the Colored Community Center Council, duly and properly constituted, appeared before your honorable body asking and petitioning you to provide some adequate and permanent recreation building and ground for our negro youths. You gave us a most respectful and sympathetic hearing. All along since we have received official encouragement that our petition would be granted. For this we express to you our most profound sense of gratitude. However, the immediate need of such an institution is so important and urgent that we must appeal most graciously to your kind and favorable consideration of the same, and to your interest in that group of negro boys and girls which will inevitably form such a large part of our citizenship. We submit that the greatest and best-paying investment any city or community can make is an investment in things productive of good citizenship. Negro youths of the city of Sumter, unlike those of most other cities of the same size and in some instances even smaller, have no central place for recreation activities to invite and attract them from crime-breeding, disease-germ-breeding and other places not conducive to health, character and good citizenship building.

The owner of the improvised building in which our recreation project is housed, and which your honorable body has so kindly provided, has notified us to vacate by the end of her school term—May.

We earnestly ask that negro boys and girls of Sumter be given the privilege of making their contribution in every way to the growth, development and happiness of our fair city. Their ability to make such contributions is entirely contingent upon their opportunities.

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
January 6, 1941

Aerial View of Negro Housing Project



Journal Staff Photo.

Construction on the rehousing projects for Spartanburg is continuing at a rapid pace. The above aerial view shows the negro project, off South Liberty street. This project and the white project on the old Vanderbilt road comprise the $890,000 slums clearance program for Spartanburg begun last year. The above picture was made by The Journal's staff photographer from a Palmetto Air Schoo plane.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
January 28, 1941

FAIR LEASE AND NEGRO THEATER GIVEN APPROVAL

Council Delays Action on Camp Property; 2 New Officers Named

Approval of a $1-per-year lease on the Spartanburg county fair grounds between the Spartanburg County Fair association and the city for a period of 10 years, the granting of a $12,000 building permit to Walter Allen for the remodelling of the old Coca Cola Bottling plant on Trimmier street for the relocation of the Union negro theater and the discussion of several phases of Spartanburg's $1,500,000 improvement program constituted the principal activities of city council as it met in regular session yesterday afternoon.

Other topics discussed at the session, one of the longest since winter began, were:

Propose Land Acquisition

1. Refusal to discuss condemnation proceedings in the land acquisition of the 20,000-acre Camp Croft, infantry replacement center area, until joint action could be taken by council and the county delegation.

2. Approval of the appointment of Rudy DeP. Crocker and George Pender, both of Spartanburg, to replace officers Fred Burrwell and Horace Hatchett on the city police force.

3. Discussion of possible interference the big improvement program now underway at Memorial airport might have with the Civil Aeronautice authority student-training program now being conducted for 40 Wofford students.

4. The placing of $5,000 in city funds to the $105,000 that the government has appropriated for malaria control projects in the city.

5. The tentative approval by bond attorneys of the recent sale of $300,000 in city serial bonds for the improvement program.

6. The passing of an ordinance forbidding the sale of any type of alcoholic beverages in residences or business establishments within the city which are not properly licensed for such trade.

7. The approval of last week's sale of a piece of East Main street city-owned property to Hugh F. Little.

Under the terms of the lease of the fairgrounds, the city is renting the property under the agreement that the county fair is to be a non-profit function and that the fair association will assume all maintenance costs of the fairground. Should any buildings, grandstands or other fair equipment need to be replaced, it would be the responsibility and the financial obligation of the fair association to make and pay for such expenses.

The lease specifically pointed out that should the association become anything other "than a non-profit sharing of eleemosynary corporation as now carried on, the lease shall be automatically terminated." It was further agreed that should any other phase of the lease be ignored, the document would also become void.

For the control of the fairgrounds at other seasons than that in which the fair is in progress or in which preparations are being made for the fair, a three-man committee will be appointed. One member will be appointed by city council, another by the fair association and the third by these two appointees. Rentals for all other uses of the fairgrounds than the holding of the annual fair will be paid to the city.

The relocation of the Union theater, made necessary because of the extension project plans for Short Wofford street, was approved by council. The announcement that such relocation was under consideration had been advertised for a week, and no objections had been made to date.

Theater to Be Modern

The new theater will be one of the most modern negro amusement places in the Piedmont area, it was said, and will be in a section where it should provide convenience for its negro patrons, while affording no disagreeable effect upon white residents or businesses in its area. Work is to start immediately in order that the theater may be moved as soon as possible.

Postponement of city action on the condemnation of the cantonment area at Camp Croft until Saturday morning when city and county authorities may meet together was made in view of the fact that the two bodies had heretofore always acted upon cantonment questions together. However, it was said, that the county delegation has already approved the condemnation of the property while in session at Columbia this week.

Advice from Robert Turner, manager of the Palmetto Air school at Memorial airport, indicated that unless 1,800-foot stretches of runways were kept open during the construction program, now being speeded to an early completion, the CAA student-training program for Wofford college would have to terminate by February 1.

As council felt that were the national defense activity once removed from Spartanburg, it would be difficult to obtain it again, decision was made to attempt in every way possible to keep necessary runways open as long as the building program was not greatly handicapped by this procedure. If the construction is affected, council wants to determine if sections of the airport other than the regular runways can be used by the air school until regular facilities can be completed.

Appointments Approved

The approval of Mr. Crocker and Mr. Pender as city patrolmen was effected after acceptance of the resignations of Officers Burrwell and Hatchett, the latter having accepted a post with the county police. Mr. Crocker was pointed out as a young man who is following a family profession, his father and grandfather having been policemen before him. Both young men stood high in their examinations for the officers' appointments.

Some discussion was held upon the diversion of the CAA's recent $50,000 from "Runway C" at the airport to "Runway B," the reason for this still being a matter of speculation. However, H. H. Perkins, first assistant to Walter Donaldson, chief of the CAA, is expected to be in Spartanburg next Thursday afternoon to confer with the city authorities upon the Memorial airport program as a whole.

Council also stated that state highway engineers would be in the city tomorrow to go over any difficulty that the city may be experiencing with the Morgan square traffic lane rearrangement or other city-highway problems.

To start work on the extension of the St. John street extension program shortly, council decided to serve notice upon tenents of the Harris building on North Church street to move as soon as possible. The extension will pass through this building, will enter Magnolia, following Wofford street to Hunt street, then cutting diagonolly southwestward to Austin street, providing a fast cross-town entry into the new Greenville highway.

The liquor ordinance which was passed was written after complaints had been made about private residences being operated by negroes here as open bars. The license laws will now give police the proper authority to raid all places selling liquor which are not properly licensed by the city.

Spartanburg S C. Journal
Sunday 26, 1941

70 Small Negroes Are Fed Daily by Community Center Under Auspices of Church

Cooking Utensils Needed Bady; Delinquents and Needy Are Assisted

By CHESTER CAMPBELL
Staff Writer

A few worn pots and pans, a small varied asso.tment of dishes and an old three-burner oil stove comprise kitchen equipment intended to feed 70 small negro children at the newly organized negro community center located in the Ebenezer Baptist church on Austin street.

The project, conceived by the Rev. B. J. Ligens, pastor of the church, was opened several weeks ago to offer educational and recreational advantages to neglected, underprivileged and delinquent children of the community.

Inspiration for the center came to him after a talk with Miss Elizabeth Wideman, probation officer of the county children's court. She pointed out to him that the majority of cases involving negro children were the result of parental neglect. His sister, Elizabeth Washington, acts as guardian for homeless negro children brought to her by Miss Wideman.

To Benefit Children

The community house is for the benefit of negro children of all ages. During the day it is filled with small children whose parents are working, and in the evening, the older ones gather there. Delinquent children from the county court and public welfare department cases also are brought to the center.

Miss Wideman has characterized the center as "a place to teach negro children to play," but unfortunately, the center hasn't nearly enough toys and games for its wards. Recently, John Garrison, head of the Spartanburg county children's home, donated several large boxes of dolls, toy animals and wooden blocks to the church.

The small, bare kitchen in which meals must be prepared for 70 small children housed in the center during the day, is pitifully inadequate. The meals must be eaten from benches in the main part of the church because only one small table is available. They must be served in groups because of the size of the stove and the scarcity of utensils and dishes.

Wood is needed to construct a ceiling in the new kitchen. Miss Wideman asks that all Spartans who are able to donate desperately needed kitchen equipment, especially a larger stove, and old or used games, toys and furniture.

Donations can be called for by phoning any one of the white members of the advisory board of the center. They are:

Miss Wideman, phone 344.

Mrs. Mary Edwards, director of the Spartanburg department of public welfare, phone 819.

The Rev. John D. Henderson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, phone 2831-W.

Negro members of the board are: M. S. Callahan, Professor W. A. Neil, and the pastor of the church.

Plans are now being made for a formal opening of the negro community center to be held within two weeks.

The organizer is pastor of one of the most unique churches in this area. The large stone structure was built entirely through the efforts of his congregation, numbering over 200 persons. They gathered rock, mixed concrete, worked in their spare time, and after many months, have completed their own place of worship.

Construction was started in June, 1939, and the building was completed in October, 1940, although much work remains to be done on the interior. The four walls and ceiling of the church are completely covered with murals . . . the handwork of the pastor.

A bright and blue green mountain landscape covers the wall behind the pulpit, and in the sky reposes the "all-seeing eye", looking down upon the congregation. The ceiling is painted blue, with splotches of white to resemble clouds. The lower panes of glass in the windows of the church are decorated with bright landscapes. Quotations from the Scripture adorn the walls.

The pastor doesn't believe in "filling the minds of his people with thought", but simply wants to teach them to practice their religion. And in the establishments of this community center, he believes he has found a way for them to practice what he preaches.

Fruits of his teachings may be seen in the center sponsored by his church.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

South Carolina Studies Need of Colored Children

FEB 8 - 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—The educational needs of South Carolina's 300,000 Negro children were brought vividly to public attention in a series of six interracial conferences just held in that state under the auspices of the Commission On Interracial Cooperation and the state interracial committee.

In open meetings at Chester, Rock Hill, Faffney, Sumter, Florence, and Charleston; with an aggregate attendance of 1,500 drawn from all parts of the state, the condition and needs of Negro schools were discussed frankly and ably by leaders of the two races.

FEB 8 - 1941

Many Noted Speakers

The general them was "Adequate Educational Opportunities for All." Among those discussing the subject were Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, eld secretary of the commission; Dr. John W. Shackford, Methodist clergyman of Rock Hill; Dr. W. A. Whitaker of Orangeburg, president of State College for Negroes; Miss Wil Lou Gray, state supervisor of adult education; Dr. Slyde Helms, Baptist minister of Columbia; Roger Coe, state director of the NYA, and John Burgess, president of the state teachers association.

At Charleston Mayor Thomas P. Stoney presided at the meeting and at Chester Mayor Robert Frazier. At all the meetings the attendance of Negro citizens was large and representatives, and discussion of conditions was free and frank.

It was brought out that in 1939, the state spent on its white schools $45.67 per child and enrolled and on its colored schools $10.49 per child, a ratio of four and one half to one against the Negro child.

The average school term was reported at 174 days for the white child and 139 for the colored; the salary of the white teacher averages $937, and that of the colored teacher $380; yet the latter had an average of 40 pupils against 29 for the former.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn

BOTH RACES UNITE TO GIVE CHEER TO 1,000 S. C. KIDDIES

JAN 3 - 1941

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 2 (ANP) A Catholic priest, the xecutive secretary of the Urbean league, a white business executive, a former All-American football star and social worker, along with the Negro Community Welfare league, provided Christmas cheer for 1,000 colored children.

The affair was held in one of the largest auditoriums in the South, Textile Hall, home of the world famous Southern Textile Exposition. Over 2,000 adults and children were in attendance. Four hours were required to present the gifts to the children.

Each child received a bag weighing over 10 pounds. One thousand cocoanuts, 2,000 pounds of candy, 500 quarts of milk, 1,000 ½ pints of ice cream, 1,000 pounds of assorted nuts, 7,000 oranges and a like number of apples were included in the purchases and donations for the Christmas party. Both white and colored men and women worked side by side preparing the bags and assisting in the distribution.

In addition to the gifts to each child, a quiz session was held, this part of the program was broadcast for one hour over the local radio station WMRC. The fortunate contestants were rewarded with "pots of gold," cloth bags obtaining 100 nickels and large mechanical and wheel toys. The mother with the largest family, 12 children, was the recipient of numerous special gifts.

Greenville lays claim to the largest Christmas tree in America for colored children. Those responsible for the affair, Father Thomas of St. Anthonys Friary; R. O. Johnson, executive secretary of the local Urban league; J. Edgar (Tiny) Smith, former All-American football, now prominent welfare executive; Bill Coxe, white, owner of the largest commercial photography plant in the Southeast; E. C. Murray, insurance executive; J. E. Beck, principal of Sterling High School.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
December 3, 1940

Park Lighting Is Suggested

Recommended In Annual Report Of City Park And Tree Commission

The City Park and Tree commission today recommended the installation of lighting facilities in City park and parts of Cleveland park in its annual report to city council.

The report was submitted over the names of Chairman John A. McPherson, R. E. Henry, Mrs. Davis Furman, Mrs. Robert I. Woodside, J. A. Piper and Carter Newman, Jr.

In addition to describing the work done in various parks over the city in the last year, the report pointed out work contemplated in a program for which a WPA grant has been asked. Items approved included: construction of a recreation shelter in City park, which has been started; construction of a stone retaining wall between City park and Springwood cemetery; construction of 15 picnic units in Cleveland park and city park.

Also construction of a playground for negro children on Gower street consisting of a basketball court, a baseball field, two tennis courts and playground facilities; general landscaping of Cleveland and City parks to include planting of 5,000 native trees; construction of stone footbridge between the swimming pool and skating rink in Cleveland park.

City council has authorized the paving of all streets in Cleveland park and the erection of a traffic bridge across Richland creek, the report said.

Greenwood, S C Index-Journal
January 22, 1941

Charleston, Jan. 22.—(AP)—The Charleston Housing Authority will call for bids soon on construction of the fourth housing project for negroes here. It will contain 172 units.

The authority also announced progress was being made on the construction of several projects for white workers engaged in national defense work here.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 3, 1941

Harmon Playground Plan Opposition Voiced

To The News and Courier:

Please permit me space in your paper to express my reaction and opinions upon the proposal to use the Harmon playground for negroes as a recreational camp for soldiers as published in a news item in your issue of May 2.

The fact that this playground is the only playground equipped with facilities available to negroes in Charleston is alone sufficient reason for withholding any attempt to alienate its use to others than the negro group. Its location is surrounded by a negro housing project to the south and an additional residential area occupied almost entirely by negroes, extending to Spring street; to the east by a residential area occupied almost entirely by negroes to Ashley avenue and to the north by the Burke Industrial high school for negroes and a further negro residential area extending to the terrace.

This proposal if carried into effect will be fraught with much danger to the peace and harmony of our community and for that reason alone should not be attempted. I am sufficiently versed with the ways ways of the world to know that the establishment of the proposed camp within that area would be a source of racial irritation and friction and perhaps would eventually lead to race riots. The natural trend of camp followers who in all probability would seek to benefit from such a camp, would very quickly populate, what is now a well behaved, self respecting neighborhood into a den of beer parlors and prostitution houses. Certainly, such a future should not for a single moment be contemplated for a negro section.

When these conditions are coupled with the fact that the only swimming pool allocated to negroes, the only equipped playground for their use and the only community building now opened to them will be taken away from their directed use, for and by negroes, fairness and justice to the personnel of the trustees of the Harmon playground should exempt them from any criticism should they decline to grant the request.

I consider myself fortunate in having had Mr. Harmon's confidence at the time he conveyed the Harmon playground and learned from him the conditions and the reasons which prompted him to purchase the property from the city and to convey the same under a trust that would retain its use for the purposes designated in the trust deed. I believe that the philanthropic deed of Mr. Harmon should and will now be fully respected in its spirit as well as letter. I also believe that the hospitality for which Charleston is credited with will find an opportunity for expressing itself without resorting to the necessity of appropriating, for that purpose, the meager recreational facilities provided by private funds for the benefit of negroes.

On behalf of the negroes of Charleston and in consideration of the foregoing(I am publicly requesting the city county of Charleston, His Honor Mayor Lockwood, the trustees of the Harmon playground foundation, General Ulio and the gentlemen of the committee to abandon the proposed plan to use the Harmon field for use as a recreational military camp for white soldiers.

JOHN O. M'FALL.

Charleston.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 7, 1941

Movie Bill On Sundays Comes Up In Senate

Makes Legal Sunday Sports In Certain Hours

The long-delayed bill to legalize Sunday motion pictures and commercialized sports "in counties where the United States government has established and maintains permanent or temporary army forts, navy or marine posts" was reached yesterday by the senate but consideration was immediately deferred until today.

Whether the bill, passed several weeks ago by the house, will be taken up then was not definite because further debate on the conditional prohibition bill was scheduled for the same time.

The Sunday picture and sports bill would afect only Richland (Columbia), Charleston and Beaufort counties. The measure's proponents contend that Spartanburg would not be affected because Camp Croft, which is located in that county, was "not a fort."

By 64-31, the house sustained a veto of an act which would have permitted civil suits against domestic corporations to be filed in any county "in which the cause of action may arise." Now, corporations can be sued only in counties where they have agents.

DEFENSE BILL

Senate amendments to Governor Maybank's civilian defense bill were accepted by the house in ordering it enrolled for ratification. The amendments reduced the appropriation for the state defense council from $100,000 to $75,000, eliminated a provision which would have given the council control over law enforcement agencies in certain instances and required the council to submit an annual report of its expenditures.

Also passed and ordered ratified by the house was the anti-sabotage bill. Second readings were given bills to authorize Clemson college to refund a $300,000 bond issue and to ratify the constitutional amendment requiring municipal election voters to produce only registration certificates and poll tax receipts.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

The senate heard Chairman Harvey of the education committee assert that unless the general assembly adopted a new method for certification of public school teachers "you're going to have to spend millions of dollars" on salaries for "Negro teachers."

Harvey objected to a motion by Senator Pruitt of Anderson to recall from the committee a house-approved bill to certify teachers for another year without requiring them to attend summer school. Pruitt withdrew the motion after Harvey declared himself against doing "anything just because you have been doing it for eight years."

A special committee recently recommended a new certification method based on qualification and experience.

The senate passed on second readings two bills to make cities and counties "liable for damages for neglect of management of anything under their control, whether pertainnig to, or used in connection with, highways or not." These measures would amend the law dealing with damage suits against counties involving alleged defects in highways.

The house adopted and sent to the senate a concurrent resolution by Representative Graham of Florence asking congress to pay parity and benefit payments to cottonseed producers. Also adopted was a senate resolution asking congress not to increase taxes on cigarets and other tobacco products.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 6, 1941

Young Negro Civic Group Is Organized

A young men's civic organization has been formed by Negro youth of Columbia to promote better citizenship and Edgar Thompson, 1939 graduate of Allen university, has been named as president.

Meetings will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoons at the Pinckney Funeral home, 1000 block of Washington street.

Truman Gibson, civilian aide to the secretary of war, and J. M. Hinton, president of the Pilgrim Life Insurance company, addressed the group at the organizational meeting Sunday. Twenty-two persons attended the first meeting.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
June 11, 1941

AIKEN HOUSING AUTHORITY GETS $39,000 CHECK

Initial Remittance On $476,000 Housing Project as Received Monday Morning. Work Starts Soon

The Aiken Housing Authority received a government check Monday morning for $39,000.00. This is the first installment on the authorized $476,000 low cost housing projects in Aiken County.

Officials of the Aiken Housing Authority state that this initial remittance will be used at once for the purchase of necessary property for the Aiken and Horse Creek Valley projects, and for, disbursing accumulated expense items.

Approved Projects

The present approval is for a 44-unit Negro project located in Aiken on Kershaw, Sumter and Horry streets, adjoining Schofield Industrial School for Negroes.

The Valley project is for 80 white units located just South of Gloverville on Highway No. 1.

The houses are to be masonry constructed, to rent from $9 to $13.50 per month with utility equipment.

Work is expected to begin at an early date. Willis Irvin of Aiken is architect for the Aiken project. Harold Kenan of Langley and Charlotte is architect for the Valley project. Garvin and Simons of Aiken are attornevs.

Greenville, S. C. News
June 11, 1941

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$800,000 EARMARKED

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Council unanimously approved, on the motion of Alderman J. Frank Welborn, a recommendation of Mayor C. Fred McCullough that ne be given the power to set up a five-person housing authority. Mayor McCullough announced he would start today selecting the personnel of the authority, which then will apply for an $800,000 fund earmarked for Greenville in Washington by the United States Housing authority.

Once the earmarked funds are made available, the authority will immediately set to work purchasing slum property and drawing plans for the buildings. The project is expected to be well under way by the end of summer.

BUY LADDER TRUCK

Council ordered bought an aerial ladder truck for the fire department from the Seagraves corporation on a bid of $15,050.

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During the meeting, council also took the following action in the following matters:

Approved the request of the police department for 25 Colt revolvers costing $24 each.

RAISE JANITORS' PAY

Voted to raise the pay of the two negro janitors at the police station from $10.50 to $12 a week.

Authorized the employment of four extra men for park maintenance work.

Authorized the surface-treatment of the road leading under the railroad underpass near the Southern station.

Authorized the mayor and city clerk to borrow $125,000 for city operating expenses against anticipated tax collections.

Authorized the purchase of a car of gasoline from the Texas company on a low bid of 14.72 cents a gallon.

Reelected J. A. McDavid a member of the civil service commission for a six-year term.

Raised the pay of members of the civil service commission from $10 to $20 a month.

Received a report on sub-standard houses in the city from City Building Inspector H. Q. Ricker.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
June 20, 1941

PUBLIC INVITED FOR INSPECTION OF PROJECT HERE

Demonstration Unit of Tobe Hartwell Courts Will Open This Morning

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The unit a three and one-half room apartment, has been furnished completely and is ready for public inspection. The general public, as well as prospective tenants, is invited to inspect the apartment, which is located in the third building on Clement street, the northern limits of the project.

The authority will also begin taking applications from prospective tenants in the administration building on the grounds. Applications to date have been taken at the SHA offices on East Main street.

Modern Construction

The apartment, which is virtually fire, vermin and sound proof, is one of two constructed in the building. Walls are made of hollow tile construction, floors of concrete and the roof has an abestos cement covering. All the buildings in the courts are of the same construction, although the size of the units vary.

The housing authority furnishes each unit with a stove, a heater, a refrigerator, a kitchen cabinet, screens, shades, curtain rods, a combination sink and laundry tub, mail boxes and other small items.

One of the features of the attractive apartment which will be on demonstration is that it has only two inside doors, one leading into the bedroom and one into the bath.

The unit has its own porch in the front and is equipped with a coal bin and a clothes line in the rear.

Inspection Hours

Until further notice, the apartment will be open for public inspection 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon Monday through Friday and from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday.

The administration building, the first off South Liberty street on Clement street, contains office pace, a fireproof vault for keeping records, an assembly hall and a tool room.

The project is expected to be ready for occupancy within a few weeks. Kahn and Boyle, contractors, are making finishing touches on the buildings and paving the walkways and streets. The Carolina Floral nurseries of Charleston have begun the task of landscaping the project.

Housing authority offiicals stated that the maximum income limit for tenants in the Tobe Hartwell courts has been set at $990 a year with no mimimum income limit.

The rents will range from $2.10 to $2.95 per week. The unit which will open for inspection tomorrow rents for $2.65 per week. These rates include lights and water.

The SHA plans to have a demonstration unit opened for public inspection in the Hub City courts, white housing project located on Vanderbilt road, within the next two weeks.

The maximum income limit for white tenants is $1,045 with no minimum income limit.

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Books, Magazines Contributed for Use In Negro Center

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Miss Wideman said that all types of books suited for children between the ages of four and 18 years of age are being received for inclusion in the library at the settlement house.

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Approximately 60 children visit the house regularly and Miss Wideman said yesterday that any members of the general public interested in work being done at the center are invited to visit the project.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
August 6, 1941

FAMILIES OCCUPY FIRST UNITS OF HOUSING PROJECT

Sixty Units Still Available for Negro Familes in New Dwellings

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City Negroes' Low Economic Status Means 'Bad Housing'

So Report Planning Experts To City's New Zoning Commission

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The present negro population of Greenville is 13,982, representing about 40 per cent of the total population within the city limits, the report prepared by Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis planning consultants, said.

Principal negro districts are in the vicinity of the Southern railroad yards, along the creek valley to the east of Rutherford street, along Richland creek in the extreme eastern part of the city and in the vicinity of the Southern railroad in the southern part of the city, the report said.

"Because of their low economic status and their inability to pay more than a very small rent, housing conditions are generally bad for this race," the report said. "Areas which have been developed for negro occupancy generally are located on low valued land and in many instances it is difficult to provide adequate public services and utilities.

The report found the pattern formed by the entire population distribution to be characterized by its extreme variation in different parts of the city and the surrounding suburbs.

"Topography has had a great deal to do with establishment of this pattern, as certain sections of the community are difficult to develop for residential purposes," the report said.

"The Reedy river bisects the metropolitan district in a northwest and southeast direction. The valley formed by this river is subject to flooding and, therefore, has not been utilized for residential purposes. Other stream valleys which are found in all parts of the district have a similar influence, although they have not acted to the same extent to retard population growth.

"As Greater Greenville grew, a large number of cotton textile mills were established beyond the city limits, principally west of a north and south line bisecting the city. Most of the population lies to the west of Paris Mountain road and Grove road. There are large areas directly south of the city to the southeast along Reedy river and to the north and northeast in the extremely rugged topography that are very sparsely populated."

New Dwellings

Tobe Hartwell courts, Spartanburg's negro housing project, was opened to tennants yesterday, the first families moving into the spick and span units shortly after daybreak.

Typical of the first families moving into the 150-unit project, which was constructed at a cost of approximately $427,000, was that of James Woolridge, consisting of James and his wife, Elmira.

They have been married about a year and moved to the Tobe Hartwell courts from 267 Young street.

James is employed by the Hygeia Ice and Fuel plant and has been living in Spartanburg practically all of his life.

His wife, Elmira, was so anxious to get into the new apartment that she visited the unit Sunday, sitting on the front porch all afternoon and taking a lot of kidding from her friends.

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Elmira keeps house. She considered herself lucky in getting the partment she wanted, No. 121 on the Caulder avenue side of the development.

When asked if they were considering the possibility of an increase in the family, James said that they "were not thinking about that—right now," and laughed.

Housing authority records show that the dwelling the Woolridges moved from on Young street had a total score of 160 sub-standard housing points.

Woolridge was paying rent of $5.20 a month for the delapidated basement apartment, exclusive of lights and water, which are included in his rental of approximately $11 a month at Tobe Hartwell courts.

Had No Running Water

In scoring the former Woolridge residence, the housing authority reported that it had found the house had no running water, no bathing facilities of any kind and no storage space.

Water was obtained from an open well, and the only toilet facilities provided was an outside toilet, which was not even of the flush type, the authority found. The toilet was shared by three families. At the time the Woolridges moved, the wiring of the house had become so defective it had been condemned and electricity was not available for tenants.

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Thirty-nine buildings make up the project, including 19 two-story dwellings and an administration building, which is the first structure off South Liberty street on the Clement street side.

When the landscaping is completed in the fall, work will be finished on the project, which was launched September 5, 1940.

E. L. Hertzog is director of the Spartanburg Housing authority, which is also constructing the Hub City courts, a white rehousing project.

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66a-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

Both Races Cheer Greenville Kiddies

JAN 4 1941

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP) A Catholic priest, the executive secretary of the Urban league, a white business executive, a former All-American football star and social worker, along with the Negro Community Welfare league, provided Christmas cheer for 1,000 colored children.

The affair was held in one of the largest auditoriums in the South, Textile Hall, home of the world famous Southern Textile Exposition. Over 2,000 adults and children were in attendance. Four hours were required to present the gifts to the children.

JAN 4 1941

Each child received a bag weighing well over 10 pounds. One thousands cocoanuts, 2,000 pounds of candy, 500 quarts of milk, 1,000 ½ pints of ice cream, 1,000 pounds of assorted nuts, 7,000 oranges and a like number of apples were included in the purchases and donations for the Christmas party. Both white and colored men and women worked side by side preparing the bags and assisting in the distribution.

In addition to the gifts to each child, a suiz session was held, this part of the program was broadcast for one hour over the local radio station WMRC. The fortunate contestants were rewarded with "pots of gold," cloth bags containing 100 nickels and large mechanical and wheel toys. The mother with the largest family, 12 children, was the recipient of numerous special gifts.

Greenville lays claim to the largest Christmas tree in America for colored children. Those responsible for the affair: Father Thomas of St. Anthony's Friary; R. O. Johnson, executive secretary of the local Urban league; J. Edgar (Tiny) Smith, former All-American footballer, now prominent welfare executive; Bill Coxe, white, owner of the largest commercial photography plant in the Southeast; E. C. Murray, insurance executive; J. E. Beck, principal of Sterling high school.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
January 16, 1941

Spartan Housing Authority Notes Sold in Capital

$785,000 Sale Is At Low Rate of .36 Per Cent

Short term notes of the Spartanburg Housing Authority valued at $785,000 were sold yesterday in Washington at the unusually low interest rate of .36 per cent, according to an announcement made by the United States Housing Authority.

The notes were sold to the Chemical Bank and Trust company. Out of 16 local authorities which disposed of similar short term notes at the same time, only four even qualified the low interest rate of the Spartanburg authority, according to the USHA announcement.

E. L. Hertzog, manager of the Spartanburg Housing Authority, said proceeds from the notes will be used partly to reimburse the USHA for money advanced and partly to take care of the cost of rehousing development here until bonds are sold. Bonds of the local authority are scheduled to be sold before June 1, he said.

The notes will mature on May 27. The USHA announcement pointed out that the sale will save the Spartanburg authority the difference between .36 per cent and rates of 2½ to 3¼ per cent which it has been paying the USHA for money advanced for the housing developments here.

Work is already under way and scheduled to be completed this summer on two rehousing developments, one for white persons at Wofford street and Vanderbilt road and one for negroes off South Liberty street and Caulder avenue.

Kingstree, S. C., Record
January 9, 1941

Negro Charity Organization Active

As the Christmas season approached, the Community Brotherhood of Kingstree, headed by Profs. W. M. Anderson and J. M. McAllister, made definite plans to bring joy and happiness to as many sick and old persons of their race in and near Kingstree as possible.

T. J. Speight and J. M. McAllister were appointed to assist Prof. Anderson in purchasing the articles and preparing the baskets. Sugar, coffee, and a variety of choice fruits were placed in each basket. The baskets were delivered to the needy ones on the morning of Christmas eve.

Due to the fact that the organization was only recently formed, it was not able to cover as much territory as was desired; however, it is the purpose of the organization to live up to its motto, taken from 2nd Timothy, 2:15: "Bring relief and joy to suffering humanity".

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
March 1, 1941

Charlotte Nursery Offers Bid Of $9,735 for Landscaping at White Housing Project Here

The Harkey Brothers nursery of Charlotte, N. C., submitted the lowest bid for the landscaping and gardening work at the Hub City Courts, white rehousing project, yesterday morning when bids were opened at a public meting in the office of the Spartanburg Housing authority on East Main street.

The bid of the North Carolina firm was $9,735.

Bids on domestic equipment for the Hub City courts and the Tobe Hartwell courts, negro housing project, were also taken.

Local Firm Low

Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., of Spartanburg submitted the low bid for supplying 271 coal ranges and 272 garbage cans. The bids were $6,002.65 for the ranges and $873.40 for the garbage cans.

The Tennessee Stove Works of Chattanooga, Tenn., was low in the bidding for 274 circulating heaters while the Montgomery Ward company of Chicago, Ill., was low in the competition for supplying 271 ice boxes. The bid of the Chattanooga concern was $5,776.12 while the Ward bid for the ice box contract was $6,337.45.

Other Bids Listed

Other bids submitted follow:

Landscaping and gardening: Howard Hickory company, Hickory, N. C., $14,759; Howell's nurseries, Knoxville, Tenn., $12,790; Carolina Floral nurseries, Columbia, $11,998; Mecklenburg nurseries, Charlotte, N. C., $13,500; and Valley Landscape company, Baltimore, Md., $23,900.

Coal Ranges

Coal ranges: Tennessee Stove works, Chattanooga, $6,067.69; Montgomery Ward company, Chicago, $8,915.90.

Circulating heaters: Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, $5,779.32.

Ice boxes: Ranney Refrigerator company, Greenville, Mich., $7,680; Ice Cooling Appliance Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, $7,606.05; and Hardy Refrigerator Corp., Cobleskill, N. Y., $7,289.95.

Garbage cans: Witt Cornace company, Cincinnati, Ohio, $881.20.

Bids will be forwarded to the United States Housing authority in Washington with recommendations from the local housing group, E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the SHA, said this afternoon.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 21, 1941

NURSERY TO OPEN

A nursery for negro pre-schoo children will open in a building behind the negro NYA residence center on North Calhoun street Wednesday, it was announced yesterday. The nursery will be operated for the benefit of mothers who have to leave their children to work during the day. Hours will be from 9 a. m. to noon and from 2 to 6 p. m. daily with the exceptions of Saturday and Sunday. The WPA will furnish a teacher, Annie Belle Curry, and the NYA will supplement the aide.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
November 4, 1941

DEMOLITION MOVE DELAY REQUESTED

Lancaster May Pay Crescent Mill Taxes to Bar City Council-Ordered Sale

City council at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon decided to appeal to the United States Housing authority to forgo "for the duration of the emergency" its demand upon the city to condemn and order demolished or assure needed improvements of 170 dwellings units in Spartanburg.

The agreement between the U. S. H. A. and the city, made at the time authority was given and money was made available for the construction of Hub City Courts and Tobe Hartwell Courts, white and negro rehousing developments here, calls for elimination of one sub-standard dwelling unit for every such unit provided for in each of the low-cost-rental projects.

With Spartanburg now faced by a housing shortage as well as with its influx of defense workers and army personnel, the comissioners believed that housing already available here should not be removed under the agreement.

Will Sell Mill

Council also:

1. Authorized Harvey Johnson to take in under a tax judgment lien the Crescent Manufacturing company, hosiery mill, and offer the plant and its 32 houses for sale. W. W. Lancaster, official, later said the taxes would be paid and the property repossed.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
January 2, 1941

Building Permits Totaling $1,773,832 Are Issued for Construction Here During 1940, More Than Double 1939's 10-Year Record

Spurred by the start of construction on two slum-clearance rehousing projects for the city, Spartanburg building activities in 1940 shattered a 10-year record established in 1939, the annual report of George Abernathy, city building inspector showed yesterday.

A grand total of $1,773,832.50 in permits was issued during the year, more than doubling the $856,444.37 record-setting construction of the previous 12 months.

The permits for the Tobe Hartwell Courts, negro, and Hub City Courts, white, rehousing developments of the Spartanburg Housing authority, issued for $396,000 and $323,000, respectively, were the largest permits of the year. However, discounting these, 1940 was still a banner year in building and even had the projects not been started the report would have shown that better than $1,000,000 in building was started during the year.

Leading building months in 1940 were: August, the month the Tobe Hartwell court permit was issued, $436,535; November, when the permit was issued for the Hub City courts, $391,429; October, $187,273; May, $164,084; and April, $148,692. January, with but $28,340 in permits was the smallest month.

February led the 1939 building year as $193,565.43 in construction was started then. In that year, January and December both had fine showings of over $83,500 each and October building was listed at $95,934.

Last month permits were issued for $63,088.50 and included construction of 13 new homes, three new stores, two new warehouses and a new service station; and repairs to 28 homes and five stores.

Not included in the tremendous building spurt of the year was the new army camp which is in Delmar, well beyond the city limits where a $7,000,000 city for 18,000 infantry draftees, regular service men and officers is being erected with astounding speed.

However, the camp is expected to give rise to the building of many new homes in Spartanburg as large numbers of commissioned and non-commissioned officers will make their permanent homes here.

Seen during the year were real building booms in many sections of the city, both as concerns home building and stores and business establishments.

December permits were issued as follows: Repairs, house, $8,246.50; stores, $2,627; new construction, houses, $24,365; stores, $21,200; service station, $2,250; and warehouses $4,400.

Month by month comparisons of 1939 and 1940 follow:

	1939	1940
January	$ 83,959.00	$ 28,340.00
February	193,564.43	53,365.00
March	14,198.00	85,380.00
April	37,517.00	148,692.00
May	70,147.04	164,084.00
June	23,280.00	61,808.00
July	48,038.00	71,270.00
August	40,228.00	436,535.00
September	90,281.00	82,567.00
October	95,934.00	187,273.00
November	75,470.00	391,429.00
December	83,822.00	63,088.00
Grand totals	$856,440.37	$1,773,832.00

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 29, 1941

Proving Too Much

In Columbia, associations of negroes have presented to the council of that city a statement of their grievances at a length of two columns, and they may have some grievances—if they have none they are exceptional in this vale of tears. One of their statements is that negroes in South Carolina "pay approximately 45 per cent of the taxes that the state levies" and another, which is orthodox New Deal philosophy, is that consumption, not production, creates prosperity. The negroes are approximately 45 per cent of the population of South Carolina, and, if they are paying 45 per cent of the taxes, it seems to follow that their consumption of products is approximately 45 per cent of the whole—most of the taxes being paid on the goods consumed. Consequently, it follows that the negroes in South Carolina are getting on pretty well, notwithstanding their grievances as presented to the city council of Columbia. The spokesmen for these colored people in Columbia have proved so much that they have proved themselves out of court. Like the white folks of Columbia, home of Fifty-three Big Shots and principal abiding place of the members of the general assembly, the colored people are apparently poverty-stricken in leadership.

Columbia S. C. State
March 12, 1941

Only 45 Habitable Rental Vacancies in Columbia

There are only 45 habitable rental vacancies in the city of Columbia, according to a survey released yesterday from the office of Maj. G. Heyward Mahon, secretary to the South Carolina council for national defense.

The survey, prepared by the community service programs division of the works projects administration, showed that of an estimated 15,500 dwelling units in the city only six-tenths of one per cent that were habitable were not rented and that of this number of units one-half were under construction and not ready for immediate occupancy.

Of the 15,500 units, 98.1 per cent were occupied and 1.9 per cent unoccupied. Of the 1.9 per cent (295 units), 1.2 per cent (186 units) were not for rent, either because they were under construction or for other reasons.

Three-fourths of the rental vacancies had less than five rooms and three-room units were more common than any other size, the survey revealed. The average (median) rental asked was $40 a month for units for white occupancy and $10 a month for those for Negro use. None of the Negro units cost more than $20 monthly while a third of the dwellings for whites cost $50 or more a month.

Included in the enumeration were more than 3,600 dwelling units, or about one-fourth of the total units in the city of Columbia, excluding three housing authority projects which were not enumerated because they were known to be fully occupied. The sample was carefully chosen to be representative of dwellings in all parts of the city.

Most of the units which were not for rent were under construction for owner occupancy although some, new and old, were for sale and a few were unfit for use.

Of the estimated 15,500 units, 10,000 were listed as white units and 5,500 as Negro.

Only .1 per cent, or 16 units, of those habitable and rentable, lacked some standard facility, such as installed heating, gas or electric light, running water, flush toilet and bathing unit.

Of the 78 dwelling units possessing all standard facilities, 47 were under some phase of construction. Only 31 were immediately available for occupancy.

The survey showed that vacancy rates for Negroes were lower than for whites both in gross and in habitable rental vacancies. The gross vacancy rate was 2.2 per cent in white neighborhoods and 1.2 per cent in Negro sections. Habitable rental vacancies were .7 per cent and .4 per cent for whites and Negroes, respectively.

Of the 10,000 white dwellings, 97.8 per cent were occupied and 2.2 per cent unoccupied. Of the 5,500 Negro units, 98.8 per cent were occupied and 1.2 per cent unoccupied.

Recently Sigurd Nylander, a representative of the national advisory commission on national defense, visited Columbia to investigate possibilities for a home registration office. He said at that time that Columbia was six months ahead of other cities he had visited in respect to housing.

Maj. Ellis Moore, head of the Columbia housing bureau, was doing "such an efficient job," according to William Lykes, Jr., secretary of the chamber of commerce, that the plan for a home registration office was abandoned.

Mr. Lykes said last night that there were entirely too few housing units in the city, especially "low cost units." He said that he believed approximately as many civilians were pouring into the city as soldiers at Fort Jackson and reasserted his belief that Columbia would expand to a population of 250,000 by 1951.

He advised property owners to "immediately improve any dwellings they have to take care of the avalanche within the next few months." It is estimated that there will be 43,000 soldiers at Fort Jackson by early summer.

Mr. Lykes said that he believed Fort Jackson would get 75,000 men by September 1 and anticipated an expansion of reservation area to 100,000 acres this year. The cantonment consists of approximately 54,000 acres at present. Mr. Lykes said he expected to see the area expand through the Pontiac section to highway 1 and as far as Lugoff.

Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army commander, said on his last visit to the reservation here that Fort Jackson was among three reservations being considered for First Army maneuvers this summer involving 350,000 men.

Greenville S. C. Piedmont
December 4, 1941

School Tourney

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By CHARLES H. GARRISON

Two Local Citizens Play Santa To 900 Negro Children

Praise for two of Greenville's widely known citizens who are sponsoring the Christmas tree for negro children, at Textile hall, is voiced by Mr. C. E. W., of this city. Mr. W., asks that his name not be published, but says he is perfectly willing that it be made public should anyone be sufficiently interested to inquire. His letter in full, which we commend to our readers follows:

"There is a fine opportunity to bring the spirit of Christmas into the lives of thousands of underprivileged colored children who might be overlooked were it not for the interest and activity of a few Greenvillians. I refer to the Textile hall Christmas tree and party, which was originally and formerly sponsored by the Rotary club, which, I understand, still supports it liberally.

"It seems that we have left the task almost entirely to two of our good citizens, so far as raising the funds are concerned. I refer to P. D. Meadors and Bill Coxe, (W. B. Coxe, the photographer). No two should be expected to have all of this on their shoulders even if they are glad to do it for the joy of what they see in the faces of these thousands of happy children, which is true.

"Here is the program, as I understand it:

"Teachers in the colored schools and welfare offices furnish the names of the families where colored children would have no Christmas. These families are invited to the Textile hall Christmas party.

"Where there were three or more children in a home, two packages as follows were given last Christmas. Where there were less than three children, one package was given. The packages contained six apples, six tangerines, six oranges, one cocoanut, one package vanilla wafers, one package cinnamon rolls, one package doughnuts, one pound nuts, one pound raisins. Then as the children filed out, after about two hours of fun and excitement, each was given a pint of milk and a pint of ice cream. Nine hundred such packages were given last Christmas.

"Of course, Messrs. Meadors and Coxe can't see all of those who should and would like to have a part in this fine undertaking which, to 'my mind, presents a real opportunity to show the Greenville spirit. Therefore I hope you will suggest to those who are interested that they telephone Mr. Meadors or Mr. Coxe advising what they will contribute in fruit, nuts, candy or send check to one of them or to you.

"Neither of these gentlemen has been consulted with reference to this letter, however I feel sure they will appreciate any word that will stimulate interest in this worthy cause.

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"Mr. Garrison, this is —— ——," he said at the outset. "Mrs. —— and I have just finished reading your column as we do each night. She is intereested in knowing the name of the unfortunate man who needed $4.95 with which to buy a bit of Charistmas for his family. If you will let us know his name I will give him a check tomorrow for $10. A fellow with that spirit deserves a helping hand, even though misfortune has overtaken him."

Accordingly there will be a presentation this afternoon on the streets of Greenville. One man, fighting pluckily in spite of poor health and misfortune to his loved ones, is going to be pleasantly surprised with a $10 check. This man, it might be said, makes not more than $1 a day, often less, and the sum of $10 is going to seem staggering, I am sure.

Caught on the Wing, while not making an appeal in behalf of the unforunate man, takes this opportunity of thanking this generous couple who have so quickly portrayed the Christmas spirit.

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"Please tell the folks to buy early from me, so I won't have anything left on my hands," he said with some difficulty. "See, I am ready for 'em this Christmas," he said stroking some red flowers, the name of which no man could call without some practice. "Tell the folks to come and buy from me, so I can have some Christmas."

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The 115 membeers of the Greenville Lions club are going to find it a bit monotonous, I am afraid, just to meet with the "home folks" present in the future. The last two meetings, including the one yesterday, have been featured by the "triple threats." Usually they prove more skilled at writing than at speaking in public. I have known some exceptions and Jimmie Thompson, sports editor of our good old Piedmont, proved one of those exceptions yesterday. Jimmie made a speech that would have been a credit to Morgan Blake, for instance.

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December 2, 1941

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The action followed the introduction of a plan of applications which was drawn up and submitted by Lieut. Joe Hill, city identification officer, and was blended into the existing city taxi ordinance by council's resolution to have the new applications serve as the unspecified examinations called for in the original ordinance.

Other Movements

Council also:

1. Discussed plans for projects of civic improvements which the city plans for the future with representatives of the Public Works Reserve and planned to have a complete list of such proposals ready for study this week.

2. Went on record in support of the highway safety program now being conducted by several cooperating agencies here.

3. Visited Camp Croft Courts, new $427.000 defense housing project, which was dedicated by the Housing Authority of the City of Spartanburg and opened to 32 military and civilian families of the infantry center.

4. Accepted the boundary line plat of Dunbar street extension submitted by the Harwood Beebe company engineers and decided to offer to purchase needed traffic lights for the city if the state highway department would handle the street-building program in the project.

5. Considered using the army-redesigned pavilion at Cleveland Park for WPA offices and the food stamp distribution point.

6. Approved a recommendation by Commissioner L. T. Cothran that $475 be expended to re-grass and improve parks in the city.

7. Heard Mary H. Wright, negro social worker, recommend that the city provide a supervised recreation area for negro girls in the Cudd street area; but withheld action on this matter. Council, however, approved preliminary plans for the 13th annual Mary Wright Christmas party for negro school children.

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9. Agreed to replace a four-inch sewer line on Ridge street with a six-inch line to serve two new houses that are to be built by W. E. Mc-

10. Refused Darlington, who already has four residences on property he is developing in this section. Cost of project is estimated at $300.

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11. Authorized Mayor Jennings

L. Thompson to sign a renewal contract with the Work Projects Administration for the continuation of the airport project into next year.

12. Permitted Commissioner of Streets Maury Pearson to purchase a ton and one-half Chevrolet truck for $926.

13. Urged merchants to cooperate with the city health department in its present campaign to rid the city of rats in an attempt to end the typhus fever danger that exists here.

14. Referred Joe Hines, attorney for a negro who had damaged his automobile by running it into an open man hole during a street project recently, to take this matter up for action with Claude Taylor, city attorney.

Taxi Ordinance

The taxi application forms which were adopted by council provide that the prospective driver swear before a notary public to his knowledge of traffic ordinances, to a statement concerning criminal convictions, license suspensions and other police records, to his physical condition, to his willingness to cooperate with the police, to his refusal to carry either illegal liquor or immoral women in his cab and to an oath not to sell or loan his license to another driver.

The forms require a cab owner neither to sell nor transfer tags from one car to another, nor to allow anyone not properly licensed to drive their vehicles, nor to allow his cab to be used to transport liquor or immoral women.

In all cases, it is provided that if either a driver or an owner breaks his application oath, his right to operate taxicabs here will be revoked immediately.

Lieutenant Hill, appearing before council, also urged that drivers must be 21 years of age or older to operate a taxi, pointing out tnat two thirds of the accidents involving taxis here concern drivers under 21.

However, as many of the young drivers here have good records, council agreed that it would not be fair to those who have a good reputation to enforce this point rigidly. Instead, those who are under 21 and have good records may continue to drive under the ruling, but no licenses will be issued to new drivers under this age.

Driver Appears

A taxi driver, whose name was not revealed, appeared at the meeting and called upon council to use its pressure in ending the practice followed by certain taxi drivers here in allowing their cabs to be used for immoral purposes, a point cared for under the ruling. Soldiers on maneuvers, several days ago, approached his cab and wanted to know "the price" just because he had a woman passenger in his cab, he said.

Mayor Thompson said that this week he would draw up a new ordinance and that one of the points he would make would be that all taxis in the city must be painted as cabs next year and that another would be that women passengers should travel in the rear seat of the vehicles.

Mary Wright, one of the oldest and best known negro social workers in the city said she had learned that women who were occupying the present old persons' home on Cudd street would be required to move to other quarters since the building had been condemned.

She said that no funds were available for the repair or reconstruction of the building but that the site was an ideal location for the creation of a playground for negro girls. The city should provide a recreation supervisor who would be able to direct these girls morally and intelligently, she said.

This could either be done by remodelling the home as a recreation center or by at least providing a play area in the vicinity.

Appearing on behalf of Mr. Rich and Mr. Petty on the Winsmith avenue construction problem were a half-dozen workers whose jobs had been terminated following Mr. Abernathy's stop work order and Claude Dunbar, attorney.

The ruling was that in this instance a city ordinance prohibited the erection of any building closer to the street than the line which was established by the first houses built in the area. Therefore, with the two builders wishing to advance a porch ahead of this line, other property owners in the area had voiced an objection and the stop work order had gone out. The matter, however, was continued.

Columbia S. C. Record
March 27, 1941

Recreational Centers Open For Use of Men At Jackson

The recreation program for the 36,000 officers and men of Fort Jackson has been partially completed with the opening of regimental recreation halls throughout the post, completion of new theaters on the reservation, the establishment of organized athletics and the opening of eight service centers in Columbia.

Post officials said today that the seven white and one Negro recreation centers which had been opened already in Columbia would greatly aid in providing proper recreation for the men in training.

At the fort, the regimental recreation halls have been opened and through the cooperation of the WPA national defense recreation division and chaplains of the post, dances and other forms of entertainment are held in them weekly.

Two new theaters have been opened and another is nearing completion on the post. Baseball diamonds are now under construction with thousands of dollars worth of athletic equipment being purchased.

The eight recreation centers in Columbia, and the hours in which they are open to the soldiers are as follows:

Masonic service center, corner of Laurel and Main streets, open each day from 12 noon to 11 o'clock at night.

Main Street Methodist church center, open from 3 to 10:30 each afternoon and night on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

First Baptist church center, open each day except Sunday from 2 to 10 o'clock.

St. Peter's Catholic community service center, open until 10 o'clock each Saturday and Sunday nights.

First Presbyterian church center, open Saturdays and Sundays until 10 o'clock each night.

Trinity Episcopal church center, open each Saturday and Sunday until 10 o'clock at night.

Washington Street Methodist church, open Saturdays and Sundays until 10 o'clock at night.

Service center for Negroes at 1125 1-2 Washington street, open every day until 10 o'clock at night.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
October 29, 1941

State Agencies Ask Greater Appropriations

Most of Them Want To Raise Salaries Of Employes

COLUMBIA, Oct. 29 (AP).—State agencies continued today their appeals for higher appropriations as they paraded their budgets for the 1942-43 year before the budget commission, which recommends appropriations to the general assembly.

Most groups sought salary increases to meet the higher cost of living.

Institutions represented before the commission, the amounts asked and the current appropriations were:

Penitentiary, $195,007 and $151,600; penal board, $4,000 and $4,000; departmnet of labor, $67,325 and $48,945; defense council, $42,150 and $75,000; Girls' Industrial school, $53,000 and $40,000; Negro Boys' Industrial school, $40,000 and $35,000; Clemson college and Clemson extension service, $734,680 and $569,468; board of health, $334,231 and $267,961; state treasurer, $436,531 and $445,641; board of bank control, $41,599 and $39,242; comptroller general, $399,274 and $379,064; sanatorium, $404,078 and $346,000.

The State Fair association requested $35,000 for permanent improvements.

Columbia S. C. State
March 27, 1941

Negro Grievances Presented To Council by Group Leaders

Following, in full, is a statement of grievances presented yesterday to Columbia city council by representatives of five Negro groups; being styled "Summary of Discussions at Citizens' Mass Meeting, Zion Baptist church, March 23; theme, 'Economic Problems of Negroes in South Carolina.'" Signers were: "J. C. Colclough, president, Interdenominational Ministerial Union; A. J. Collins, president, Civic Welfare league; Gurney E. Nelson, president, local branch, National Association of College Women; J. W. Brunson, president local branch, National Negro Business league; E. A. Adams, president local branch, National Association for Advancement of Colored People."

About 40 per cent of the citizens of Columbia and Richland county are Negroes. In other words, if forty out of every one hundred persons in this county were eliminated, the population and the area inhabited by it would be slightly more than one-half of what they are now. Negroes are not mere wards of the city and of the laws of the state. They are bona fide, free-born citizens who are entitled ot the protection of the laws of this commonwealth and subject to punishment for the infraction thereof. Under the Constitution of the United States of America, Negro citizens are entitled to all the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

As consumer and tenant, the citizen who uses commodities which make added production possible and necessary and pays the rents which make the provision of housing facilities a lucrative business is not only indispensable part of the economic set-up, but he is the key-man who pays his full and proportionate share of the total taxes as required by the laws of the land. It is not what a man owns but what he consumes that makes business and production possible. The Negro citizens of South Carolina are indispensable consumers.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Negro citizens are being unjustly treated and discriminated against in the administration of old age pensions allocated for persons above 65 years of age. We understand that the federal government matches dollar for dollar with the state government to increase the income of the aged in this state. We understand that such pensons are to be allocated according to the needs of the case and without regard to race or color. We have studied many cases among our old people and have found severe discriminations in the distribution of pensions. Without notice, investigation or reason, pensioners are cut off or have their stipends reduced, leaving many of them penniless and homeless. Aged blind pensioners have been reduced from $15 o $5, some to $5.80 per month. Some of the latter are known to pay $5 per month for rent, thus leaving only 80 cents for subsistance. One may often experience seeing whole families of white persons placed on the pension and welfare rolls while at the same time it is absolutely impossible to get a few eligible aged and blind Negroes qualified on the same rolls.

AS TO WAGES

Negro citizens are inhumanly discriminated against in the matter of wages. The wage of the average Negro male in Columbia is about $6 a week. Women average about $3 a week. Investigation of one or two cases showed further study unnecessary since the appallingly low wage scale for Negroes is not only general but is also out of all proportion to that received by a white man who does the same or similar work in the self-same job set-up or category. Wages for Negro domestics lie between $1.50 and $3.50 a week. These people work from 12 to 15 hours every day. Our investigations show that the general manager of a certain chain store system in this state pays his housemaid $2.50 a week plus "some old clothes." We know of a store on Assembly street where the combined wages of three Negro men making $8 each a week (on which they must support their families) is eleven dollars less than the wage of one white employee in the same store On these starvation wages, Negroes must meet a single price for commodities and services. They pay as much for food, clothing and other commodities, and for taxes as the most well-to-do white man in the city or county.

There is probably more money now in Columbia, in Richland county, and in the whole State of South Carolina, for that matter, than there has been at any time since the Confederate war. This money is in circulation. Hence, we would appeal to the fair-minded white citizens of this state to reconsider the low wages they are paying to Negroes and give them the benefit of unrequited toil.

NEGRO POLICEMEN.

The population of Columbia township is approximately 35 per cent Negro. Many of these people live in densely populated underprivileged or slum areas. The crime rate with special reference to homicide is increasing rapidly. We advocate for these areas, especially, the use of Negro police officers, who through contact and a more intimate knowledge of their people can more easily detect the criminal element in our group and thereby give more general satisfaction in eliminating crime among our young people.

According to population and consumption ratios, Columbia Negroes should compose—in a governmen democracy—approximately one-third of the city's police force. We are asking that the municipal civil service be opened to Negroes and that Negro policemen be placed in the predominantly Negro districts of this city. In this connection, a respectable and logical appeal was made to the city fathers in council session, only to be met by the retort from one councilman that "I am not in favor of a Negro policeman in Columbia as long as a white man wants the job."

At the same time, military policemen in company with civilian policemen were entering places of business legally owned and operated by Negroes, wielding their clubs over the heads of patrons and otherwise molesting, abusing and embarrassing them. Likewise, Negro men have been searched and beaten and our women have been beaten and kicked by these combined forces. We know that the federal government does not allow intervention by military policemen except in cases of martial law or war. Neither of these situations obtains in Columbia. Hence, the agents of the federal government are violating the persons and rights of bona fide citizens of this nation. The law of common sense alone tells each of us that these acts may not long continue without dreadful and embarrassing results.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

The provisions of playgrounds and recreational centers is recognized as a modern municipal responsibility. Columbia has enrolled in its schools approximately 5,000 Negro children. There are at least two thousand younger children of playground age. While the city has properly equipped 12 playgrounds and recreational centers for approximately 8,000 white children, the combined inadequate equipment at the two play locations for Negroes would not compare favorably with the equipment at one center for whites.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

We protest any salary increase or adjustment that does not follow the letter of the law as handed down in a recent decision of the United States supreme court. In other words, we stand unequivocally for the equalization of the salaries of all teachers in the State of South Carolina. We are not interested in any segment of teachers and are therefore, not concerned with a salary adjustment which consoles or satisfies Columbia teachers alone. We are concerned only with the situation which em-

braces the Negro teachers of our state and the supreme court decision relative to equalization of teachers' salaries. Furthermore we hold as recreant any individual or any group of individuals in the State of South Carolina who attempts to compromise the situation. South Carolina has a bureau of examiners for teachers which qualifies all teachers for service in this state, whether those teachers be black or white.

GRADUATE TRAINING.

An economic problem of alarming proportions and flagrant disregard is shown in the deliberate refusal of the sovereign state of South Carolina to provide equalization of educational opportunities for its Negro youth. This is especially noted in the Negro family's efforts to provide graduate training for its sons and daughters. According to the decision handed down by the federal district court of Maryland. Negro students in bi-racial educational systems must have made for them provisions for graduate study. Despite this, Negro parents in South Carolina must pay excessively to train their children in distant communities. We hear continually the complaint that it is hard for white youths for instance, to make the financial grade of taking training in medicine at the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston. What, then, must be the plight of the Negro family who must pay higher out-of-state tuition combined with transportation and the higher cost of living? The same is true, of course, in the fields of law, engineering, pharmacy, and so on.

THE BALLOT.

We submit that if South Carolina were governed by the will of all the people through the unhampered use of the ballot rather than by an abominable arrangement designed to disfranchise 45 per cent of its bona fide citizens, the above conditions would not obtain. If taxation without representation was tyranny in 1776, it is no less tyranny today! Negroes who pay approximately 45 per cent of the taxes levied in South Carolina are deprived entirely, by sinister and unconstitutional methods, of saying how that tax money shall be used and who shall govern them.

South Caroiina's disfranchisement arrangement differs from that of any other state in the Union. We realize, however, that this so-called law could not stand the acid test of democracy if it were brought before the highest tribunal in this land. It is worth the trial.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
April 2, 1941

Work On Low Cost Housing Units To Start This Month

Eighty White Units To Be Built In Valley and 44 Units for Negroes in Aiken. White Project for City Not Included In Present Approved Appropriation

Work is expected to begin this month on the low cost housing unit for negroes in Aiken, and for white people in Horse Creek Valley. The Aiken Housing Authority has been officially notified by Senator James F. Byrnes that President Roosevelt signed a $476,000 low cost housing project for this city and the Valley.

The present approval does not include the housing project for white low income families in the city of Aiken, and this has been one thing that the Aiken Housing Authority board of commissioners has been working diligently to obtain. The board comprised of Herman H. Hahn, chairman, B. J. King, vice chairman, Leonard Holley, Dr. H. E. Blake, and I. Wolf will continue to press Aiken's claim for a housing project for Aiken white people It is the concensus of opinion locally that this project is badly needed.

Lonnie Garvin, attorney for the Aiken Housing Authority has been informed by the general counsel of the Federal Housing Authority in Washington that the Aiken application was forwarded by plane to the President in the same pouch with the 7-billion dollar appropriation for the lend-lease bill and that President Roosevelt had signed the Aiken housing appropriation on board his yacht while cruising in the Caribbean sea.

The approval is for a 44-unit Negro project located in Aiken on Kershaw, Sumter and Horry streets, adjoining Schofield Industrial School for Negroes.

The Valley project is for 80 white units located just South of Gloverville on Highway No. 1.

The houses are to be masonry constructed, to rent from $9 to $13.50 per month with utility equipment.

Work is expected to begin within 30 days. Willis Irvin of Aiken is achitect for the Aiken project. Harold Kenan of Langley and Charlotte is architect for the Valley project. Garvin and Simons of Aiken are attornevs.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
April 11, 1941

Housing Authority Sending Committee To Washington

Decision Made to Accept Grant of $476,000 And To Get Work Started on Low Cost Housing Units. Seek Approval of White Project for Aiken

The Aiken Housing Authority held a meeting Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and made plans to accept the grant from the United States Housing Authority in the sum of $476,000. The Aiken Housing Authority will proceed immediately to acquire the property for the housing projects which have been approved by the President and will get the projects underway.

There will be two low cost housing units. One is for eighty white families to be built in the Valley, and forty-four units for Negroes in the City of Aiken. The proposed white low cost housing units for the city has not been included in the present approved appropriation.

A report from Robert Laird, who is in charge of site acquisition, showed that 85 per cent of the property needed for the development had already been placed under option.

At the meeting of the Aiken Housing Authority Tuesday it was decided to send a committee to Washington in the interest of the project. Also to make an effort to get the white project for Aiken approved. The following men were appointed to comprise this committee and to leave here for Washington next Wednesday, Herman H. Hahn, Lonnie A. Garvin, Willis Irvin, and Mayor W. H. Weatherford.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 15, 1941

It Must Not Happen Here

Inasmuch as two federal housing projects will soon be completed in Spartanburg and opened to tenants, residents of the city who urged their construction will want to know something of the people who are to occupy them. The Milwaukee Journal recently printed an editorial in which managements of such projects in other cities were charged with admitting tenants whose incomes were larger than those contemplated by the federal housing act. The editorial was based on information, supplied by the Indiana Tax Digest, relating to advertisements in certain cities in which housing projects have been completed. The Journal said:

> In Louisville itself, according to the advertisements, "United States letter carriers, assistant bank managers, firemen, park guards, chair store managers, railroad engineers" and other reasonably prosperous citizens are tenants.
>
> In Atlanta, Ga., policemen, an assistant credit manager, a store manager, a production manager, an assistant auditor, a cashier and others of similar position are being cared for in taxpayer-assisted housing, says the advertisement.

We do not, of course, know that these things are true. We do know, however, that this sort of thing has to be watched for continually. . . .

You see, when it is possible to get $40 housing for $15 or $20, the man who has been paying $40 is just as likely to be attracted to the bargain as the man who has been paying only $12. If government does not care to watch carefully, then somebody else will have to, or we shall have subsidized housing for the stable middle classes at the expense of the poor on the one hand, and at the expense of the taxpayer on the other.

It would have been fair if the Milwaukee paper had taken the trouble to investigate and discover whether the charges it quoted were true. In Atlanta the newspapers are carrying advertisements announcing the opening of a large housing project for Negroes. There is nothing in them to indicate that the purpose of the federal housing authority will not be carried out.

This newspaper advocated the two housing projects for Spartanburg. It would be disappointed to see charges made against them similar to those relating to the operation of housing projects in other cities. The Herald does not believe it possible for such things to happen here.

Greenville, S. C. News
June 29, 1941

Smith Succeeds As Case Worker

Negro Added To Staff Of Family Welfare Service Here

The old story of the home town boy who makes good is the tale fo James Edgar Smith's success.

Smith is the negro case worker for the Family Welfare society in Greenville. He was born and reared in Greenville near West Greenville, one of three boys in the family. He also has one sister.

Smith was the first boy in that section of the town to complete high school and astounded the entire neighborhood when he went to Morris Brown college in Atlanta where he made a name for himself with his athletic and scholastic ability.

Right now he is six feet, one inch and weighs about 210 pounds. He is 30 years of age.

He attended grammar school in Greenville and was graduated from Sterling high school. When he completed high school, he had planned to attend Tuskegee institute. But a trip to Atlanta one day changed his plans. At that time he was 16 and was playing baseball with the Black Spinners, local negro team. While on a trip to Atlanta he was "scouted" by the football and baseball coach at Morris Brown, who offered him a scholarship if he would come there and participate in those sports. At that time he had never seen a football game, although he had seen "some of those Furman boys practicing." But the football coach took him under his wing and began careful instruction, first playing him at tackle and later in his sophomore year switching him to end. This switch changed Edgar's future. He took to this position just as a duck takes to water and soon found himself named on the All-American negro team for his junior and senior years. And to add to this he was captain and was line coach during these two years.

We as employed by the Greenville Family Welfare society in September, 1940, as case worker and director of the negro program. His office space is being furnished by the Phillis Wheatley association

Letters of recommendations from Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown college; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of Atlanta University School of Social Work, and George W. Catchcart, director of Boytown camp at Chelsea, Mich., were received by the Family Welfare board before Smith was employed. All pointed to his previous experience and Dr. Washington said he was one of his most valuable students when he was at the social work school.

MRS. ELLIS SAYS

Mrs. Florine J. Ellis, executive secretary of the Family Welfare society, said she realized "one of my fondest hopes when the Community Chest made it possible for the Family Welfare society to add a negro social worker to our staff." She added that the negro situation in Greenville had been greatly aided since he has been here mainly because "he knows Greenville and is concerned about the welfare of his race in general and of his clients in particular.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 22, 1941

Florida Tenants Get Much for Little

Tenants at Jordan park, United States Housing authority low-rent community for Negroes in St. Petersburg, Fla., now pay an average monthly rental of $12.88, compared to the average of $14.07 they paid to live in sub-standard dwellings before they came to the project.

In addition to their living quarters these families now get water, hot water, heat, gas for refrigeration and cooking, and electricity for lighting for their $12.88 average payment. The tenants have more income to spend for food, clothing and other important items now that the percentage of their incomes that they pay for rent has gone down from 28.4 to 24.5 per cent on the average.

At Jordan park 238 families live. The average family includes 3.32 persons and the average income a family is $594 a year. The family with the lowest income, $364, consists of a mother and two small children; the family with the highest income, $845, includes seven persons.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
June 20, 1941

Tobe Hartwell Courts

Residents of Spartanburg are invited to inspect a completed and fully furnished unit of the Tobe Hartwell Courts, Negro housing project in the southern section of the city. The exhibition will consist of a three and one-half room apartment with all furniture and equipment installed. It will be open this morning at 9 o'clock and it should attract many visitors.

The project soon will be completed and applications of tenants are now being received. The Tobe Hartwell Courts is one of the two original housing projects alloted Spartanburg by the National Housing Authority. The project for white tenants is also progressing rapidly and is approaching completion. The Spartanburg Housing Authority will also have charge of the construction of a third housing project for families of soldiers at Camp Croft.

Spartanburg is fortunate in that the federal housing offer was accepted without great delay. When the three projects are completed they will form needed additions to the housing facilities of the community.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 3, 1941

Reclaimed Blighted Areas

Federal Housing Director Abner H. Ferguson is talking sense when he points to the opportunity for dormant private capital to come out of hiding for reclamation of urban "blighted areas".

Practically every American city has neighborhoods that once were choice but now are down at heel and ugly.

"Here is land with exceptional advantages as to location," Mr. Ferguson said. "Much of it is within walking distance or a short bus ride of the central business district which usually is the greatest single employment center of the metropolitan region. For purposes of business, there are likely to be the advantages of nearness to terminals and warehouses, to sources of supply to many leading customers and to facilities for distribution."

What is true for business is equally true for residential uses, as may be demonstrated in Charleston. This is one of the few cities where neighborhoods have made a comeback. Miss Susan P. Frost was a courageous pioneer in reclaiming the eastern end of Tradd street, East Bay and other downtown neighborhoods which had become negro slums.

Now the lower end of town is completely filled. If there ever were anything to the "below Broad street" tradition for smart residences (and it is well known to be a historical error) there is no excuse any longer for over-crowding and shortage of attractive dwellings in that restricted space.

The northwest section, which was about the only open land left in the Charleston peninsula below Mount Pleasant street, has built up so rapidly that it, too, nears the saturation point. What remains to be done is to clear out some of the ugly and uncomfortable, semi-modern homes and restore the old ones for proper habitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Kittredge, Jr., are undertaking an extremely interesting experiment in this line in their purchase of property in Hasell street, one of the city's most charming and accessible thoroughfares. They intend to live in the Rhett house, oldest dwelling in Charleston, and will fix up neighboring houses for rental. Thus they will be doing themselves a favor by insuring an attractive neighborhood, and helping others by supplying sadly needed housing.

The residents of Hasell street who have watched with sorrow the tardy but perceptible decadence that sometimes fastens on old sections of a city must be happy to see the beginning of this rejuvenation. There are other equally pleasant streets on both riverfronts that have fine old houses that fairly beg for paint and plumbing so they can resume their place in Charleston society.

For large scale development of this sort, Mr. Ferguson suggests: (1) assemble enough property to permit harmonious improvements that will create their own environment; (2) devise a good redevelopment plan, appropriate to the neighborhood, taking into consideration the long-term needs of the real estate market; (3) get municipal cooperation in replatting, adjusting utilities, parks and playgrounds, if on sufficiently large scale; (4) adopt measures to prevent recurrence of excesses that blighted the neighborhood in the past, and (5) devise a sound financial program.

Whether "the boom" continues or not, there always will be a demand in Charleston for comfortable and attractive homes. And in the times ahead, when walking again may become an acceptable form of locomotion, a house near the business section would be at a premium.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 20, 1941

"Lord Give Us Cars"

(From the Lighthouse and Informer, Colored People's Newspaper)

More negroes in Charleston are owning automobiles now than ever before. This is the result of the "war boom" and one benefit from Hitler's war.

The queer aspect of it is that more than half of those owning and buying cars have never owned nor bought homes, which, in many instances, can be bought for the same amount spent on cars.

The Charlestonians have, for years, prayed for better jobs and better salaries. It has seemed that they were in need of homes and necessities. It seems now, however, that when they prayed they said: "Lord, give us cars".

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
July 17, 1941

Rumors of Restrictions in Negro Project Called Untrue

New Furniture Not Needed; No Curfew Observed, Officials Say

Many ficticious rumors have arisen in the past few weeks concerning the regulation and operation of Spartanburg's two new housing projects, now nearing completion it was learned yesterday from Miss Mae Bridges, supervisor of tenant selection for both projects.

Because of these rumors, Miss Bridges said, many negro applicants for Tobe Hartwell courts have withdrawn their applications.

She pointed out that tenants moving into the negro housing project under no circumstances will be required to furnish their homes with new furniture, and that they may use their present furnishings.

She also stated that the drives and streets within the negro project will be open at all times, and that there will be absolutely no restrictions upon the hours kept by tenants. It had been rumored, she said, that the gates to the area would be closed at a certain hour each night.

There are also no restrictions upon guests visiting the homes of families living within the project, and electric lights may be burned at all hours, if tenants desire.

A demonstration unit has been opened at Tobe Hartwell courts, and is completely furnished with second-hand furniture. The unit, number 11, is located in the second building beyond the administration building, near Clement street. It is open to the public each week-day from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., Saturday from 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., and Sunday from 3 p. m., to 5 p. m.

Rentals in the negro project are from $2.10 to $2.95 per week, and include water and electric lights. Each unit is furnished with a cooking stove, circulating heater, modern ice box, combination work and utility table, window shades, and a double sink for laundry and dishwashing.

Tenants must supply their own fuel for heating and cooking. The project also has a spray pool for children and a social or community hall for the benefit of all tenants.

Applications for tenancy are being accepted daily at the demonstration unit at Tobe Hartwell courts. All negroes wishing to apply for tenancy are urged to do so within the next few days, Miss Bridges said. Applications are now being accepted at a rapid rate, and the project is expected to open for occupancy at the end of this month.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 17, 1941

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
August 11, 1941

100 MORE HOMES READY IN A WEEK

Units of Calhoun Project Almost Finished, Others To Be Occupied Soon

The Housing Authority of the City of Charleston expects to have available for occupancy by August 15 about 100 units of John C. Calhoun Homes, housing project for workers in the Charleston army ordnance depot, at North Charleston.

The Long Construction company, which is building the 350-unit project at a cost of $719,965, is expected to turn about 100 more units over to the authority about a week later and the remainder shortly afterward. The project is owned by the federal housing administration.

Construction of the 600-unit George S. Legare homes, on the old prison farm site, is rapidly approaching completion. The $1,400,000 project is being constructed by the Southeastern Construction company. This project is owned by the federal works administration.

Also nearing completion is the 250-residence Palmetto Gardens project, being built by the Dawson Engineering company near North Charleston for the Defense Housing corporation at a cost of about $800,000.

Gadsden Green Homes, 172-unit project for negroes, in the western section of the city, is about 25 per cent completed. The project is being built for the authority by the Artley company at a cost of $454,600.

Other housing projects, already completed and occupied, are:

Project	No. units	Cost
Robert Mills Manor	140	$ 432,032
Robert Mills Manor Extension	129	356,300
Ben Tillman Homes	400	1,124,965
*Anson Bor'gh H'ms	162	367,254
*Wragg Bor'gh H'ms	128	344,000
*Gadsd'n Gr'n H'ms	172	454,600
Meeting St. Manor and *Cooper River Court	137	1,158,000
Tom McMillan H'ms	236	1,400,000
Totals	1,579	$5,637,151

*Indicates negro projects. Meeting Street Manor and Cooper River court were constructed as a unit

The four projects still under construction will supply 1,372 units, at a total cost of $3,374,565. The public housing program in Charleston, therefore, reaches a grand total of 2,951 dwelling units at a cost of $9,011,716.

If an average of four persons lives in each dwelling unit, these projects will shhelter a total of 11,804 persons, or approximately one in every ten of the population of Charleston county as given in the 1940 census. As a matter of fact of course, a large number of the inhabitants will be new population brought in by the defense industries.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 14, 1941

St. Barnabas Is Growing Institution

St. Barnabas mission, located in the heart of the farming section near Jenkinsville in Fairfield county, has shown tremendous growth in the seven years of its existence under the direction of the Rev. Max S. Whittington. During that time, and this summer particularly, it has been host to various meetings, conferences and camps.

This mission, which is being established as a Negro center for the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina, opened the summer with Camp Pine Crest attended by more than 50 underprivileged children from Richland county. Through the persistent work and untiring efforts of the Rev. Whittington, two shacks were erected on the grounds which offer a lovely setting for camping activities.

The camp was under the direction of the home demonstration agent of Richland county. The children were taught handicrafts, health and other subjects with religious activities under the direction of the mission.

A conference of young people of the Episcopal church was held from July 28 to August 3, attended by 30 persons who were taught church doctrine. Theme of the conference was "Forward in Service."

From August 4 to August 9 Troop 14, Girl Scouts of Columbia, attended a very successful camp at the mission. August 11 the 4-H club of Richland, Fairfield and Newberry counties camped for three days under the direction of the home demonstration agents of the three counties. On August 18 Richland county Boy Scouts will camp for a week under the direction of Harry Goodman and other leaders.

The Rev. Whittington said, "We feel ourselves blessed to have been able to have these visitors in our midst and look forward to being of greater service to the diocese and to our group."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 26, 1941

Still in the "Quarter"

One reads in The State, (Columbia) a pretty and bright editorial descriptive of Alllen-Benedict Court, which is a housing project for negroes, and this is a paragraph of it:

"Are the Negroes being benefitted by these quarters? Do they want to live in these better houses? Are the white persons, who employ servants, also benefitting from this project? To all these questions the answer is 'Yes'."

Then one reads:

"The staff of Allen-Benedict Court is entirely Negro, with supervision from the Housing Authority's central office. The program for tomorrow has been planned by the Negroes. There is a Negro advisory board named voluntarily by the Housing Authority and this board, with the Negro management at the Court, has made plans for the dedication. It should be an event of note in the Negro's continued upward progress, and in continued good-will co-operation between the races in Columbia."

The story is of separated cooperation and is full of pleasant "thrills"; one's feelings are ennobled by the contemplation of what the generous American taxpayers are building for the negroes as well as by inspection of the buildings for the white people. Whites and blacks alike are getting refrigerators and bath tubs, also electric lights; the American taxpayers are making the cities more and more comfortable and increasing their populations. Private owners of real estate in the cities will harvest profits of "unearned increment" from the improvements.

The negroes are still living in the "quarter", even as they lived in the "quarter" on the plantation in 1860. The accommodations of the "quarter" may be quite as good and desirable as are the habitations of white people in their federal housing districts.

The striking aspect of the federal housing in the South is separation—residential separation of the negroes and white people, which The News and Courier emphatically approves.

With satisfaction, not to say gloating, The News and Courier notes that the federal government places the seal of approbation on segregation of the races in the South, however it is a slap across the mouths of the uplifting "intellectuals" that roar and gnash their teeth.

The federal government, the Roosevelt government, sees to it that the Southern negroes live in the "quarter", and one of our way of thinking can offer no objection to the white folks also living in their quarter.

The federal government, the Roosevelt government, has set up jimcrowism as a federal policy. (We praise it.)

So far as we have observed, none of the intellectuals in New York has entered a protest, and it is apparent that in Columbia and other Southern communities whites and negroes are content.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 24, 1941

NEGRO DAY NURSERY.

One of the community needs in Columbia is for a day nursery—or nurseries—for Negro children whose mothers must fare forth to work each day. Not always is it practicable to leave the children in a neighbor's care. In many more cases than comfortable, secure Columbians might suspect, children are locked into the house all day. How many children thus immured must have died by fire! Exposure to this danger is but one of many undesirable conditions arising out of the want of day nurseries. The cost of such nurseries would not be excessive. Who will give this need effective attention?

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Southern Conf. Asks For Memphis Indictments

JAN 25 1941

WHITE CHURCHES BEHIND MOVE

JAN 25 1941

BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP)—Indictments against persons responsible for the recent picketing of Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store in Memphis, for violation of federal civil rights statutes, are asked in a letter sent to Atty. Gen. Robert Jackson in Washington by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

ence for Human Welfare.

At the same time, Howard Lee, conference secretary, also urged Tennessee citizens to continue their fight for repeal of the poll tax which would tend to alleviate conditions resulting in the Martin picketing. Many of that state's leading white church, labor and civic organizations are against the poll tax.

Ed Crump, political machine leader of Memphis, is "evidently determined to stamp out any movement for independence in Memphis," the conference secretary stated in another letter to President Roosevelt. "Mr. Crump is apparently fearful that the abolition of the poll tax system in the South will bring a measure of freedom to the citizens of Memphis and make it more difficult for his machine to attempt to herd the voters to the polls to vote for his candidate."

In the meantime, the fight of the people of Tennessee against the corrupt poll tax machine of Memphis opened up on a new front. Sen. Weldon White and Rep. Frank Hall introduced several bills for poll tax repeal in the Tennessee legislature, which convened on Jan. 6.

In a statement on the poll tax fight, Mr. Lee said:

"Obviously the people of Tennessee are for poll tax repeal, but time after time shifty politicians, led by the Crump machine delegation, have betrayed the people of Tennessee after being elected on a repeal platform.

"Chief support for the poll tax system comes from the Crump machine of Memphis, chief benefactor of poll tax corruption. Sen. Maxwell, leader of the Crump delegation, also speaker of the senate, spoke with open sarcasm of poll tax repeal in a recent press interview and implied that his delegation would vote as a bloc and seek to kill the measure in committee.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Joseph Gelders Faces Charge In Arrest Case

MAY 1 1941

Judge Henry Martin Saturday morning granted a continuance in the case of Joseph Gelders, secretary of the civil rights committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, who is charged with refusing to assist an officer during an altercation between the officer and a Negro Friday afternoon on Fourth Avenue, North, in front of a Negro theater.

Officer C. H. Mason had arrested James Blood, Negro, 20 after having received a call from a Negro theater in the downtown district saying a man was "tearing the place up."

Mason said he found Blood in the hands of a crowd in front of the theater and that after he placed Blood in the patrol car, and while his brother officer was investigating the damage in the theater, the Negro began to fight. Mason said he called upon Gleders, who was standing nearby, to get Officer Paul Jones, and that Gelders refused. He was then placed under arrest.

Southern News
almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

SCHW Will Fight For Democracy And Higher Living Standards In South

MAY 8 - 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A more intense and powerful drive to defend and extend democracy in the South and to raise the standards of living of southern people will be launched by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare following a meeting of its southern council here last Friday.

MAY 8 - 1941

Council members from all over the South, representing all sections of organized workers, farmers, educators, religious groups and the Negro people, came together and forged a more united and powerful Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Two strong currents of feeling on foreign policy were represented and clashed violently, but out of it came a conference unity. Rev. John B. Thompson, of Norman, Okla., chairman of the conference, is also president of the American Peace Mobilization, and a powerful figure in the fight to keep America at peace. Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and a former chairman of the conference, is a member of the executive board of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

WORKING UNITY

A strong working unity was achieved on the basis of the following resolution:

"Although we declare ourselves in fundamental allegiance to democratic processes and are interested in whatever influnces throughout the world which will affect our American democracy, we in the Southern Council hereby decide that until the next Southern Conference, we shall confine our efforts and attention as an organization, to the extension of civil and political rights in the south and the improvement of economic conditions in the South that affect all our people."

Reports by Chairman Thompson, Howard Lee, executive secretary of the Conference; Joseph S. Gelder, secretary of the Civil Rights Committee, and Gerald Harris, farm organizer for the Conference, gave a vivid picture of accomplishments, since the conference in Chattanooga last year.

MAY 8 - 1941

THINGS DONE

Efforts of the conference staff have built the "abolish poll tax" campaign into a powerful nation-wide movement. A leading role was played by the conference in founding the powerful Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, which has officially affiliated with the Southern Conference. A like role was played in the building of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federeration. A continuous fight for civil liberties in the South was highlighted by a struggle to stop terror in Crump-ridden Memphis against the Negro people. This fight resulted in a show of action by the Federal Department of Justice. Strong aid has been given to the farmers of the South.

One of the outstanding roles of the Southern Conference has been the leadership given in all efforts to cement unity between the Negro and white people in the South in their struggles for better conditions.

MAY 8 - 1941

CONDEMN VINSON BILL

Resolutions adopted at the council meeting condemned the Vinson anti-strike bill, the proposed cut of a billion dollars in relief and social spending, and supported the actions taken in Chattanooga last year against wage differentials, against lynching and all violations of civil rights.

Four vacancies on the executive board were filled. Mrs. Virginia Durr, Alexandria, Va., was elected as one of the three vice chairmen. The following were elected to board membership: Hollis V. Reid, of Memphis, state legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, prominent Nashville churchman, and Dr. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C.

MAY 8 - 194

A strong finance committee composed of Mrs. Durr, John P. Davis, Washington, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Clark Foreman, Waashington, secretary-treasurer of the Conference, and Mr. Reid, was appointed and has already begun work to put the Conference on a sound financial basis. They will make a report at a meeting of the executive board in two months, and other plans for Conference work will be made at that time.

Among those who attended the

council meeting in addition to those already mentioned were:

Noel Beddow, Birmingham, representing William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers, who is a vice chairman of the Conference; Mrs. H. Horne Huggins, Baton Rouge, La., chairman of the Louisiana Congress of Parents and Teachers; Judge Louise O. Charlton, Birminghaam, first chairman of the Conference; James E. Jackson, Richmond, Va., vice-president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Rev. Fred E. Maaxey, Leeds, Ala.; Alton Lawrence, Chattanooga, organizer for Labor's Non-Partisan League; Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn., of the Highlander Folk School, and Mrs. E. W. Grant, Nashville.

MAY 8 - 1941

Anyone interested in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare can contact its staff at the permanent office, 414 Exchange Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

WELFARE COUNCIL WILL MEET

MAY 1 - 1941

Discussion Of Policy Expected To Be Highlight

The Southern Council of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare meets Friday, May 2, at Nashville, Tenn., in the YMCA Library Room.

Because of the many developments since the time of the last convention at Chattanooga in April, 1940, it is expected that there will be considerable discussion on policy as well as mapping plans of organization in various Southern states.

Attention will also be given to intensification of the drive to abolish the poll tax, for defense of labor rights, and for improving the living standards of the Southern people.

Council members from Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and other Southern states will be present.

MAY 1 - 1941

ATTENDING

Among the officers and leaders expected to be present are Rev. John B. Thompson, chairman, Norman, Okla.; Dr. Frank P. Graham, honorary chairman, Chapel Hill, N. C.; William Mitch, vice-pres., District 20, United Mine Workers of America, Birmingham, Ala.; John P. Davis, vice chairman, National Negro Congress, Washington, D. C.

High point in the policy debate is expected in the discussion on the war. Barry Bingham, publisher, Louisville Courier Journal, staunch advocate of aid-to-Britain and measures leading to war, has resigned from the Executive Board of the Conference. Rev. John Thompson, chairman of the Conference, is also chairman of the American Peace Mobilization, strongest anti-war organization in the country. Dr. Frank Graham, past chairman of the Conference, is a member of the Executive Board of the Committee to Aid the Allies.

MAY 1 - 1941

The Conference stand as determined by the resolutions of its 1940 convention is "no aid to belligerents" and "keep out of war."

Southern Conference Seeks Tennessee Poll Tax Repeal

FEB 1 1941 Norfolk, Va
Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—Indictments against persons responsible for the recent picketing of Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store in Memphis, for violation of federal civil rights statutes, are asked in a letter sent to Attorney General Robert Jackson in Washington by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

At the same time Howard Lee, conference secretary, also urged Tennessee citizens to continue their fight for repeal of the poll tax which would tend to alleviate conditions resulting in the Martin picketing. Many of the state's leading white church, labor and civic organization are against the poll tax.

GOVERNOR PROMISED

In a statement on the poll tax fight, Mr. Lee said: "Chief support for the poll tax system comes from the Crump machine of Memphis, chief benefactor of poll tax corruption. Sen. Maxwell, leader of the Crump delegation, also speaker of the senate, spoke with open sarcasm of poll tax repeal in a recent press interview and implied that his delegation would vote as a block and seek to kill the measure in committee.

"Gov. Prentice Cooper evaded his campaign promise of repeal in his message to the legislature on Jan. 7, due to the influence of the Crump machine.

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is determined to see to it that, in this session of the Tennessee are not betrayed."

Journal & Guide



MAY 8 - 1941
MAY 8 - 1941
MAY 8 - 1941

Congressman Luther Patrick didn't stick by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare long. A few days ago he explained: "When I saw where it was going I ran like a scared rabbit."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LEE E. GEYER DEAD; REPRESENTATIVE, 53

California Democrat, Former Member of State Assembly, Stricken in Capital

EX-HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER

OCT 12 1941

Had Sought Investigation of Citizenship of W. J. Cameron, Ford Motor Corp. Aide

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Representative Lee E. Geyer, Democrat, who represnted the Seventeenth California District, died of bronchial pneumonia in Walter Reed Hospital today after a short illness. His age was 53. He was taken to the hospital Monday.

Mr. Geyer, who had served three years in the House, resided in Gardena, Calif. He was born in Wetmore, Kan., on Sept. 9, 1888; took an A. B. degree at Baker University, did post-graduate work at the Universities of Wisconsin and Southern California.

Before entering politics he taught in various California high schools for years, giving up teaching in 1934 to run successfully for the California Assembly. In 1939 Mr. Geyer was elected to Congress.

He leaves a widow, the former Nellie L. Cordts of Overbrook, Kan., and two sons, Robert Lee and John J. Geyer.

OCT 12 1941

Representative Geyer was best known for his unsuccessful attempts to pass a law outlawing poll taxes in national elections. In 1940 he introduced a bill to this effect at the request of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was his contention that in the eight Southern States where payment of a poll tax is a prerequisite for voting countless citizens were denied their democratic rights. The bill was not passed.

Last January Representative Geyer sought to have the Attorney General investigate the citizenship of W. J. Cameron, general manager of the Ford Motor Corporation. The Attorney General's office reported that Mr. Cameron "met every requirement of the statute under which he was naturalized.". Mr. Cameron was born in Canada. Later Mr. Geyer tried to have the House Immigration Committee conduct an investigation, but that committee declined.

Birmingham Ala Alabama
6-16-41

Major Squirm

A feller going by the name of one George Stoney was powerful active as a leg man in rigging up the program for the last (and it shore oughta be) "Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

Now I see where George has done turned up again with the highfalutin title of "regional information advisor" for the Farm Security Administration. In his official capacity (I reckon), Brother Stoney went up to New Jersey here the other day and made a rip-snorting speech to a crowd of so-called "social workers." And what do you suppose Brother Stoney talked about? Well, it won't farm security.

"My friends," he bleated out, "the poll taxes of eight Southern states are blocking off two-thirds of the citizens from the privilege of voting . . . The State of Alabama has the most vicious poll tax law of all."

Most of George's spout-off was a raking-over-the-coals of Southern regulations that don't leave the gate wide open for the cullod boys and girls to vote free and easy, high, wide and handsome.

* * *

It looks like that in spite of the war and the drouth and everything else, Brother Stoney, the Honorable Joseph Gelders, a few ism sheets strewn hereabouts and the Southern Negro Youth Congress are just about to steal this poll tax assault and battery plum away from some of our big daily papers and some of our politicians.

One thing's shore: As long as Brother Stoney *et al* are carrying the flag, our good friends down in the good old Alabama Black Belt can go right ahead and rest fairly easy-like.

* * *

Ever since our Luther Patrick went off the air in Birmingham and onto it in the House of Representatives up yonder in Washington, I've kind of felt like he was a bit mis-cast. Now Luther has done busted out himself and give us a practical demonstration of where his real talent lies. As a congressman he has done developed into a grade A potato peeling picket!

That was a great honor Luther conferred on his deestrict when he grabbed up a bucket of spuds and marched up and down in front of the White House peeling 'em. But I'm a'betting a bushel of yams that when pay day comes he'll back up to the window of the House sergeant-at-arms and demand full time —if not time and a half—for all that time he monkeyshined away.

My thought is that it's mighty fortunate for some folks that there ain't no law agin a feller making a pluperfect jack-ass outer himself — even right in front of the White House!

* * *

Now if Luther the Patrick had really meant business about scaring off them "peace" pickets from around Mr. Roosevelt's domicile, I could have give him a remedy with a money-back guarantee. Instead of going through all those potato-peeling gyrations, if he had just signaled Senator Listerine onto the pavement and got him to give an encore of his world-famous Chicago convention speech, the pickets—and all other hands —would have made a break-neck dash away from there.

* * *

Went down to Childersburg the other day to see how the defense works wuz coming along at the big powder plant, but got sick in the mid-section before I stepped inside. About the first thing I set eyes on wuz that $100 union dues racket booth not far from the gate. I heard heaps of people around there saying that we need still more defense—defense for workers against this kind of skin game. A sorry, nauseating helluva come-off, says I.

MAJOR SQUIRM.

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

A Strong Weapon In The Hands Of The People Of The South!

Good news came out of Washington this week for the people of the South who struggle for full democratic rights and an American standard of living. It didn't come from Congress nor the White House. It came from a small meeting—as far as numbers go.

This good news came from the meeting of the executive board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was news that the organization is strong and unified—that plans are being made for a third great South-wide conference this fall.

It was news that this organization, forged by the people of the South, is going ahead in the fight for abolition of the poll tax, for the defense and extension of civil liberties and for the elimination of such evils as the Southern wage differential.

Like a bombshell, this organization burst upon the frantic gaze of Southern tories back in the fall of 1938. Every weapon in the arsenal of these reactionary enemies of the people has been used against the Conference. They have fought it from without and from within, they have called it every name in the book and have buried it countless times. Yet today it stands stronger than ever, and on the eve of a far greater advance.

It has been tested in the crucible of time and found to be a strong and worthy instrument in the hands of Southern people. And more and more the Southern people are looking to it for leadership in the fight for their day-to-day needs.

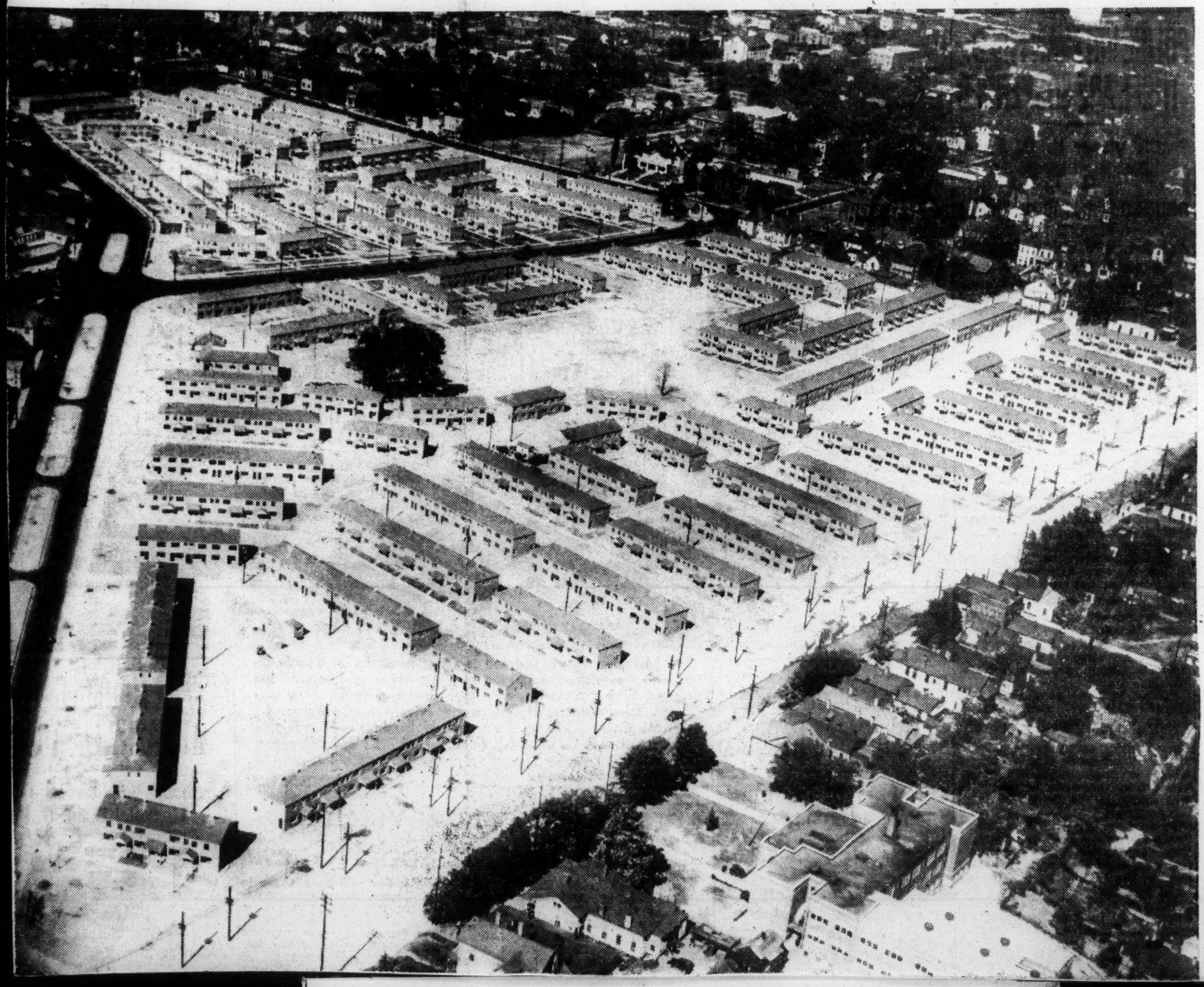
Now the task is for the people of the South to organize themselves into local units of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and for the people's organizations to affiliate themselves with the conference. Even today we should start to work on the job of seeing that the greatest crowd of Southern people in its history come together this fall in the third south-wide meeting of the Conference.

This meeting will be history-making. It will—if we all do our jobs—strike a powerful blow at the evils that beset us, and take a long step up the road toward a freer and happier South for all.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is OUR organization—as Southern people let's build it into a weapon powerful enough to win our battles!

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 16, 1941

Foote Homes Project To Be Completed Next Month



Here's how William H. Foote Homes, 900-dwelling unit better housing project for negroes, looks from the air today. The area formerly was covered almost entirely by slums. The street in the foreground is Lauderdale.

900-FAMILY PROJECT TO BE FILLED FEB. 15

Work Remains On Only 106 Apartments

APPLICATIONS ARE HEAVY

Negroes Flock In Effort To Find Homes In Location — Building Surrounding It Shows Improvement

The major construction program for William H. Foote Homes, 900-apartment public housing project for negro families, will be completed and all units fully occupied by Feb. 15, Walter M. Simmons, acting executive director of Memphis Housing Authority, announced yesterday.

"The S & W Construction Co., contractors for this project, have notified us that 106 apartments in the last two blocks are nearing completion and will be ready by that date, or probably a few days before," Mr. Simmons said.

Leases Being Signed

Leases are now being signed by the most needy tenants, and occupancy will be completed with in a few days after the contractor releases the apartments to MHA. First occupancy of this project started Sept. 1, and as rapidly as blocks have been completed, tenants were moved in.

An unprecedented number of applications were filed at the Tenant Selection Office for this project. Of the 5295 applications filed, 4682 are eligible. This is a national record, according to information provided by the United States Housing Authority, the Government agency which provides the funds to build low-rent public housing projects. The previous record for the total number of applications was 5155, established at South Jamaica Houses in New York City.

All applicants whose complete reports are eligible in respect to the need for better housing and who come within the income requirements for admission will be placed on the waiting list, and when vacancies occur they will be notified, MHA officials said.

Living on the project now are 710 families, comprising 2182 persons, of whom 855 are children. Of this number, 156 families formerly lived on the site before demolition started to make way for the housing project. On Jan. 20, 84 additional families will start moving in, bringing the occupancy up to 794.

Construction of Foote Homes, which is located on Mississippi and Vance, between Fourth and Lauderdale and intersected by Wellington, officially started on Aug. 14, 1939. Total cost when completed will be $4,500,000. The Tenant Selection Office to take applications was opened on July 1, last year, in the Vance Avenue branch of Cossitt Library.

300 The First Day

On the first day, nearly 300 applications were taken and 200 other applicants were turned away to be given consideration later. When the first section of the project at Fourth and Vance was opened Sept. 1, approximately 2000 applications were on file. Occupancy of the project has continued during the past four months as rapidly as the apartments were completed.

Such phases of the construction as landscaping and equipment of the four acre playground will not be finished until this Summer. The contribution this project has made to the neighborhood is plainly visible. Wellington, formerly a narrow, dangerous thoroughfare, has been repaved and widened by the city. Mississippi and Fourth also have been repaved and Lauderdale was widened and street car tracks removed.

Commercial construction around the project has kept pace with the development. New churches, new stores, a new theater and other improvements have been made, adding considerably to the general appearance of the neighborhood.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
January 4, 1941

HOUSING PROJECTS ARE FILLED HERE

East Lake and College Hill Courts Have Long Waiting Lists, Civitans Told

The $4,000,000 white and colored housing projects of the Chattanooga Housing authority are now filled and there are long waiting lists for each, T. A. Whitener, executive director and general housing manager of the authority told members of the Civitan club yesterday at Hotel Patten.

In discussing public housing in the United States in general and in Chattanooga in particular, Mr. Whitener said College Hill courts, the Negro housing project here, cost $2,500,000 to build, while East Lake courts, the projects for white persons, cost $1,500,000.

During the next two years more than 130,000 more families will move into public housing projects subsidized by the United States Housing authority, in 400 American cities, the speaker said. He said subsidized housing for low-income groups apparently is here to stay and that so far the program for the USHA has been successful. He said the controlled projects are for low income families living in sub-standard housing and that the projects offer little or no competition to private real estate development.

Although the housing projects are free of city, county, state and federal taxes, the local housing authorities usually pay a fixed amount to the cities in which they are located in lieu of taxes. In the case of Chattanooga, this amount is $4,000 a year, which is more than the total assessed valuation of the sub-standard housing formerly occupying the site of the two local projects, Mr. Whitener said. Tenants of the projects receive police and fire protection and enjoy the same school facilities as other citizens, he said.

Slum Clearance Plan

One of the regulations of the USHA requires that for every family dwelling unit built as part of a housing project, one sub-standard dwelling unit must be destroyed, and in this way slum areas are gradually cleared, the speaker said. The sub-standard dwellings thus cleared must be condemned and destroyed by the city.

The CHA is a local public corporation, operating under a state charter, Mr. Whitener explained. A five-man commission appointed by the mayor composes the authority and the decisions of the board are final, he said. Members of the commission serve without compensation, which practically eliminates politics from the authority.

Local housing authorities issue bonds to cover the cost of construc n of the projects and 10 per cent. of the these bonds is sold to private investors, with the remaining 90 per cent. being taken up by the USHA, the speaker explained.

Mr. Whitener said tenant families here must not have a combined income of more than $932 annually, and that they must have previously occupied sub-standard housing before they are eligible for project dwelling units.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
FEB 7 1941

THOSE WHO PAY TAXES

City Councilman U. M. Williams, is reported in the daily press as speaking in regard to bus service in Nashville as follows:

"What residents of West End want is not fast service for the servants of Belle Meade but service for the tax-paying citizens of Nashville who granted this bus franchise. If there's not a change I am going to get on somebody's back and ride him to death."

That, we contend, is some more careless talk about taxes and who pays them. Surely Councilman Williams is aware of the tremendous amount of taxes paid by the servant-hiring citizens of Belle Meade. The fact that they do not live within the city limits of Nashville does not put them in an untaxed society. We are sure Nashville would feel very seriously the blow that would hit is finances if all of the citizens of Belle Meade were able to quit paying the many kinds of taxes that are assessed against them in the city of Nashville on the business firms they run and on the many things they buy in the city.

And the servants who work in Belle Meade can no more avoid paying plenty of taxes for running Nashville than they can avoid dying.

It is an old, exploded theory that taxes come solely from those who pay for owning real estate. But that idea still lingers in the minds of ever so many of our learned orators.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
February 11, 1941

UNION CITY SEEKS HOUSING UNITS

UNION CITY, Tenn., Feb. 11.—(AP)—Union City has filed application for a $400,000 federal grant for construction of 120 housing units, 60 each for white and negro tenants.

The application, signed by Mayor W. M. Miles and City Commissioners Lewis McAdoo and D. M. Box, was mailed yesterday.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 1, 1941

Today Is Moving Day As Negroes Fill Housing Unit

Today is moving day for several dozen Negro families who have rented dwelling units in the J. C. Napier Homes, Nashville's largest housing project.

The initial occupancy provides for 123 Negro families since only that number of the proposed 480 dwelling units have been completed, it was said.

The project is located in South Nashville in an area bounded by Lafayette Street, Wharf Avenue, Lewis and Cannon Streets at a cost of $1,907,345 or a little more than $4,000 per unit. The dwelling buildings are of two-story reenforced concrete frame-slab construction with brick and tile walls. The units range in size from three and one-half rooms to five and one-half rooms.

Alfred C. Galloway, resident manager for the project, says that many of the leases have been signed during the past few days and that approximately 100 Negro families have executed leases. Families may make applications for the dwelling units at the office, corner of Lewis and Cannon streets, between 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily and from 2 to 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Rents are designed to make the housing project available to families whose heads are in the low income bracket.

Each of the units is modernly equipped with electricity and other modern conveniences.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 21, 1941

New Negro Housing Project Is Planned

A new Negro housing project, to include twenty-one residential units, and located in the 2400 block on Eden Street, in North Nashville, is being planned by the Cowan Lumber and Planing Mill Company of Dickson.

Twenty-one building permits, each for $2,800 have been recorded in the office of Building Inspector Chester Crossfield, all listed in the name of the Dickson firm.

The project, privately owned, is located just across the street from the Washington Junior High School.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 3, 1941

National Secretary Of WSCS Promotes Interest In Work

Says Unification Of Methodists Requires Broader Vision Of Former Northern And Southern Women In The Church

Mrs. V. F. deVinny, principal speaker at the meeting last night of the Holston Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service, describes her work as national secretary of education and promotion for the Woman's Division of the Methodist Church as two-fold: to increase membership and to increase interest in the work.

Mrs. deVinny, a native Minnesotan, now lives in New York City. Before the unification of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church, she worked with the Home Missionary Society and served that group as national corresponding secretary.

It is interesting to note that some of the mission work supported by the women's missionary circles of the Northern Branch of the Church was effected in the South! Now, Mrs. deVinny says, the Northern members are acquainting themselves with Southern missionary projects just as Southern members are studying the Northern projects conducted in the South. All projects of both branches are now supported by the unified Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service.

"Most interesting of the projects," according to Mrs. deVinny, "are the Brewster Hospital for Negroes—which emphasizes orthopedic treatment for children—in Jacksonville, Fla., Bennett College at Greensboro, and the Baldwin, La., orphanage for Negro children. The orphanage is the only one of the kind supported by Methodists."

The work formerly carried on solely by the Northern Branch presents new ideas to Southerners who will now help support the program. Mission work is carried on in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and among the Orientals of the West Coast, as well as in India, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Mrs. deVinny yesterday wore a black ensemble—soft blue and black silk print dress with a black coat and furs. She is the mother of five sons of whom four are living. The youngest of her sons, she confided proudly, volunteered for service in the Army and is stationed at Fort Rosencrans, Calif.

Another of the interesting visitors attending the meeting is Mrs. W. E. Brock of Chattanooga. Mrs. Brock will lead the Meditation this morning. Asked about her civic activity in Chattanooga yesterday, Mrs. Brock told of the successful work of the Bible in Public Schools Committee there. Sixteen years ago, the committee was organized to place a teacher of Bible in every city school. Committee members represented the YMCA, the YWCA, the Pastors' Association, and the school. Their duty was to outline the course of study and to pass on the teachers.

Today Bible is an elective study at every elementary school; there is a full-time teacher at high school; and part-time teachers at junior high schools. White volunteers teach in the Negro schools, and there is also a paid Negro teacher. The $10,000 necessary to the continuation of the program is raised annually by voluntary contributions.

Mrs. Brock has served as the president of the Board of City Missions and of the Board of the Bethlehem House (Negro community center) and is now president of the Chattanooga District of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Yesterday Mrs. Brock, wife of former Senator Brock, made a charming picture in her blue costume with crisp touches of white.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
April 10, 1941

DEDICATION PLANNED FOR HOUSING PROJECT

William H. Foote Homes Ceremony Is Set

PARADE WILL BE HELD

Mayor Chandler, As Well As Officials Of MHA, Is On Program — Dwellings Now Are Fully Occupied

William H. Foote Homes, Memphis' largest low cost better housing project, will be dedicated Sunday, April 20, with Mayor Chandler making the principal dedicatory address.

Officials of the Memphis Housing Authority, which built and operates the 900-family slum clearance projects for negroes, announced a detailed program for the ceremony yesterday. Taking part will be some of Memphis' leading negro citizens as well as municipal and housing authority officials.

Parade And Music

Providing gala atmosphere for the event will be a parade and music furnished by negro musical organizations.

Scene of the dedication will be Foote Playground at Wellington and Mississippi and the parade, at 3 p.m., will be the first event. In the line of march will be a drum and bugle corps, the Southern Male Chorus, a band and members of the Foote Homes Tenants' Association.

At 3:30 there will be a band concert, with vocal music by the Southern Male Chorus. Addresses will start at 3:45 p.m., when Edward F. Barry, MHA chairman, introduces city, county and housing officials and other guests on the speakers' platform.

The invocation will be by Dr. T. O. Fuller, chairman of the Negro Advisory Committee of MHA and pastor of Lauderdale First Baptist Church. Blair Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, will speak and Dr. J. E. Walker will present a plaque to the president of the tenants' association, Joe Lee Nelson.

Chandler To Speak

After an address by a representative of MHA, Mayor Chandler will speak. At the close of the ceremony there will be a band concert and inspection of the playground and auditorium. At 5 p.m. a softball game is scheduled between the Beau Brummels and the Trojans.

In announcing the dedication, MHA officials said the problem of better housing for those who live in substandard neighborhoods in Memphis is primarily the problem of housing the city's negro population, or at least a substantial part of it, in some degree of decency, safety and sanitation.

"The William H. Foote Homes project is a step forward in this direction. The background and

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
August 21, 1941

154 NEGRO FAMILIES WILL MOVE TO LEMOYNE

First Tenants To Occupy Project Monday

Memphis' newest housing project, LeMoyne Gardens, will receive its first tenants Monday when 154 negro families are scheduled to move into the first completed block of the project.

Occupancy of the second block, containing 92 units, probably will follow in a few days so that by the end of next week approximately half of the 500-unit area will be in the hands of its new tenants.

Details of tenant selection have been completed, according to Memphis Housing Authority officials, and facilities for signing the actual leases by successful applicants have been set up. Officials said that including new applications and those transferred from other projects, the total numbered 2600.

As they move into LeMoyne Gardens, the new tenants will receive two days instruction in regard to the appliances and furnishings there. Officials said that many of the tenants will be provided with modern home conveniences for the first time in their lives, and will have to be taught proper maintenance of walls, woodwork, electric refrigerators, circulating heaters and other equipment.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
May 13, 1941

ADDITION IS PLANNED AT LEMOYNE GARDENS

350 More Units Sought For Negro Project

$1,500,000 IS NEEDED

Joseph A. Fowler Reports That Money Already Has Been Earmarked In Washington For Memphis

Application for a $1,500,000 loan contract for a 350-unit addition to LeMoyne Gardens, Memphis' third negro housing project, will be filed with the United States Housing Authority soon, Joseph A. Fowler, executive director of the Memphis Housing Authority, said yesterday.

"Preliminary work on the application for the addition is almost complete," Mr. Fowler said following a meeting of the MHA, "and we hope to have the loan contract approved before June 1. Architects and land acquisition agents for the proposed addition will be selected as soon as the application is approved."

Money Is Earmarked

Mr. Fowler explained that the USHA already has earmarked the money for the addition and funds will be released when the application has been approved for a loan contract. The loan will represent 90 per cent of the cost of the addition.

Mr. Fowler returned to Memphis Sunday after serving for the past six months as principal regional co-ordinator to the Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination at Washington. In that capacity he aided in obtaining the first $390,000,000 of Army and Navy defense housing money.

Still Has Defense Job

Although he resigned as principal regional co-ordinator, Mr. Fowler is not through with defense housing work. He has been appointed as special consultant to the co-ordinator and will devote about one-sixth of his time to this duty. He will be paid on a per diem basis.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 8, 1941

Atlanta Company Low Bidder for Housing Project

Central Contracting Company, of Atlanta, Ga., was low bidder for the construction of Vinehill, 300-unit housing project for Vultee aircraft workers, as bids were opened today by the Nashville Housing Authority. The company, which is now engaged in the construction of J. C. Napier Homes, local housing project for Negro families, submitted a bid of $774,800, according to James A. Cayce, chairman of the Nashville Housing Authority.

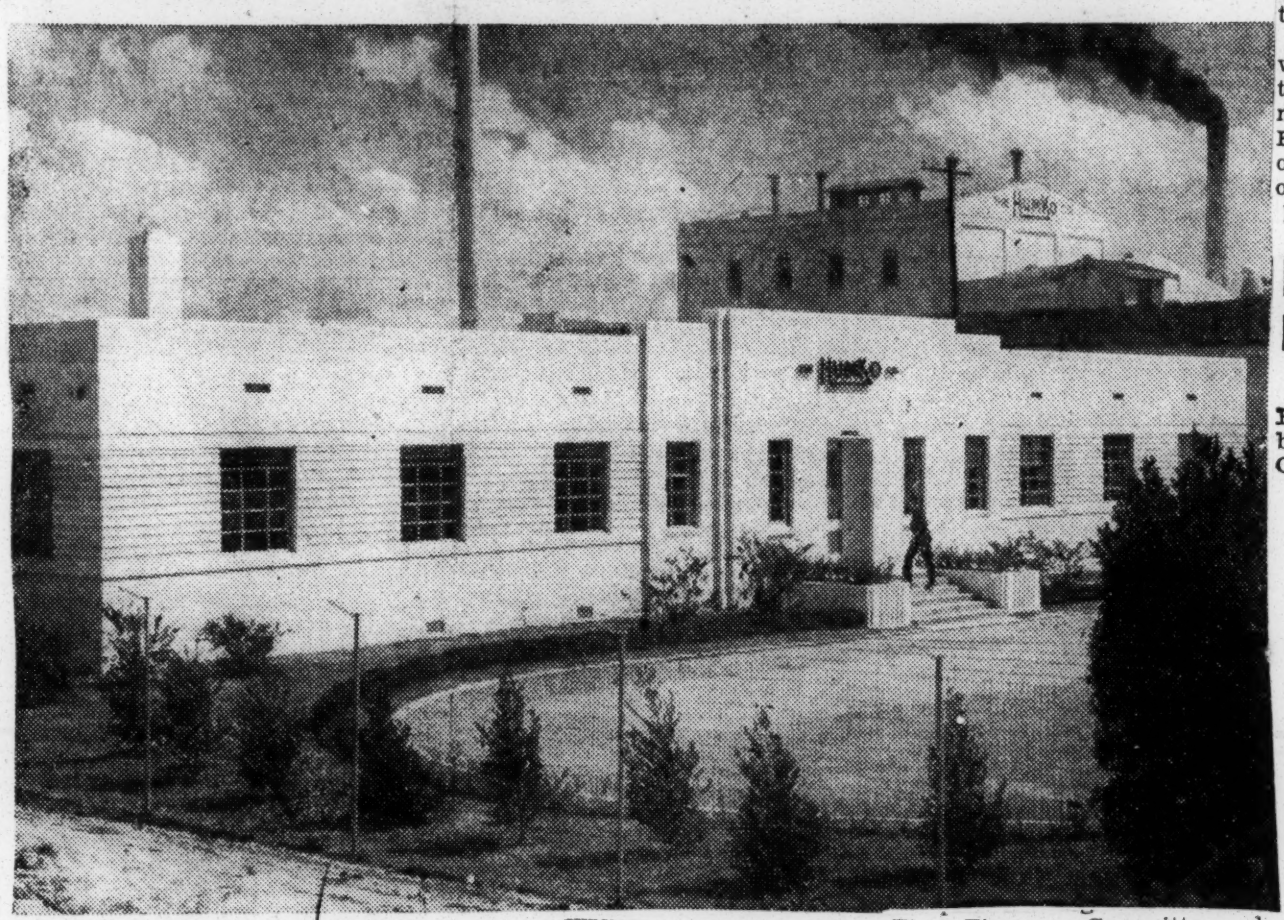
The project is to be located on the site of the former August Gerst property near the state fairgrounds and will be built by the United States Housing Authority in cooperation with the local authority. Specifications call for the demolition and clearing of site and the construction and completion of the project embracing forty-one buildings of asbestos-cement siding and 109 buildings of brick veneer.

Other bidders for the project and their bids were as follows: Harmon Construction Company, Oklahoma City, $889,897; Foster and Creighton Company, Nashville, $818,800; A. H. Whisman, Knoxville, Tenn., $898,643, and Mion Construction Company, Atlanta, $842,000.

Following the bid opening the local authority recommended the acceptance of Central's base bid No. 1 of $774,800. Gerald B. Howard, construction manager of the project, left immediately for Washington where he will submit the bids for approval of the USHA. Actual award of the contract is pending federal approval.

The project site is bounded on the north by Benton Avenue, on the south by Craighead Avenue and on the west by the L&N Railroad line. Bids were invited from contractors on March 21.

Defense Involves More Than Guns



history of the area are woven into the pattern that has brought about the development and progress of a great metropolis.

"Just 40 years ago this area was an aristocratic residential section where many of Memphis' prominent people lived. Senator McKellar once lived in a house on South Lauderdale, and Rowlett Paine, former mayor, was born in a house on Mississippi. Both these houses were among the buildings razed to build the Foote project.

Named For Negro

"Before public housing progress demolition in this area there were 518 structures on the property purchased by MHA. Of the total, 491 were dwelling units; occupying them were 539 negro families and 16 white families."

The late William H. Foote in whose honor the project was named was born and reared in Memphis. He was educated at LeMoyne Normal School, and at the age of 17 was appointed principal of Crane Creek School in Shelby County, later serving as principal of Manassas Grammar School which is now Manassas High School.

During his career, William H. Foote served as a clerk in the United States Navy Yard, as a mail carrier at the Post Office and acted as secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. He was a World War Veteran and at the time of his death in 1937 was recognized as one of the leading negro lawyers in Memphis.

Foote Homes is now 100 per cent occupied and has been since final construction of the project was approved by the Memphis Housing Authority on Feb. 15. There are 3000 men, women and children living on the project and in addition around 3500 eligible applications, representing negro families in need of standard housing, are on file in the Management Office.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
April 27, 1941

Knox To Get Bids On Bonds

Several brokerage firms are expected to offer bids tomorrow on three Knox County bond issues to be sold at the Courthouse at 10 a. m. The issues total $175,000.

The biggest sale will be the $100,000 road bond issue, authorized several days ago, with which to purchase new equipment for the County Highway Department. A $40,000 issue will be used to finance a three-story structure at John Tarleton Institute and a $35,000 issue will finance a new home for dependent Negro children.

The Finance Committee also will be in position to sell the $30,000 armory bond issue Monday, if Presidential approval of the WPA project is obtained by that time.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 29, 1941

CRUGGS AWARDED ACHIEVEMENT KEY

Negroes Select Manager of College Hill Courts for Outstanding Service

Booker T. Scruggs, manager of College Hill courts, received the award for the outstanding achievement among Negroes during the year 1940, last night at a ball given in Tadley's Wigwam on East Ninth street.

Scruggs' award came in the younger bracket—under 35 years—and he was declared winner over Clarence B. Robinson, of Calvin Donaldson Junior High school, and Alex Carney, director of the vocational school for Negroes.

In the older bracket, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was declared winner over Ludie David Collins, former Fisk Jubilee singer and prominent civic worker of his group.

Emarita Pitts, secretary of the girl reserve department of the Phillis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A., received the sole award to the outstanding woman of achievement in the community.

Presentations of letters entitling the winners to receive keys furnished by the junior chamber of commerce were made by Prof. Albert F. Seay, Joseph E. Smith school teacher and winner of the 1939 award, who was chairman of this year's nominating committee.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 18, 1941

Negroes to Finish Red Cross Training

Ninety Negro students of the Red Cross national aquatic school being conducted at A. & I. State College will receive certificates in commencement exercises to be held in the college auditorium Friday night at 7:15 o'clock, it was announced yesterday.

Principal speaker will be Maclin P. Davis, chairman of the Nashville Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Representing 26 states, the 90 Negro enrollees will receive certificates in life saving, first aid, and accident prevention, according to Oliver Allen of the American Red Cross, director of the school.

The commencement exercises will end the 10-day training course, which was under the auspices of the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee
NOV 1 1941

NEGROES TO SELL TAGS

Money Will Be Used To Feed Undernourished

Buy a tag today and do your bit to help rebuild the health of some undernourished negro child.

Approximately 500 girls from the city's negro schools will sell the tags downtown from early morning until late afternoon under the sponsorship of the TriState Amateur Boxing Association.

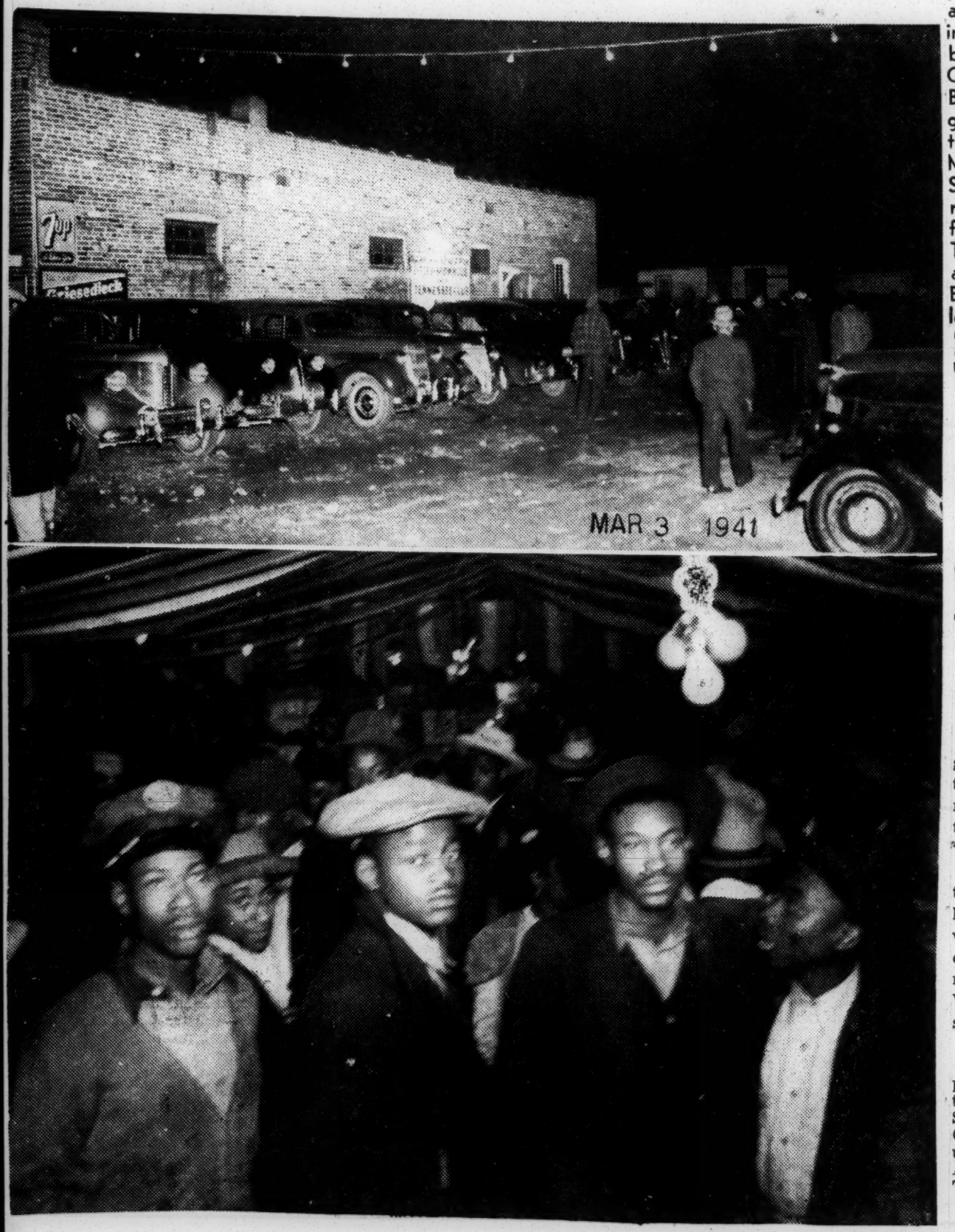
The tag day is an annual affair and every penny raised is used to buy milk for undernourished negro children in Memphis. Harry T. Cash, president of the association, is in charge.

66a-1941

TENNESSEE

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Bright Lights Lure Crowds To Dark Town



MAR 3 1941

In the front rooms of the Little Brown Jug (lower photo) Eighth Street of West Memphis, Ark., these negroes milled around Saturday night, drinking and waiting for the jumbled throngs in the Tennessee Club, right behind the Little Brown Jug, to clear away and give them "elbow room" at the dice tables. Hundreds of Memphis negroes travel every Saturday night by car to the negro vice "boom town" that flourishes along Eighth Street. The upper photo shows their autos parked in the Little Brown Jug and Tennessee Club lot.

MAR 3 1941

vice mecca for negroes that has mushroomed into a flourishing existence since the Memphis police purity drive started, was booming Saturday night and early yesterday morning.

MAR 3 1941

Night Clubs Crowded

The Little Brown Jug and the Tennessee Club, both on the same property; the Streamline Cafe, the Augusta Hotel, the Brown Derby and the West Memphis Night Club all were crowded with negroes playing dice or drinking at bars.

Numerous lesser dives were filled. Outside cars passed up and down the dirt street, bringing new customers and taking others home. Crowds wandered from dive to dive along the two blocks of the "boom town" midway.

They gambled, drank and fought and when they had spent their money they returned to Memphis for the beginning of another week.

3000 NEGROES FLOCK TO VICE BOOM TOWN

MAR 3 1941

Memphis Pleasure Seekers Stream Across Harahan

CHECK MADE AT BRIDGE

700 Cars Averaging Five Occupants Make Trip To West Memphis—Culp Refuses To State Intentions

An estimated 3000 to 4000 negroes went over Harahan Bridge to West Memphis, Ark., Saturday night to frolic on Eighth Street, the Arkansas city's negro vice "boom town."

A check at the Memphis side of the bridge during the night by Police Patrolman J. D. Wortham revealed approximately 700 Memphis cars loaded with an average of five negroes to the machine crossed to West Memphis within the short space of five hours.

Culp Declines Statement

Asked yesterday if West Memphis policing authorities intend to take any action to curtail Eighth Street activities, Marshal C. C. Culp of West Memphis, also a deputy sheriff of Crittenden County, Ark., told the representative of The Commercial Appeal:

"You go to hell, will you."

Marshal Culp hung up the receiver of his telephone without further comment. Sheriff Howard Curlin of Crittenden also would not comment.

West Memphis' Eighth Street, a

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
March 18, 1941

Willow Creek Group Fights Incinerator

Proposal To Locate City Plant There Hit At Rally

City Council on Tuesday of next week is expected to consider protests of Negro citizens in Willow Creek section against locating the city's proposed $175,000 incinerator in their community.

Resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting Sunday in Tabernacle Baptist Church, attended by about 300 persons. Improvement of streets and of sanitary conditions was advocated, but the group went on record as protesting building the incinerator, urging that a "program of beautification be carried out."

Council last week authorized City Manager W. W. Mynatt to have plans drawn for the incinerator. No definite action was taken on the City Planning Commission's recommendation that the incinerator be built in the Willow Creek neighborhood.

Resolutions passed Sunday were signed by the Rev. L. W. Veal, W. D. S. Bradley, E. R. Strickland and Alexander Wynn.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

'Wide Open' Vice 'Boom Town' Lures Negrodom Across River

MAR 2 - 1941

By DAVE M'CONNELL

A negro vice "boom town" has sprung up on Eighth Street of West Memphis, Ark., to prey on hundreds of Memphis negroes lured there by a bait of dice, whisky and women.

On West Memphis' Eighth Street the flicker of bright lights invites all of negrodom from miles around to come and squander their week's earnings at gambling tables presided over by "slick niggers" from Memphis' Beale Street banned gambling houses.

Running "Wide Open"

Gambling and liquor dance drunkenly together to tunes from wailing juke boxes, the clatter of dice and the enticing bark of vice salesmen.

All this runs "wide open" in easy view of Crittenden County, Ark. and West Memphis law enforcement officers.

Until 3 and 4 and often as late as 5 o'clock on Sunday morning wild-eyed negroes stagger in and out of shabby joints, fight and lose their money. Then they start back to Memphis—by bus, by cab and in rattletrap cars.

Since Memphis' ban on vice, the honkeytonks of Eighth Street have been adding new and brighter lights and signs to beckon to payday negroes anxious to relax and play. And the appeal has washed. They are attracting capacity crowds.

Two Blocks Long

Across the Harahan Bridge and down the four-lane highway to West Memphis the negroes pour. Then they swerve off onto the poorly paved Eighth Street and park. Before them spreads a two-block-long vice mecca, reminiscent of a Hollywood gold mining town with all the sound effects.

Streams of excited dark faces flow in and out of dive after dive. Doors bang and sometimes angry voices rip out in argument from tightly packed interiors of the clapboard structures.

MAR 2 - 1941

Across open bars whisky is pushed for a dime, 15 cents or "two-bits," depending on what the customer can stand. There is only one law, the law of survival of the crookedest and smartest.

Poorly paid "country negroes" are not wanted in this new jungle of vice and crime. They do not have enough money to interest the imported negro gambling masters of Beale Street and points North and South.

Many Memphis Cars

Eight out of every 10 cars parked in lots or along the side of Eighth Street in West Memphis are of Memphis origin. They come packed, the drivers often charging their passengers 25 cents for the trip. Negro cab companies make special rates to West Memphis and the bus operates every half hour.

Up and down Beale Street and throughout Memphis negro quarters the news of this new and exciting dive and drink mecca has been spread by clever "come on" men. Occasionally negroes are permitted to return to Memphis with their pockets stuffed with money to spread the story of luck to be had at cards, roulette or at dice.

Swaggering negroes from the various dives circulate in Memphis, spreading the story of easy money for the lucky one. They exhibit highwater pants and new pork pie hats as evidence that fancy clothes can be bought with winnings. They are paid for their salesmanship.

MAR 2 - 1941

Other Areas Cleaned Up

Other sections of West Memphis and Crittenden County have been cleaned up for the most part. No beatings or kangaroo court tactics in the County Jail at Marion have been reported since a Crittenden County (Arkansas) Grand Jury investigated charges of brutalities made by numerous Memphis and MidSouth residents in The Commercial Appeal last year.

Public-spirited West Memphians began to notice the unusual activities along the dingy street recently. Some reported "hundreds of negroes" were flocking there on Saturday nights.

Others tell of rising early Sunday morning and finding streams of cars with negroes leaving Eighth Street and driving "hell bent for election" back to Memphis as late as 5 a.m. They tell of seeing others, apparently losers in the various games of chance, walking sadly toward the bridge and hopefully eying passing cars.

MAR 2 - 1941

Behind them they leave operators of the some 16 gambling joints, eating houses and dives cheerfully counting the night's profits and looking forward to the next big Saturday night.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
January 29, 1941

COUNTY LEFT OUT IN COLD ON INSTITUTIONS

Delegation to Plead With Cooper to Lift Jasper Span Toll

By JAMES D. PRATHER

Failure of Hamilton County to receive any state institutions or benefits from its large payments of tax money, other than for educational and road purposes, has about exhausted the patience of city and county officials and political leaders.

"Why are we being treated as a step-child?" they asked.

One does not have to consult the records to find out that Hamilton County does not have a single state institution! Since its formation, this county has been treated merely as a protectorate under the great sovereign state of Tennessee, paying its full share of tax money, but receiving nothing more than the smallest county in the state in return.

PAYS TAX MILLIONS

Hamilton County, the third largest in the state, has paid millions of dollars into the state till, leaders say, but administration after administration has ignored it when the time came to locate a new institution or some state building.

Not only has the county failed to benefit for its tax payments, but residents in South Pittsburg, Manchester, Jasper, Tracy City, Winchester, Shelbyville and other towns are forced to pay an exorbitant toll charge of 50 cents per car if they come to the city over U. S. 41. Consequently the high toll charge on the bridge over the Tennessee River near Jasper is keeping much business out of the city each year, and irking every tourist who must pay it.

A delegation consisting of county and city officials and Chamber of Commerce leaders is going to Nashville tomorrow to plead with Gov. Cooper to remove the toll. "If we cannot have any state benefits, please don't fine people who desire to come into our city to trade," they will probably ask.

County Judge Will Cummings, Mayor Ed Bass, Former Trustee Wiley Couch and a number of others are planning to confer with the governor in regard to the high toll charge.

The leaders may also make a bid for the proposed state tuburcular sanitarium which Shelby County leaders are seeking to have constructed in their county. Plans for the institution are still tentative. With the highest tubercular rate in the United States here in Chattanooga, leaders state they will be able to make a forceful argument for the institution. Also, they will point out that Hamilton County does not have a single state institution.

FUNDS GO 'OUTSIDE'

Ignoring the construction costs, which directly benefited the counties in which they are located, the state appropriation bill this year has ear-marked a total of $3,615,000 for institutions in the state. This county benefits in the institutions in an indirect way only.

Only monies in the appropriation bill which will come to Hamilton County are for educational and road purposes, the branch highway garage, highway patrol and unemployment and other compensations.

On the other hand, the three other large counties will receive thousands of dollars for operation and maintenance of institutions. Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville have all been blessed by the administration with several institutions each.

A breakdown of monies which are being appropriated this year by the general appropriation bill, introduced in the lower house by Speaker John Ed O'Dell and Representative J. B. Ragon, Jr., of this county, shows:

University of Tennessee (Knoxville), $900,000; University of Tennessee for co-operative agricultural extensions, $170,000; State Teachers' College (Johnson City), $110,000; State Teachers' College (Murfreesboro), $110,000; State Teachers' College (Memphis), $110,000.

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, $110,000; Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial Normal College, $110,000; Austin Peay Normal School, $50,000; Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute, $20,000; Tennessee School for the Blind, $75,000; Tennessee School for the Deaf, $120,000; Tennessee Industrial School, $150,000.

For charitable and correctional institutions: Eastern State Hospital, $210,000; Central State Hospital, including the criminal insane, $195,000; Western State Hospital, $170,000; Tennesse Home and Training School for the Feeble Minded, $126,000; Confederate Soldiers' Home, $3,000.

State Training and Agricultural School for White Youths, $96,000; State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Youths, $45,000; Tennessee Vocational School for White Girls, $54,000; Tennessee Vocational School for Colored Girls, $17,000; Tennessee State Penitentiary, $360,000; Brushy Mountain Penitentiary, $160,000; Commission and Workshop for the Blind, $34,000; for Pillow Penal Farm, $110,000.

(Note: The figures quoted above were those contained in the general appropriation bill when it was introduced. Some of them may have been changed in the past few days, but in any case, it does not alter the fact that Hamilton County does not receive any of the funds directly.)

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 3, 1941

WPA Approves Negroes' Home

The proposed $40,000 home here for dependent Negro children has been approved as a WPA project, State Administrator S. Tate Pease announced in Nashville yesterday.

Under present plans, the WPA will furnish about $12,000 to be spent for labor, materials and supplies. Knox County will provide for the additional expenditures.

The building, of one-story and basement design, will be located on Western Avenue near Texas Avenue. It will be of brick construction and will accommodate inmates of the Negro division of John Tarleton Institute on Brandau Hill.

"We were expecting approval of the project," County Judge S. O. Houston said. He added that Herbert Graf, architect, and Fain Cluck, maintenance superintendent of county schools, took the plans to Nashville several days ago for approval.

County Court appointed a special committee more than a year ago to investigate possibilities for construction of the home, and was authorized to employ an architect. Work may be started in a few weeks.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
January 28, 1941



ELLIS D. FYSALL—First Aid and Life Saving representative of the American Red Cross, will conduct a course for Negro teachers in the city schools from February 3 to February 15. Mr. Fysall, former North Carolina football star, has long been identified with the American Red Cross and has had wide experience in teaching first aid and life saving. The classes for Negro teachers will be held at Pearl High School from 3:30 to 6:30 p. m.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
January 26, 1941

NEGRO MOTHER GETS $575

Relief Fund For Dorothy Steele Is Brought To Close

The relief fund for the mother of three negro children who died in a fire at their home Jan. 17 ended yesterday with a total of $575.47 in contributions from generous Memphians.

The money will be turned over to Dorothy Steele, who was away at work when fire broke out in her home at the rear of 1950 Madison and suffocated her three children, Maurice, 5; Gerald, 3; and Dorothy, 1.

Yesterday's contributions included $16.10 from employes at the Peabody and $5 from the Council of Colored Civic Clubs. Contributions previously acknowledge totaled $554.37

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
January 16, 1941

HOUSING UNITS

U. S. H. A. Approves Additions To Nashville Projects

Addition of 36 more units to the Boscobel Heights housing project for white residents and 148 more units to the J. C. Napier project for Negroes was approved yesterday by the U. S. Housing Authority, raising the total capacity of the projects to 866.

The first tenants of the two projects will move in March 1, according to Gerald Gimre, executive secretary for the Nashville Housing Authority. Gimre said all construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1941, at which time Nashville will have low cost housing units for 1,576 families.

Both contracts for the construction were let to the John Felmley Company of Bloomington, Ill., and work will start within 15 days. The bid on one white project was $119,000; the Negro project $440,000. The work is to be completed in ten months.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
January 30, 1941

NEGRO MOTHER GETS $532

Funeral Expenses for Three Fire Victims Total $68

Three small marble headstones have been provided for the three children of Dorothy Steele, negro, who died Jan. 17 in a fire.

The stones were obtained at cost for $20. Cost of the funeral at Mt. Carmel Cemetery was $48 for caskets. Other services and incidentals were donated. The caskets and stones were paid for from a fund of $600.02 contributed to The Commercial Appeal by generous citizens. The remainder, $532.02, will go to the mother.

Final contributions:

Marshall Wingfield, Minister, Memphis	$ 1.00
Workmen of Le Moyne Gardens Project, Memphis	17.55
Colored Carpenters' Union, Memphis	6.00
Total	$ 24.55
Previously acknowledged	575.47
Grand Total	$600.02

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 12, 1941

HOUSING NEEDS SURVEY OBJECT FOR CITY, WPA

Commission Votes Approval Rent Probe—Pay Is Raised to $1 a Day at Workhouse

The city commission will be a co-sponsor with the Chattanooga housing authority in making a survey of low rent housing needs, the work to be done by the WPA, it was voted at a meeting of the city commission yesterday afternoon.

The work will be financed by the authority, and Mayor E. D. Bass was instructed to enter into the necessary agreement. The proposal was made to the mayor by T. E. Whitener, executive director of the authority. In a letter to Mayor Bass Whitener said the survey would furnish work for a number of people for a period of about three months. The housing information obtained will be available for the use of the city and any interested individual. The names of property owners in the low rent brackets will not be revealed.

The matter of erecting a wall across the property line dividing the Ross-Meehan Foundry propetry from the Main Street Colored school, suggested by Commissioner of Education T. H. McMillan, was referred to the city attorney fo rinvestigation and report.

Workhouse Pay Raised

An ordinance amending a previous ordinance setting the pay of workhouse prisoners was passed on first and second readings. The pay heretofore has been rated af 50 cents per day. This will be increased to $ a day.

Permits to sell beer were authorized to Meyer Streiter, 808 East Main street, and Milner Hotel Cofee shop, 1279 Market street. The license of Mrs. Lula Mitchell, 1100 McCallie avenue, was revoked, effective Monday.

Commissioner E. R. Betterton reported collections from building and electrical permits amounting to $94.35. Commissione rR. M. Cooke reported disbursements for the utilities, parks and playgrounds department for January amounting to $18,683.74, and collections from concessions, the airport and other sources, $356.20.

Commissioner of Education, T. H. McMillan reported collections amounting to $209.10 from various refunds.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 24, 1941

POVERTY IS LISTED AS HOMICIDE CAUSE

Commissioner E. R. Betterton Is the Speaker at Mass Meeting of Negroes

"The primary reason for the high homicide rate among colored people is poverty," Commissioner E. R. Betterton, vice-mayor and directing head of the fire and police department, said yesterday in an address at a mass meeting at the New Monumental Baptist church, incorporated.

The meeting was called by the Rev. William C. Upshaw, pastor, who invited the public for the program to consider ways and means to reduce crimes among Negroes.

Commissioner Betterton, Judge Martin Fleming, Homicide Officer E. E. Smith, Atty.-Gen. Peabody Howard, and former Atty.-Gen. G. W. Chamlee were principal speakers at the meeting.

Commissioner Betterton's address follows:

"The primary reason of the high homicide rate among colored people is poverty—housing conditions are bad, men and women living in adultery, rearing children under these conditions with no education, hence no sense of morals. There are few major crimes committed by persons with as much as a high school education, showing that the development of the mind creates a sense of morals and of self-respect. There are compulsory education laws, but at any time during the school sessions you can observe on the streets numerous children of school age. The College Hill housing project is a splendid example of what can be done. I venture to say that no homicides will occur in this vast project.

Co-Operation Asked

"No police department can function efficiently without the co-operation of its law-abiding citizens. There are many ways that you can help. First, by creating a respect for obedience to the law; second, by assisting officers in obtaining evidence with which to prosecute cases. You can assist by furnishing the police department with the names of any witnesses to crimes and by voluntarily coming into court and giving such testimony, which, of your own personal knowledge, would assist. We suggest this because, as you know, there is a tendency to conceal evidence from the officers and a dread to appear as a witness in court. Some offer as an excuse that they are afraid of reprisals, but I assure you that if you do appear and give testimony, that you will be protected by the court and by the officers.

"As Mr. Smith, our homicide officer, will tell you, there has not been an electrocution for murder from the city of Chattanooga for more than twenty years, and during this period there has been approximately 800 murders committed — about 90 per cent. of which are among the colored race. I know of no colored man electrocuted for killing a colored person.

"In closing I want to say that the ministers and all of you present here today can help your government save lives and promote happiness. I earnestly ask you to help."

Judge Fleming Speaks

Judge Fleming, the first speaker on the program, at which more than 400 persons of both races were present, made an appeal for the help of "the entire community to curb murders." He said: "The death blow is not always the overt act. Scandalmongers, breeders of strife, and plain liars, are at heart the cause of as many murders among you, as any other one thing.

"In our relationship here, health is a matter of prime consideration. We cannot expect to relieve this situation unless we have the full co-operation of all the people, and until all of the people realize that the responsibility for each of us lies upon the shoulders of the other."

The program opened with a song by the junior and senior choirs of the church, "You Can't Do Wrong and Get By." A miniature drama, "How They Kill," in which fifteen church representatives, depicted "murderous weapons" and accessories—pistols, ice picks, switch-blade knives, rocks, whisky and dice. Speakers were introduced by Katie Smith Johnson, chairman and president of the club, who assisted the pastor with the program

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 3, 1941

Home for Negro Children

NASHVILLE, April 2 (AP).—State WPA Administrator S. Tate Pease announced today approval of a WPA project to construct a home for dependent Negro children in Knoxville at an estimated cost of $38,000.

The Knox county court is sponsoring the project for building the home, to be located at the corner of Western and Texas avenues. Federal funds will be spent for labor, materials and supplies, and the sponsor's contribution will go for equipment, materials, supplies and superintendence.

The home will be of brick construction.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 14, 1941

JUDGE LUSK AND D.A.R. CHAPTER MARK LINCOLN, WASHINGTON BIRTHS



—Times Staff Photo.

Officers of the Nancy Ward chapter, D. A. R., are pictured with Judge Charles W. Lusk, who gave an address commemorating the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington at the meeting which was held Wednesday at Hotel Patten. Left to right are Mrs. T. C. Crowell, registrar; Mrs. John Harms, custodian; Mrs. S. H. Ford, auditor and finance chairman; Mrs. James J. Coghlan, historian; Mrs. D. N. Williams, first vice-regent; Mrs. Jerome O. Devlin, second vice-regent; Mrs. Earl Campbell, recording secretary; Mrs. Will Shepherd, regent; Judge Lusk, Miss Sandra Burton and Mrs. M. S. Freeman, chaplain. Miss Burton was guest pianist.

D.A.R. Chapter Demands Matron, Questions Statement by McCallie

Conditions brought about by the national rearmament program make a police matron more needed in Chattanooga now than in the previous several years, declared members of Judge David Campbell chapter, D. A. R., at its meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles C. Moore on Oak street.

Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. J. E. Sanders, was associate hostess at the meeting, which was the largest of the winter. Mrs. Hunter Byington, regent, conducted the discussion which included a dozen or more community projects.

"Our whole future as a nation depends upon our community life," stated Arthur V. Snell, executive secretary of the chamber of commerce, who was the guest speaker. Mr. Snell described the work that is already underway in Chattanooga for national defense and urged co-operation of all citizens. Reports given at the meeting and actions taken touched numerous phases of community life.

"Decency demands a police matron who would have supervision of the women prisoners in our jails," stated Mrs. A. J. Moses, a former regent. Others spoke to the same point and it was voted to write to Commissioner E. R. Betterton, presenting the chapter view.

Prof. Spencer McCallie's statement that matters seemed to be well in hand was quoted, but the members said that they could not understand why, if a matron had been needed and had received pay for her services in the past, one is not needed now. If six cities of Chattanooga's own size and in her own area considers a police matron a necessity, how does it happen that Chattanooga does not, they questioned.

Negro Doctors

Opportunity for Negro doctors to practice among patients of their own race, was presented as one of the many urgent needs of the city.

Mrs. Bradley Currey stated that such an opening for better Negro physicians would help the colored race.

Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin was elected delegate to Washington, and alternate to the regent, Mrs. Byington, in case she is unable to attend.

Miss Bessie Magill and Mrs. Fred W. Kelsey were elected alternates to the delegate.

One hundred and sixty knitters for "Bundles for Britain" have been enlisted since the movement was launched here six weeks ago, it was reported by Mrs. Martin.

These additions, together with the 900 knitters who are enrolled with the Red Cross during the year, may be regarded as indicating the highest commendation of the aid for Britain movement, said Mrs. Martin. Mrs. William Crutchfield, who is head of the Red Cross knitting, and Mrs. Martin are former regents and active members of Campbell chapter.

Following their reports, the chapter voted to select a special day for work at Red Cross headquarters, and to donate to the fund being raised for the "rolling kitchen." Buttons and car stickers were distributed.

Quinine Gifts Asked

Quinine doses for a penny each were among the many gifts asked, it was stated. "None too small, none too large," Mrs. Martin added.

Purchase of warm clothing during the local sales was urged by one member during discussion of the appeal for clothing for war sufferers.

Mrs. Willard Steele, curator-general, told of the Red Cross ambulance which is being purchased by the National society, D. A. R., and named for Clara Barton, who was a member of the society. Mrs. Steele also outlined features of the forthcoming Continental congress, D. A. R., to be held in April.

The chapter went on record as asking that the motion picture, "Land of Liberty," be shown in Chattanooga. Mrs. F. C. McCleary, former Chattanoogan, now visiting here from Columbia, S. C., praised the film as worth while in teaching patriotism.

The chapter voted to join the other local D. A. R. chapters in sending a Red Bank High school good citizenship contest winner to Nashville, thus making five girls from Hamilton county in the annual trip.

The chapter also voted a per capita tax gift to the general heating plant to be installed at the Kate Duncan Smith school in the mountains at Grant, Ala.

Letters were read from the Chattanooga Public library thanking the chapter for a flag staff and other gifts. Reports on the collegiate records of the chapter's scholarship holders were presented.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 22, 1941

Austin Homes Tenants To 'Move In' April 1.

First tenants to occupy the new Austin Homes project of the Knoxville Housing Authority on East Vine Avenue are expected to move into their apartments April 1, L. W. Frierson, executive director of the Authority, said yesterday.

Contractors will turn over 50 completed units by that time. The remainder of the 200 units will be ready by May 1, it is believed.

The project will cost $867,000. It is for Negroes.

66a-1941

Nashville, Tenn Banner
April 21, 1941



CLAUDE PARSONS

USHA Official Inspects Five Local Projects

Here today for an inspection of Nashville's five USHA projects, Claude Parsons of Washington, assistant administrator of the United States Housing Authority, declared that the authority's funds are "about exhausted," and declined to speculate on whether the USHA will receive additional Congressional appropriations in the near future.

The assistant administrator, who for ten years was Congressman from the Twenty-fourth Illinois district before going with the USHA, today made the first field inspection trip of USHA projects in Nashville in more than a year. He was accompanied by Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, James A. Cayce, chairman of the Nashville Housing Authority, Gerald Gimre, executive director of the local authority, and Joe Holman, Nashville architect, who drew the plans for the majority of the projects here.

Parsons said that "the Nashville authority has a good program here, and its directors are doing a good job."

Cayce reported to the assistant housing administrator today that the local authority has received to date a total of $3,155,000 from USHA for its slum clearance pro- The local authority chair- man furnished Parsons with additional information concerning the acreage size, price range, and number of units in the Cheatham Place, Andrew Jackson, Boscobel Heights, J. C., Napier, and Vine Hill projects—the five USHA aided works here.

Coincident with Parsons' visit, Cayce announced today that units in the most recently completed projects, J. C. Napier Homes and Boscobel Heights, are already being rented. He also reported that scale of rents in the 600-unit Vine Hill projects when completed, would range from $29 to 30 per month, with the average at $25 per month.

Parsons said here today that most of the $800,000,000, which represents the total appropriation for the USHA authorized two years ago, had been exhausted before January 1 of this year.

At the present time, USHA officials are spending about half their time on defense projects, and the other half on USHA aided projects, the assistant administrator said.

Parsons visited Memphis yesterday to dedicate the William H. Foote Homes, a Negro project. He was met in Memphis by Mayor Cummings, Cayce, and Holman, who drove him here last night. The Nashville Housing Authority honored him at a luncheon at the Hermitage Hotel today.

The USHA official will leave for Washington tonight.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
April 21, 1941

Meharry Serves Negro Children In South Carolina

Colored children in South Carolina will fare better this summer because Meharry Medical College has at heart the welfare of all American Negroes.

Last June Dr. R. W. Ball, director of the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the South Carolina State Board of Health, investigated health conditions among the Negro children of his State and knew that something was lacking. That something, he decided, was adequate pediatric care; and to have such care, he realized, the colored children must be attended by trained pediatricians. But where were such Negro specialists to be obtained?

The answer was Meharry Medical College—although at the time the school offered no course in pediatrics.

Appealing to Dr. Edward L. Turner, Meharry president, Dr. Ball explained his predicament and asked the cooperation of the local Negro institution. The reply he received was Meharry's offer to institute at once a course in pediatrics and accept twenty South Carolina Negro graduate medical students for rotating periods of two-week courses in pediatrics. Last summer twenty scholarship students received such training at Meharry, and this summer are giving the benefit of that training to rural South Carolina areas.

In March this year, Dr. Turner received from the South Carolina state health official a request for a continuation of pediatric training this summer. In addition, Dr. Ball requested that a course in obstetrics be combined with the course already available.

As a result, this summer twenty South Carolina students enjoying scholarships will receive at Meharry intensive graduate courses in pediatrics and obstetrics. The course will be given the first two weeks in June.

The arrangement under which the South Carolina medical students will receive their training at Meharry calls for tuition and sufficient money for food and lodging. Such funds will be supplied through the scholarships made possible in South Carolina.

Dr. Ball, commenting on the forthcoming summer course at Meharry, said that the second year's request for training at the local Negro school came about because of the deep appreciation and intense enthusiasm expressed by the South Carolina students who last year studied at Meharry. The Nashville medical school, currently training more than half of all Negro medical students in the United States and Canada, is at present engaged in a Nashville drive to obtain $100,000 toward endowment. Its national campaign, also current, envisions funds totaling $1,500,000 by July 1.

The General Education Board of New York has made conditional grants amounting to $3,500,000, contingent on Meharry's ability to raise the $1,500,000 quota. An additional grant will match dollar for dollar the first $200,000 which Meharry is able to raise over and above its July quota. The school seeks ultimate stabilization on the basis of $6,000,000.

TENNES

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
March 30, 1941

AUSTIN HOMES READY TO OPEN

First Families To Move Within Week; All During Month.

April is an important month for 200 Negro families who live mostly within a half mile of Austin High School.

First tenants of Austin Homes will start moving in early next week and all 200 of the modern new apartments will be occupied during the month, L. W. Frierson, executive director of Knoxville Housing Authority, said last night.

Applicants have been selected for the first 50 dwelling units. Some moving notices already have gone out. Mr. Frierson said selected families need not get impatient. Those who are to get Austin Home places will be notified a week before their moving day.

The project would have been completed some time ago except that weather has prevented asphalting of inside driveways, he said, and that is being finished now.

With few exceptions, the Austin Homes tenants are chosen from applicants living within a half mile radius.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
May 2, 1941

BIDS ON NEW NEGRO HOME ARE REJECTED

A County Court committee has rejected all bids for erection of the proposed new dependent Negro children's home, because the lowest bid was $1600 more than the $30,000 allotted for the building.

A $35,000 bond issue was sold Monday for the project, but $5000 of this amount has been set aside for the site and $30,000 for the building.

Bidders were: Sherman D. Cox, $31,600; Worsham Brothers, $32,820; Dougherty & Waters, $32,948; Emory Construction Co., $33,807; V. L. Nicholson Co., $35,883, and I. G. Cowden, $36,328.

New bids are to be sought at a later date, the committee decided.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 21, 1941

MEMPHIS BID ACCEPTED

Young And Maury To Do Clarksdale Building

The bid of Fred Young and Sam Maury of Memphis for the erection of negro houses at Clarksdale, Miss., has been accepted by the Clarksdale Housing Authority Committee, subject to the approval of the United States Authority, according to Max Friedman, chairman. The aggregate bids submitted by the Memphis firm is for a total of $282,864.

The 112 unit project in its entirety will cost approximately $400,000, local officials said. Mr. Friedman expressed the opinion that the United States Housing Authority speedily would approve the bid. He believes that if the bid meets approval that construction will be under way by June 15.

The homes for negroes will be erected close to Highway No. 61 near the Clarksdale Airport.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.
JUN 6 1941

Whites Elect Man To Council Post

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP).—At a meeting of the Knoxville Social Welfare council held Thursday, Dean Hardy H. Listen of Knoxville college, treasurer of the committee of management and charter member of the Triads of Cansler Branch Y.M.C.A., was elected to serve as one of the council directors for the coming term. The membership of the social welfare council is composed of executives, committee members and directors of the social agencies in the city.

Mr. Liston has been dean of Knoxville college since 1931, and has served as chairman of the Knoxville Recreation council, Boy Scouts and other civic groups. He is a member of the executive committee of the deans and registrars of Negro schools and also a member of the Commission on Higher Education of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, and chairman of a study group from the latter named association.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 23, 1941

DAY NURSERY SEEN AS A DEFENSE NEED

Miss Dessau Says Fact That Mothers Are Taking Jobs Makes Them Essential

An increase in the use of day nurseries by mothers who have been called back to work because of the national defense program was forecast yesterday by Miss Dorothy Dessau, of New York, field secretary of the National Association of Day Nurseries, Incorporated.

Miss Dessau is here to consult with day nursery executives and directors on new techniques in child care. Yesterday she had conferences with officials of the Little Miss Mag day nursery, the only local organization belonging to the national association. During the remainder of the week, however, she will confer with officials of other day nurseries here.

"A day nursery differs from a nursery school in that it is a social agency serving working mothers who have no place to leave their children," Miss Dessau said. "Every day nursery, however, should incorporate a good nursery school. To justify its existence it must have something definite to offer the child, rather than merely serving as a 'parking' place for children.

Increased Demand Likely

"There will likely be an increasing demand for day nurseries in Chattanooga, as in other industrial cities, because of the national defense program. There will be an inclination among well-intentioned persons to establish day nurseries haphazardly, and without any definite standards. However, these places probably will do more harm than good because of the potential ill effects upon the children.

"The children should be in the care of an intelligent, trained personnel so that they will receive good pre-school instruction as well as physical care while their parents are working. Modern, comfortable facilities should be provided, as well as good food, places for the young children to sleep, and indoor and outdoor play equipment.

"In age groups between 2 and 4, not more than eight children should be placed under one teacher. Not more than fourteen children in the age group of from 4 to 6 should be under the care of one teacher. There should be individual rooms for each definite age group, equipped with play equipment and other facilities best suited for the particular age group in each room."

Miss Dessau said there should be more money and more facilities in the south for the benefit of colored working parents and their children. She said there should be more organizations in the south for Negroes like the Bethlehem House organizations, day nurseries for colored children.

The Little Miss Mag day nursery here, an agency of the Community Chest, is situated in a city-owned building at 2212 Broad street. It was established during the World war.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
July 3, 1941

Colored Center Reports Highly Successful Year

Gifts of 244 garments, 2,598 free meals and 1,435 books, tracts and magazines and 155 visits by social workers were included in the 1940-41 work of the Colored Community Center on West Twenty-third street, according to the annual report of the center issued yesterday by the Rev. M. Kirby, president. The fiscal year of the center ended on July 1.

The kindergarten of the center had an enrollment of 70 and an average attendance of 49. The day nursery enrolled 25 with an average attendance of 21. The weekly Bible school enrolled 99 with an average attendance of 89. The daily vacation Bible school, June 2-13, enrolled 275 and the average attendance was 196.

The center is financed by $400.01 from Hamilton County, $553 from the Community Chest, $287.40 from the city and other donations and fees. Serving with the president on the board of directors are the Rev. C. C. Martin, vice-president and treasurer; C. H. Bray, Henry Sledge and Sherman Jefferson. The staff consists of a teacher, a social worker and an instructor whose total salaries for the year was $572.50.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 7, 1941

HOMEMAKERS' INSTITUTE TO BE HELD FOR NEGROES

A homemakers' institute will be conducted at College Hill Courts for colored Monday through Friday of next week, it was announced yesterday by Booker T. Scrugges, project manager.

Classes in "first-hand information and the problems that come before the homemaker," will be conducted by Irene H. Patton, S. Connell Bynes and O'Teele Alfred, all instructors at Howard High school.

Their topics will center around nutrition, child care, consumer education and clothing problems. A general invitation is extended to the Negro women of the city and particularly those of the west side to take advantage of this five-day school which convenes daily from 9 to 2 a.m.

Miss Pearl Haley, home economics supervisor in the city school system, is sponsoring the institute in co-operation with the courts' management.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 5, 1941

2,598 Free Meals Are Distributed At Negro Community Center Here

A total of 2,598 free meals were given at the Colored Community center, 22 West Twenty-third street, during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to a report made recently by the board of directors, of which the Rev. M. Kirby is president.

Receipts for the year aggregated $1,668.36, which were received from Hamilton county, Community chest, City of Chattanooga, donations and the operation of a kindergarten.

Special gifts were received during the year from the Little Miss Mag Day nursery, Elks' club, Colonial bakery, Highland Park Missionary society, Junior Red Cross, churches and clubs and the Community sing.

The center was open every day during the year and has been used by church organizations, clubs, sewing circles and other organizations. In the kindergarten, during the past school term, seventy children were enrolled and the average daily attendance was forty-nine. The weekly Bible classes had an enrollment of ninety-nine with an average attendance of eighty-nine. The Daily Vacation Bible school operated for two months last year, had an enrollment of 275, an average attendance of 196, and nine churches were represented.

Two hundred and forty-four garments were distributed from the center, the social workers made 155 visits and 1,435 books, tracts and magazines were given away.

Members of the board of directors other than the president are the Rev. C. C. Martin, vice-president; C. H. Bray, Henry Sledge and Sherman Jefferson. Louis J. King is secretary and teacher; Ada Greer is housekeeper and social worker and Ellen Moore is an instructor.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SEWERS COME FIRST

The factional warfare in our city over voting an issue of bonds brings to public attention again the fact that there are still politicians among us who think more in terms of saving a few dollars than in preserving the best asset of any community—the health of its people.

Nashville needs nothing more than it needs ample sewers. There are thousands of people—taxpayers of Nashville—who are deprived of these necessary safeguards of health. That the health of the entire city is menaced by the lack of sewers in any part of the city, is a fact all persons of ordinary intelligence realize. There has never been a time when the proposal to supply sewers for the city has not met with the approval of the people generally. There has seldom been a time when we were holding a city election that the candidates for major offices did not enthuse the people with glowing promises of sewers for the entire city.

We are now hearing from some of the same officials who have been put in office out of regard for the belief they meant to keep their promises about sewers, objections to the expense. We are hearing, instead, a clamor for more fire halls—because more fire halls will reduce fire insurance rates—and of course reduce the amount paid out for losses by the fire insurance companies.

Now it is quite desirable that fire insurance rates for the city be reduced. These rates could be reduced in many sections by providing more fire plugs, something that would be cheaper than more fire halls.

But the greatest need for Nashville is sewers.

We have a suspicion that some of our politicians, expecting to be elected to higher offices or re-elected to the offices they now hold, are going to find it increasingly difficult to hold the support of some of their hitherto dependable allies after neglecting to keep their promises about sewers.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

SAFETY DRIVE PLANNED BY MEMPHIS NEGROES

Swing Into Stride With City's Accident Prevention Efforts

Swinging into stride with the city's accident prevention efforts, Memphis negroes will hold a safety drive campaign rally tonight in Booker T. Washington Stadium.

A parade of bands, floats, Boy Scouts, Elks and other organizations will form at Georgia and Mississippi at 7 o'clock and lead the way to the rally. The procession will swing down Mississippi to Butler, then to Second Street, then will go north on Second to Beale and east on Beale to Wellington. It will turn south on Georgia to the stadium.

Mayor Chandler and Capt. Toll Fowler will address the rally. The program includes a corner turn demonstration by chauffeurs, boxing bouts, and music by the Centenary Choir and the Letter Carriers Band.

Sponsoring the rally are L. J. Searcy, Prof. L. C. Sharp, Prof. B. T. Hunt and Rev. J. A. G. Grant. Prof. E. L. Washburn is master of ceremonies

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
January 22, 1941

NEGRO MOTHER'S FUND INCREASES TO $444.18

City-County Employes Help Dorothy Steele With $184

The generosity of city and county employes, white and negro business employes, organizations and individuals gave a heartening boost to the Dorothy Steele Fund yesterday, bringing the total contributed to $444.18.

County Commissioner Andrews devoting his time yesterday to aiding the negro mother whose three small children were suffocated by fire in their home last Friday, solicited the city and county employes, turning in $184.05 last night to The Commercial Appeal for the fund.

Donations besides the city-county contribution yesterday totaled $65.20.

Part of the fund will pay for the burial of the children, the remainder going to the mother.

Contributions yesterday follow:

City and County Employes $184.05
E. W. Hale, $5; O. B. Ellis, 5; Francis Andrews, $5; L. E. Miller, $1; Violet Musso 50c; J. E. Heard, 50c; Jarmie Richardson, 25c; Eugenia Ragsdale, 25c; George Finley, 50c; Judge Sam Bates, 50c.

Gertrude Decker, 50c; Frank Gailor, $1; Sheriff Guy Joyner, $5; Mrs. Hutton, 25c; Charles A. Gates, $5; Sam Campbell, $5; Joe Hicks, $5; Norman Thompson, $1; Mrs. Elizabeth Mayer, 50c; Mrs. Calvert, 50c.

Fred Willins, 50c; O. P. Williams, $1; Frank Magoffin, 50c; Martha Jean Jones, 25c; Miss Lula Burney, 50c; Cash, 25c; J. L. Lawrence, 20c; Aliene Salomons, 25c; William Stanton, $1; Walsh Foley, $1; S. W. Malone, $1.

A. J. Pierini, $1; Frank Byrd, 50c; William H. Keller, 50c; P. D. Jenks, 50c; John Duggan, 50c; Pickett Mulcahy, 25c; Paul Barrett, $5; Jess Osborn, 25c; James Brett, 25c; R. C. Smith, 25c; C. W. Floyd 25c.

D. C. Miller, $5; Marvin Pope, $1; Emalee Roth, 50c; Frank Tobey, $1; Gordon Hollingsworth, $1; R. S. Fredericks, $5; R. E. Heffernan, $1; George Kincaid, $1; A. B. Counts, $1; E. C. Bailey, 25c.

F. W. Davis, 25c; Grace Clark, 25c; Agnes Moran, 50c; W. A. Schulz, 50c; Lottie Cole, 50c; Harry Thomas, 25c; Arthur McGolderick, 25c; Frank Canale, 25c; Ed Conser, 25c; Frank Heckinger, 25c; John Greaber, 25c.

Harry Smith, 25c; Henry Bartl, 25c; Grace Rhem, 25c; Lorraine Parker, 25c; Louise Gambill, 25c; William Redditt, 10c; Mrs. Garrett, 10c; Richard Mock, 10c; Mrs. Alice King, 25c; Eugenia Derryberry, 25c.

Rubye Wright, 25c; A. B. Clapp, 25c; T. J. Bloodworth, 25c; Sara Jacobson, 25c; Ethel Camponova, 25c; Dave Mansfield, 25c; Marcella Keaton, 25c; Carolyn Hemingway, 25c; Mary McGuire, 25c; Evelyn Gray, 25c; Esther Booker, 25c.

Grace Blaydes, 25c; Nellie Eskridge, 25c; Camille Doyle, 25c; Ida Sigman, 25c; L. D. Erwin, $1; E. T. McHenry, $1; A. E. French, $1; C. G. Beard, 50c; H. Kingston, 50c; C. Pierini, 50c; L. L. Parkey, 50c.

W. Reeves, 25c; M. Gavin, 50c; A. Kelly, 50c; E. Springer, 25c; E. Mayor, 50c; F. Hill, 50c; J. M. McLain, 50c; J. Rast, 25c; W. Joyce, 25c; W. M. McMahn, 25c.

D. T. Page, 50c; V. Dwyer, 50c; J. Epps, 50c; Squire Gowan, 25c; Squire Dudney, $1; Mrs. Frances Gragg, 25c; Leon Scharff, $1; Jo Law, $1; R. C. Brown, $1; Miss Cannon, 50c.

Miss Caylor, 50c; Ross Mathews, 50c; Hervey Aycock, 50c; Mrs. Stewart, 50c; W. Moorehead, 50c; M. Holmes, 50c; A. Carroll, 50c; W. Kallaher, 50c; C. Burkle, 25c; J. W. Wells, 50c.

W. C. Martin .50, Gerald Stratton $3.00, T. B. Crenshaw $1, Albert Johnson $1, Gerald Webb .50, Duncan Martin .50, Frances Lincoln .50, Polly Townsend .25, E. K. Leake .50, M. E. Williams .50.

M. T. Coyne .50, David Griffith .50, Thelma Hansch .25, W. E. Davis .50, Nell Callahan .50, B. W. Richards .50, J. J. Bacigalupo .50, J. W. Messick .50, Lucille Barr .25, J. T. Douglas .50.

T. A. Lanigan $1, B. M. Weaver $1, Roy Risley $1, P. L. Roberts .50, Mrs. Martin .15, Miss Braxton .15, Miss Cardall .15, Mrs. Titus .15, Miss O'Rourke .15, Mrs. Coulter .15.

Mrs. Creamer .15, Mrs. Bondurant .15, Miss Barnett .15, Miss Schoettelkotte .15, Miss Greer .15, Mrs. Frank .15, Hugh Carey .50, H. C. Pitts .25, J. G. McCarter .25, J. E. Mayson .25.

J. P. Bruton .25, William Heugo .25, H. E. Brooks .25, Mary Lyons .25, V. R. Laughter .25, A. C. Burchett .25, Billy Haack Jr. 25, W. H. Briggs .25, A. H. Miller .25, W. J. Wells .25.

A. G. Perkins .25, W. R. Graham .25, Roy Johnson Jr. .25, J. H. Ban .25, Spencer Ellis .25, W. T. Mattox 25, C. O. Keenon .25, L. W. Lang .25, F. Wingfield .25, F. W. Maylan .25.

O. H. Pettigrew .25, Herbert L. Slover .25, Ann Gordon .25, J. A. Edmonson .25, E. M. Hannell .25, R. L. Carpenter .25, Rena Jones .25, Kenneth L. Nazor $5, W. J. Logan $1, Dan Carruthers $1.

A. T. Taylor .25, Dorothy Ralestrino .50, Elnora C. Reese .25, Ruby Shute .25, John Lawhorn .25, M. L. Hume .25, Bernice Stout .25, J. L. Morris .25, George Handwerker .25, George Becker .50.

A. G. Brignadello .50, John Friddle .50, Pat Johnson .50, J. H. Galloway .50, Emmett Armour $2, W. H. Kay $1, Hugh Bertschi $1, Robert Ezell Jr. $1, Norman Moore $2, Oliver Perry $1.50.

J. E. Jones $1, David Griffin .50, Frank Gianotti $1, Brill Willis $1, Perry Sellers $1, John Wilson $1, Miss Birdie Jaffe $1, Mrs. Louis Haven .50, W. P. Battle Jr. $2, Louis J. Muller $5.

Atty. Gen. Will Gerber $5, Judge Tom Harsh $5, Judge Phil Wallace $5.

Total	$184.05
Shelby County Dental Society	$ 25.00
Jewish Ladies' Aid Society	5.00
Belle Mt. M. B. Church, Arlington Sunday School of Belle Mt.	3.67
M. B. Church, Arlington	6.83
Kraus Employes	7.20
Parent-Teacher Association of Booker T. Washington High School	3.00
Child's Welfare Club	2.00
Robert Jones and Friends, 34 South Parkway, and Morris & Epstein Brokers	5.00
Members of Booker Washington Business & Civic Club	2.00
Red Cross First Aid Class sponsored by 25th Ward Civic Club, Negro	1.50
Edmund Pontius	1.00
T. P. Conway, 2211 Stovall	1.00
P. A. Kershaw, 482 High	1.00
Herbert S. Esch	1.00
Total	$249.25
Previously acknowledged	$194.93
Grand Total	$444.18

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
January 24, 1941

NEGRO MOTHER'S FUND REACHES $549 TOTAL

Late Gifts Swell Sum After Closing Of Donations

Although officially closed, the fund for Dorothy Steele, negro mother, received additional contributions of $61.15 yesterday, bringing the total to $548.73.

She is the mother of the three young negro children who died of suffocation during a fire causing minor damage to their home last week while she was away at work. The Commercial Appeal has been receiving contributions for several days, but the fund has been closed. Most of yesterday's donations were posted prior to the announcement that the fund was ended.

Donations received yesterday were:

Chauffeurs' Service Club	$ 10.00
I. C. Freight Handlers, sent in by Jerry Taylor, 176 W. Iowa	5.60
Porter School Faculty, Lauderdale St.	5.00
Furniture Workers Boosters' Club	5.00
R. E. Palmer, 1486 Monroe	3.00
Mant and Bula Townsend	2.00
The Goldsmith Industrial Club (negro)	3.00
Dr. W. O. Speight, 368 Beale	2.00
Perkins Grocery, 1541 Kansas	2.00
Clara Barton Health Club	2.00
T. L. Rhine and I. M. Dean	1.00
W. J. Franklin, 655 Edith	1.00
William Stanton, Clerk and Master, Chancery Court, additional	4.00
Lina Farley	.25
W. D. Bland	.25
"A Colored Friend"	1.00
Addie Maxwell, 30 South Willett	1.00
Henry Humes, 660 Edith	1.00
Phillip Boothe, 679 Alston Ave.	1.00
Viola Weaver, 671½ Court	1.00
Three Little Sympathizers	1.00
Dr. M. G. Spingarn, 401 Medical Arts Bldg.	1.00
Matthew Thornton Sr., Mayor of Beale Ave.	1.00
A. V. Everson	.50
Employes at United States Postoffice, Sears Roebuck Station	6.25
Total	$ 61.15
Previously acknowledged	487.58
GRAND TOTAL	$548.73

Knoxville, Tenn., Gazette
January 9, 1941

Colored Better Homes And Garden Club Closes Year's Work

The regular December meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Alice Dysart at which time officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Mrs. Lucy Cannon, president; Mrs. Alice Dysart, vice-president; Mrs. Essie Davis, secretary; Mrs. Nannie Williams, assistant secretary; Mrs. Abbie Blakemore, treasurer; Mrs. Collie Brown, chaplain. At a later hour Mrs. Dysart entertained the husbands of the club members with a reception. The ladies were attractively attired in evening gowns. The receiving line consisted of the officers arranged according to their rank.

Refreshments were served in the dining room which was beautifully decorated with red candles and Christmas flowers. From the living room the guests marched to the adjoining room singing "Jingle Bells" where awaited a Christmas tree, laden with gifts for all.

The Club has taken for its 1941 project the care of a worthy child by helping to furnish it with books, clothing, etc. The January meeting will be with Mrs. Sam Davis on the Dixie Highway.—CONTRIBUTED.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
January 21, 1941

Negroes Meet With Recreation Bureau

Members of Knoxville young men's Negro basketball teams will meet at 7:30 p. m. today with the Recreation Bureau to discuss plans for additional use of school buildings for curricular activities.

John E. Gronseth, recreation director, will be in charge.

Lonsdale and Sam E. Hill schools are now being used as community centers, Gronseth said.

The School Board is permitting the Recreation Bureau to use school buildings on a tentative schedule.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
January 15, 1941

NEGRO GROUP TRIES FOR REFORMATORY IN WEST PART OF STATE

The Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens will hold a mass meeting at the Home Baptist Church on Sunday, January 19, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of outlining a program for the legislature to which the organiz tion is sending a committee on the followning proposals:

1. That a reformatory for colored boys be established in West Tennessee, nearer the center of the negro population.
2. That the scholarship fund of $2,500 be increased to $10,000, and an advisory board be appointed for said purpose.
3. That vocational training be instituted in every colored high school in Tennessee.
4. That the primary law of the city of Jackson be repealed.

A program will be given and several speakers will explain the various proposals. All citizens are cordially invited.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

ROCKEFELLER LOOKS INTO DELTA AFFAIRS

FEB 21 1941

(The Associated Press)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 20.—John D. Rockefeller III has interested himself in the educational and economic problems of the Mississippi Delta cotton-growing section.

Rockefeller and five others arrived here Wednesday night after motoring from Natchez via Greenwood and Clarksdale. Jackson Davis of New York, assistant director of the general education board, said they made the trip in the board's interest.

"We just wanted to talk to some of the people of the state," Davis said. "We were very well received. Yes, we took especial note of both educational and economic problems."

FEB 21 1941

Rockefeller, W. I. Myers of Cornell university's agriculture department and W. W. Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank, left immediately for New York. Others in the party besides Davis were F. H. Easom, state agent for Negro education in Mississippi, and J. A. Travis, his assistant, both of Jackson.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
February 6, 1941

Negro Juniors Share In Red Cross Sewing

Materials from the production department were given out to the Negro Junior Red Cross members to make wash cloths for the Negro community centers and to send to war refugees, at a meeting held Tuesday afternoon at the chapter house.

Talks were made by Mrs. Jack Rodman, Junior Red Cross secretary, and Miss Clifford Gibson, executive secretary of the chapter. Plans were discussed for making of albums to be sent to the 53 other countries which have the Junior Red Cross. Annual rally dates, Feb. 21-22, were announced, to be held at Central High School.

Knoxville Tenn Journa
March 1, 1941

Recreation Plans Must Fit Budget

Advisors To Decide On Cuts; Gronseth Will Recommend

Slashing of the city's recreation budgetary request from $28,700 to $18,000 will require an "adjustment" of the entire 1941 program, Recreation Director John E. Gronseth said yesterday.

He said a meeting of the City Recreation Advisory Committee probably would be called for the purpose within a few days.

"We hope to retain as much of the proposed program as possible," Gronseth promised. "However, the amount appropriated is not sufficient for a city-wide program such as we had contemplated.

SPREAD IT OUT

"It will be our intention to allocat funds available so that all phases of recreation will be given consideration and to place the activities on a year-around basis."

Extent of the program, according to Gronseth, "will largely depend on the number of WPA leaders available to supplement the program."

Gronseth added his bureau also would attempt to provide supervised plays in various sections of the city and to so locate them that "no playground will be at too great a distance from any home for all children to participate in activities."

TO REDUCE SCOPE

Under the $28,700 budget, it was proposed to have supervised recreation facilities at six white and three Negro playgrounds. Gronseth said the number now would depend on the extent of WPA participation in providing leaders.

Last year's recreation budget amounted to only slightly more than $8000, Gronseth's salary having been provided by a special appropriation later in the year.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 9, 1941

Austin Homes Project Nearing Completion



This picture of Austin Homes project of the Knoxville Housing Authority on East Vine Avenue was taken from the top of the Payne Avenue stand pipe. It will have 200 housing units for Knoxville's Negro families now living in sub-standard homes and when completed will cost approximately $867,700. The first tenants are expected to move in April 1 to 15.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Herald
February 28, 1941

ENVIRONMENT BREEDS CRIME

Improper Housing and Living Conditions Add to Causes of Negro Murder Cases

Most everyone interested in the subject of the high crime record maintained by the negro race in Chattanooga has a reason or some explanation to offer. Commissioner Betterton says that poverty and non-enforcement of the law on the part of criminal court juries are the two chief factors that account for the overabundance of negro murders in the city and county. The commissioner is correct, but he does not go far enough. Poverty or lack of environment is responsible to a certain extent. Judge Fleming from time to time expressed himself on the subject of the non-enforcement of the laws against unlawful homicide, and through the years it has been a pet subject with former Commissioner Bryan. That's but a thory, and we have never found ourselves in full agreement and accord with officials on this particular view of the distressing subject. Judge Fleming has gone so far as to favor the empanelling of an all-negro jury to try these murder cases, and with that we cannot see where it will go to the root of the evil.

Education, of course, or lack of it, is primarily responsible for the vicious attitude that negroes of a certain class hold against each other. The attitude of negroes of this vicious class reflects against the race as a whole, and the law abiding negro citizens of the city are forced to suffer the ignomy of the other class.

For a long time we have held to an idea, and it's not a new one by any means, that is more responsible for the existing condition than any other reason, and that is poor and untennable living conditions. Of course that dovetails back to Commissioner Betterton's reason of "poverty." Extreme poverty forces this class of negroes into the hovels where dirt and filth of the city abound, and such conditions take away from them any idea of a decent existence. Very few if any negro murders take place in the places where living conditions are even ordinary. They occur in Cocaine Alley and in tough spots in South Chattanooga where filth and dirt prevail. These old shacks, ready to fall down, are not conducive at all to proper living. You haven't heard of any negro killings in the Grove street negro settlement recently completed by the government, and you won't. The late T. C. Thompson, who headed the Inter-racial Committee, was a staunch believer in this theory, that living conditions are more responsible for the homicide record among the negroes than any other cause, and in that opinion we join.

These open forum discussions are good things and ought to be encouraged. The negroes themselves, the good citizen type, are deeply concerned over the situation, but neither the officials or the negroes themselves have brought up the discussion from the viewpoint of inferior living conditions. Any person, be he negro or white, living in some of the hell holes almost within the center of the city, and not three or four blocks removed from the city hall, cannot possibly have the proper conception of life or citizenship, in fact they think nothing of citizenship. Of course we do not convey the idea that we are opposed to the full enforcement of the law. We favor it among the whites as well as the negroes. But to say that because juries in Hamilton county fail to inflict the extreme penalty of the law is the cause of the increasing homicide record, we say again is but a theory. Practically all of these negro murders are the result of a fight. In fact, they occur during a fight between the parties, and the law stipulates that in most cases of that character involve only the crime of murder in the second degree. In order for a jury to convict a defendant of murder in the first degree it is necessary for the state to produce the necessary facts that constitutes such a verdict. They must prove "laying in wait," premeditiation and those sort of things. These are but thoughts put in writing as we mull the situation over in our minds. Let's talk about proper housing conditions, do something about that and see if that won't help the situation.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 9, 1941

19,000 of 25,770 Dwelling Units Described As Definite Menace to Health of Citizens



—Staff Photo by Ed Clark

At the top is a new photo of the J. C. Napier Homes for Negroes, scheduled to be opened about April 1. The photo below was made last year, on the same site, while delapidated buildings were being razed to make way for the housing project.



More than 19,000 of 25,770 local dwelling units checked recently in a joint survey conducted by the Nashville Housing Authority and Fisk University social workers are classified as "sub-standard" in a report just released by the two organizations.

The survey was directed by Eli S. Marks of the Fisk University faculty.

Many of these homes are described in the report as breeders of crime, juvenile delinquency and truancy—and a definite menace to the health of Nashville citizens.

The greater part of them are occupied, about equally, by white and Negro families, whose incomes are less than $750 a year, according to the report.

In compiling the report, however, trained field workers pointed out that there are varying degrees of "sub-standard" housing. Most of the so-called sub-standard homes were called "unsafe, overcrowded and unfit for human habitation." And in some instances, the report added, large families were found living in alleys without water, toilet facilities or adequate ventilation.

UNDER $15 MONTH RENT

Investigators found that more than 80 per cent of the families in the sub-standard dwellings were paying less than $15 a month rent.

In the areas covered there were 6,453 standard dwelling units. But more than 80 per cent of these were bringing in rentals in excess of $15 a month. This indicates, according to the report, that persons living in sub-standard houses cannot afford standard homes—even in the low rental areas.

Housing Authority figures show that standard unit rentals in the areas checked averaged $23.73 per unit, or $4.84 per room, compared with $10.84 per unit or $3.45 per room for sub-standard houses.

The average size of standard dwelling units covered in the survey was 4.9 rooms and the average size of the sub-standard homes inspected was 3.1 rooms.

Field workers found that among 8,351 units examined, 8,351 of them were in need of major repairs.

NO RUNNING WATER

In the largest Negro area covered by the survey, the investigators found that 15 per cent of the homes had no running water; one in 40 had hot water; only 17 per cent had inside water connections; 61 per cent had no inside toilets; 70 per cent used kerosene lamps; one-third of the homes were "uninhabitable;" one-half of the families earned less than $10 per week; two-thirds earned less than $750 per year; the rate of communicable disease was from two to five times greater than in good homes; tuberculosis was four and one-half times greater, and infant deaths 50 per cent greater.

The 17,790 occupied sub-standard dwellings covered in the total survey were occupied by 8,160 white families and 9,432 Negro families. Negroes occupied 53.6 per cent of the sub-standard dwelling units, although only about 30 per cent of the total families in Nashville are Negroes. Three thousand and twenty-five, or 17.2 per cent of the occupied sub-standard dwelling units are owner-occupied and 14,567 are tenant occupied.

AVERAGE RENTAL VALUE

The average rental value of owner-occupied sub-standard units was $13.52 per unit or $3.24 per room; the average rental value of tenant-occupied sub-standard dwellings was $10.11 per unit or $3.53 per room.

A study of non-relief families living in sub-standard dwellings occupied by a single family showed, regarding family composition, that one-fourth of the Negro families have female heads compared with approximately one-tenth of white families.

Only 5.8 per cent of the white families had any divorced or separated persons, while 13.1 per cent of the Negroes had one or more persons who had been divorced or separated.

Among white families 8.2 per cent of the family heads were found to be clerical workers and 18.3 per cent were classified as skilled workers. Only 7.8 per cent of Negro family heads were listed in clerical or skilled occupations.

FEW ARE WORKING

The majority of all families in this group (66.4 per cent of whites and 63.6 per cent of Negroes) have only one member working. Of the white families, 13.5 per cent have no members gainfully employed, compared with 12.6 for Negroes. About a fifth of the white families and a third of the Negro families had two or more members working. Negro families had, in general, more persons seeking employment. Only 11.9 per cent of the white families had one or more persons seeking reemployment or first employment, compared with 20.5 per cent for the Negro families.

The U. S. Housing Act requires that one sub-standard dwelling be eliminated for each new dwelling erected through USHA assistance. The local authority has to date demolished or closed 246 sub-standard dwelling units which it has purchased. A total of 390 dwelling units have been demolished jointly by the local authority and the city.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 14, 1941

NEGRO RED CROSS HERE ELECTS NEW SECRETARY

Marie Stubbs, president of the Junior Red Cross council of East Fifth Street school, was elected secretary for Negro elementary school organizations yesterday at a meeting at Red Cross headquarters, McCallie at Lindsay.

Joyce O'Hara, Cordelia Parham and Juanita Lawrence were among the representatives of the school's council at the meeting.

They reported contributions of nine boxes of apples and forty-two wash cloths to the Negro ward at Pine Breeze; thirty-eight wash cloths and fifty bars of soap to the Colored Orphans' home; twenty-five wash cloths to the East Fifth Street nursery, and thirty wash cloths to the Newton nursery, on Grove street.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 27, 1941

NEGRO SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS



—Times Staff Photo.

Prof. Forrester B. Washington, of Atlanta (center), spoke here last night at a meeting of social welfare workers. Two Chattanoogans who participated in the meeting are also shown—F. S. Mitchell, left, and the Rev. Maurice Kirby, right.

EDUCATOR SPEAKS AT CHURCH DINNER

75 Social Workers Attend Meeting at the Negro Methodist Church

Approximately seventy-five social workers and those interested in social work among Negroes were in attendance at a dinner last night in Wiley Memorial Methodist church to hear Prof. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work and an outstanding exponent of applied sociology in the country.

Prof. Washington, a former member of President Roosevelt's staff of colored advisers on social conditions among Negroes in the nation, spoke on the subject, "Community Social Life," and dwelt at length on the integration of Negroes in the national defense program.

"A new epoch in world society as cataclysmic as that after the industrial revolution of more than a century ago, is what we face following final settlement of the present rising tide of strife," Prof. Washington said. "We as Negroes must make an effort to become a part of the main stream of American industrial and economic culture if we are not to deteriorate into a state of positive serfdom.

"The Negro Golden Gloves champions, World Champion Pugilist Joe Louis, Champion Dancer Dojangles Robinson, and others in the line of entertainment, are in the side streams of American life. What we need is toolmakers, lawyers, die casters, language specialists, sheet metal workers, radio makers and operators, and airplane builders, to get in the main stream.

The speaker was introduced by Booker T. Scruggs, manager of the College Hill courts low-cost housing project, as "one of the best informed men on urban or rural conditions among Negroes in the United States."

The Rev. Maurice Kirby, president of the South Chattanooga Community center, and pastor of Mount Paran Baptist church, was toastmaster, and the Rev. DeWitt S. Dykes, Wiley Memorial pastor, delivered the official address of welcome.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 6, 1941

The Chattanooga Housing Authority announced plans Monday to conduct a survey of housing conditions in Chattanooga to see if a third low-cost housing unit is needed here. The authority now operates one housing unit for white people and a second for Negroes. The following day a committee from the Chattanooga Real Estate board appeared before the city commission protesting against what it called further entrance of the federal government into the business of handling real estate.

All week W. O. McCord, chairman of the 1941 Red Cross roll call and his corps of assistants went about the work of preparing the ground for the annual campaign to be launched here Thursday. War relief, national defense activity and increase in the armed forces of the nation make the need greater this year and the roll call has set a goal of $34,000, or double that of 1940.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
April 17, 1941

INCREASE IS PLANNED AT LEMOYNE GARDENS

USHA Allots New Funds For Housing Area

LeMoyne Gardens will be increased from a 500-family to a 900-family housing project by additional funds allotted by the United States Housing Authority in Washington Mayor Chandler said yesterday.

The negro housing area, originally planned as a $3,500,000 undertaking, was reduced in cost by $1,500,000 by USHA before construction started. Mayor Chandler said he received word from Senator McKellar and Representative Davis that the reduction now has been restored.

Completion of the initial 500 dwelling units is scheduled for some time this Summer. The new 400 units probably will be completed next year.

Commenting on the increased allotment, Mayor Chandler gave credit for the USHA action to Senator McKellar, Representative Davis, and Claude Parsons, assistant director of USHA. Mr. Parsons will visit Memphis this week end to take part in the dedication of William Foot Homes.

City officials pointed out that increasing the area of LeMoyne Gardens will make feasible an underpass on Walnut at Railroad Avenue, connecting with Lenow and providing a through street south from Union to Walker.

Area of LeMoyne Gardens as it is now being constructed is bounded by Neptune, Walker, Lenow and Provine.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
April 20, 1941

Park City Negroes Form Community Club

The Park City Community Club for Negroes has been organized here with James Russell president.

Dues of the club are voluntary contributions to the "sick fund." Members make deposits of any size, and may withdraw twice a year. The club contracts with a physician and dentist who give the members discounts for service. They also may obtain medicine at a discount from a specified pharmacy.

Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar
April 16, 1941

NEGRO HOUSING FUND RESTORED

$1,500,000 More for LeMoyne Gardens Project

Mayor Walter Chandler announced today he had received confirmation from Washington that the $1,500,000 which had been sliced off the LeMoyne Gardens, negro housing project, about two years ago had been restored by the U. S. Housing Authority.

The mayor said he had received a wire from D. W. McKellar, secretary and brother of Senator McKellar, and from Congressman Cliff Davis.

The LeMoyne Gardens project was originally to be a $3,500,000 project, but this amount allotted by the U. S. Housing Authority was later reduced to $2,000,000. Today's announcement means that the U. S. Housing Authority has agreed to raise the allocation to its original figure of $3,500,000.

It is now under construction and 500 units are expected to be ready some time this summer. The additional 400 now authorized will be finished next year.

Mayor Chandler said:

"This will place Memphis at the very top in the United States in housing projects. All of us here are to be congratulated and our best thanks go to Senator McKellar, Congressman Davis and the Hon. Claude Parsons, assistant director of the U. S. Housing Authority, who served in Congress as representative from Illinois with the Hon. E. H. Crump and myself."

Mayor Chandler also announced that Mr. Parsons was coming to Memphis Saturday to be on hand for the dedication of the William H. Foote Homes at 3 p.m. Sunday.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
May 29, 1941

BETHLEHEM CENTER GROUP

To the Editor:

The Bethlehem Center Camp for Negro boys and girls, about 20 miles from Nashville, while located on a beautiful site, is operating with inadequate equipment, and in some cases it does not have the bare necessities. Yet, with limited facilities and poor equipment this camp is doing a good job of character building. It is a decidedly wholesome influence in the lives of many of Nashville's underprivileged boys and girls. It is rendering an important service to society.

Fisk University, A. and I. College, and Meharry Medical College have demonstrated to us of the white race in Nashville that wholesome education contributes materially to the making of good, useful, constructive Negro citizens. In addition, such institutions as Bethlehem Center have demonstrated that they are among the city's most valuable assets.

Negro children are entitled to opportunities for growth under favorable conditions such as good camps afford.

HORACE W. WILLIAMS.
810 Broadway.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 11, 1941

Union City Presses Claims for Houses

Union City, Tenn., June 11—(Special)—B. C. Cox, president of the Union City Chamber of Commerce, and head of Union City's Housing Authority, yesterday stated that officials in Washington had concluded that Negro housing units are much more urgently needed here than dwellings for white people.

Further effort, however, will be made in the hope the Federal Government will appropriate funds for the erection of housing units for white people at an early date. The condition among Negroes has been found deplorable by the enumerators of the Housing Authority.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
April 28, 1941

New Income Limits Set For Rental Applicants

New rental schedules which will increase maximum income limits governing admission to Cheatham Place and Andrew Jackson Courts have gone into effect with opening of Boscobel Heights, white housing project, and J. C. Napier Homes for Negroes, it was announced today by James A. Cayce, chairman of the Nashville Housing Authority.

New maximum income limits for Cheatham Place families range from $1,200 a year for families of two persons to $1,500 for families of six and seven persons, where the yearly income limits were formerly from $895 to $1,200.

These limits apply to new applicants classified in the higher rental grade. Rentals range from $21.75 to $26 a month, utilities included. Similar increases in maximum income levels applying to new tenants have been made effective for Andrew Jackson Courts (Negro families), it was announced.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'mcial Appeal
May 3, 1941

RED CROSS PLANS RALLY

Junior Event Will Be Held Today At School

The annual Junior Red Cross rally for negro schools will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning at Booker T. Washington School.

Wendell Hicks, president of the Junior Red Cross Negro School Council, will preside. Speakers will include Vivian Walton of Manassas School and Gladys Weir of Booker T. Washington.

Special music will be given by Greenwood, Leath, Porter and the host school.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
May 16, 1941

Negro Home Building To Cost $28,604

Emory Construction Firm Submits Lowest Bid

Emory Construction Co. turned in the low bid yesterday on construction of the new home for dependent Negro children. This firm's figure was $23,000. Daugherty & Warters, only other company to bid on the project, offered to build the institution for $24,048.

White Plumbing Co. bid $4395 on the plumbing and heating contract, less $130 if WPA furnishes common labor. John F. Humphreys, the only competitor bid $4996, less $305 if WPA labor is used.

Kiser's Electric Co.'s bid of $1339 was low for the electric contract. Electric Service Co. bid $1552.90 and Tennessee Armature & Electric Co. bid $1666.

Thus, the lowest possible bids for a complete job totaled $28,604, or slightly under the $30,000 approved for the project. Th architect's fee would consume the remainder.

The special County Court committee likely will award the contracts after funds from the bond sale become available. The bond issue was for $35,000, of which $5000 would be used to purchase the site.

The committee voted unanimously to recommend to County Court Monday that it purchase the Fitzgerald property on Ball Camp Pike, now under option, as a site for the home. This action was taken after the committee had been given two petitions.

One petition, tendered by D. B. Sanderson, opposed location of the institution on the proposed site. The other petition, offered by Mrs. William Bradley, approved the site.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CHARGE STAMP RACKET WORST TO BE EXPECTED

Arrests Continue During Memphis Clean-Up Of City's Graft Ring

By JAMES H. PURDY, Jr.
(Chicago Defender Correspondent)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Police and federal authorities continued their probe this week of the Memphis food stamp racket here and Police Inspector M. A. Hinds said more than 75 persons had been arrested during the three weeks of investigation and more may follow soon.

Commenting on the food stamp scandal, Inspector Hinds said "The additional arrests mean we may have scratched only the surface in this thing." He intimated that many others, probably higher-ups, will be held for trial on charges of conspiracy to violate federal laws through their dealing in surplus food stamps.

First Arrests Totalled 25

Three weeks ago when the food stamp fraud investigation was begun by local police and federal authorities, 25 persons were arrested including a WPA foreman and five white grocers and charged with conspiracy in the food stamp racket.

Later, 29 others were arrested on the same charge including a wholesale grocery salesman, who owns and operates a retail grocery.

Investigation of the way the racket was worked revealed that grocers would give money to a relief client to purchase food stamps and for his services would give him half of the free stamps or trade in groceries. Some of the grocers would clear $50 to $100 per week through the conspiracy deal or scheme.

First evidence of the food stamp fraud was reported to the Federal Surplus Administration office in Dallas in February. But, no action was taken until their investigation was complete.

16 Others Arrested

Sixteen other persons including another white grocer were arrested here last week by Lieut. Miller and Officers Bailey, McCaroll, Alderson, Hollehan, England, Moloughney, Powers, Parks, Boyd, Kettlewell, R. Jones and Slaughter.

Inspector Hinds charged that the white grocer, Dave M. Rosenberg, 29, advanced money to Negroes for the purchase of food stamps, and that the Negroes used the stamps to buy groceries at Rosenberg's store.

Set for a Hearing

Those charged with participating in the racket will be given a hearing before U. S. Commissioner L. R. Featherstone.

One of the charges against the grocers held is that they falsely testified that food stamps held by them were used to purchase surplus food.

The following Race citizens taken into custody here last week were: William Wide, 64; Ernest Ruffin, 29; Tom Williams, 23; Ernest Kittrell, 36; Fred Williams, 17; Willie Johnson, 39; Louis Jenkins, 57; William Ogilvie, 64; Annie Washington, 57; Lee Thomas, 61; David Stewart, 37; Malachi Britt, 35; Clarence Curtis, 41; Solomon Jones, 60 and Ed Hurley, 28.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 4, 1941

Negro Home Bids Refused

A second set of bids on the proposed home for dependent Negro children was turned down Monday when the lowest figure amount to about $1400 more than was provided by a recent bond sale, according to Squire Rupert Reynolds, a member of the committee for the home.

The bids on general construction ranged from $23,300 to $30,400. Heating and plumbing contracts were bid at $4996 and $5741. Lighting and wiring contracts were bid at $1590 and $1740.

Reynolds said the architect's fee and $5000 for the purchase of a 15-acre tract in Lonsdale had to be taken from the $35,000 which the bond sale provided.

The committee met at 4 p. m. Monday with the architect and representatives of the lowest bidder, S. A. Cox and Co., in an effort to bring the bid within the available funds. Nothing definite was decided, Reynolds said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 10, 1941

27,791 HOMES HERE HELD SUBSTANDARD

Housing Authority Reports on Survey—Locate 681 Vacancies in City

The low-rent housing survey recently completed by the Chattanooga Housing Authority and the city co-operatively showed that of the 28,472 houses surveyed, there are 12,409 houses for white people of standard type and 18,364 substandard, according to a report released at the monthly meeting of the authority yesterday at East Lake Courts.

For colored people there were 2,212 standard and 9,427 substandard units. There were 2,781 houses of standard type renting for less than $20 per month, and 5,021 renting for more than that amount for white people. In the colored brackets there were 1,021 renting for less than $20 and 319 renting for more than that amount.

In the one family to a unit group there were 2,675 houses, and of houses for more than one family there were 171 for white and 5,454 unit group houses for Negroes, and for more than one family there were 389. The number of rooms per unit ranged from three to six among white people and from three to five among Negroes.

681 Vacancies Located

Six hundred and eighty-one vacancies were located. The work was done under the direction of Frank Boley, treasurer of the authority assisted by a staff of WPA workers.

T. A. Whitener, managing director of the authority was directed to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Housing officials to be held in Jacksonville, Nov. 9-11.

Mr. Whitener reported that a check of all tenants in East Lake Courts and College Hill Courts, for Negroes, has been completed and a number of families in each of the projects are being forced to move because of increased incomes which make them ineligible for the projects.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
November 21, 1941

NEGRO HOUSING GROUP HERE FOR CONFERENCE



—Times Staff Photo.

Negro managers of United States Housing Authority projects in Tennessee opened a two-day conference here yesterday at College Hill Courts. In the picture are, left to right, Webster L. Porter, College Homes, Knoxville; Jasper C. Horne, Andrew Jackson Courts, Nashville; Otis Sims, Austin Homes, Knoxville; Henry E. Oates, William H. Foote Homes, Memphis. Standing, W. F. Nabors, Dixie Homes, Memphis; Albert H. Howell, Alfred H. Howell Homes, Kingsport; Alfred C. Galloway, J. C. Napier Homes, Nashville; Alvin L. Thompson, LeMoyne Gardens, Memphis, and B. T. Scruggs, College Hill Courts, Chattanooga.

NEGRO MANAGERS OF HOUSING MEET

W. F. Nabors, of Memphis, to Be Principal Speaker at Session Held Tonight

Negro managers of United States Housing Authority projects in the state of Tennessee opened a two-day conference yesterday at College Hill Courts. A business session was held yesterday afternoon and there will be morning and afternoon sessions today with an open meeting tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The guests will be welcomed at the meeting tonight by M. A. Poss, chairman of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, and T. A. Whitener, executive director. W. F. Nabors, of Memphis, supervisory manager of Negro projects, will be the principal speaker.

Speakers during the sessions today and their subjects will be "Maintenance in Our Projects," Otis W. Sims, Austin Homes, Knoxville; "Personnel Administration and Staff Training," H. E. Oates, William H. Foote Homes, Memphis; "What Kind of Tenant Activity Program Shall We Sponsor," A. L. Thompson, LeMoyne Gardens, Memphis; "Where Shall We Go From Here," Jasper C. Horne, Andrew Jackson Courts, Nashville.

Speakers Yesterday

The speakers for the session yesterday afternoon were Alfred C. Galloway, J. C. Napier Homes, Nashville, who spoke on "The Tennessee Housing Program"; Webster L. Porter, College Homes, Knoxville, who discussed "The Relation of a Negro Housing Manager to His Executive Director and Board."

The guests were entertained at supper by B. T. Scruggs, manager of College Hill Courts, and a social hour was held during the evening with the tenants' activities advisory committee as host.

Music during the evening meeting tonight will be furnished by the College Hill Courts chorus and band, Peter D. Simmons, president of the advisory committee, and editor of the Call, a weekly paper of the Courts, will make a short address of welcome on behalf of the tenants.

The meeting here is the first to be held by the colored managers in the state. It is for the purpose of exchanging ideas and methods and also for permanent organization.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
November 23, 1941

HOUSING SPEAKER



W. F. Nabors, Memphis, manager of the Dixie Homes project for Negroes and supervisor of LeMoyne Gardens, and William H. Foote, Negro projects in Memphis, was the main speaker at the public meeting of the Tennessee managers group here Friday night at College Hill Courts. Nine managers from five cities attended the two-day conference.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
November 5, 1941

Plan Urged To Reduce Negro Crime

A four-point program to reduce crime among Negroes of Knoxville is advanced in a resolution adopted by the Knoxville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

More Negro policemen in the thickly populated Negro sections is the foremost request made of the city government. Other suggestions:

"A belief that the attitude of some Negroes in failing to divulge the sources of crime and to aid in the detection of criminals is openly responsible for the failure of officers to apprehend criminals or the courts to convict them when apprehended;

"Laxity in law enforcement" with a disposition on the part of courts and officers to "look lightly upon the murder of one Negro by another; and

"Inadequately lighted streets, dives, slum areas, and large sections of the city where streets are unpaved."

The resolution was adopted Sunday.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 24, 1941

Tennessee Negro's Family Runs High With Extra Digets

DANCYVILLE, Tenn.—(AP)—The family of Robert Watkins, Negro farmer, claims something of a record for polydactylism.

Polydactlyism, if you don't know, is "having several or many digits, especially more than normal."

Robert was born with six fingers on each hand, and so was his wife, Ida Jo.

They have six children. Five of the six have six fingers on each hand. The youngest went them one better. She also has six toes on each foot.

Watkins says his family doesn't mind the extra digits at all. The only drawback is the glove problem. You can't wear gloves, he says, with that extra finger on your hand.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
November 1, 1941

NEGROES TO SELL TAGS

Money Will Be Used To Feed Undernourished

Buy a tag today and do your bit to help rebuild the health of some undernourished negro child.

Approximately 500 girls from the city's negro schools will sell the tags downtown from early morning until late afternoon under the sponsorship of the TriState Amateur Boxing Association.

The tag day is an annual affair and every penny raised is used to buy milk for undernourished negro children in Memphis. Harry T. Cash, president of the association, is in charge.

Negro Housing Development Here To Cost $1,250,000

Will Have Theater And Golf Links

By ARTHUR LARO
Real Estate Editor

A negro housing development, complete with community center, theater and 40-acre golf course, will be erected at a cost of approximately $1,250,000 on the Pelham road, one and a half miles south of the Beaumont-Clinton road intersection.

AUG 22 1941

The federal housing administration has agreed to issue Title 6 commitments on 500 four and five-room frame homes included in the project. It will be known as Clinton Park and will be developed by the Clinton Park Development company.

"Post" Houston Tex

C. E. King, well known Houston developer, is associated with the company.

A contract for the houses, costing approximately $1,000,000, has been let to L. L. Ray of the Heights Lumber Yard.

AUG 9 1941

Mr. Ray said the houses will range in cost from $2500 to $2700.

Loan commitments on the homes are being handled through Preston R. Plumb Jr. of the T. J. Bettes and company and P. O. Kowalski of the First Mortgage company. The Bettes firm will handle 258 applications and the First Mortgage company will handle 242.

The houses will contain two and three bedrooms and attached garages. All will have living room, dining room, kitchen and bath, Mr. Plumb said. The sites will range from 52 to 55 feet in width and 125 to 150 feet in depth, he said.

Clinton Park will have concrete streets, curbs and gutters. It will have its own water system and sewage disposal plant.

The houses will be for sale and rent.

Work on the project, covering 206 acres, is expected to start Monday.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 1, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

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By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The "27 Club," of Atlanta, which is composed of 27 businessmen, educators, physicians and social workers, had as its guest speaker the night of May 27 Major Campbell C. Johnson, infantry executive assistant at the selective service system, Washington, D. C.

The members of the club were interested, first of all, in getting some first-hand information as to the divison in the law which protected the interest of minority as relates to training, conscription, membership on various examining and appeal boards, and the physical safeguards which the federal government is guaranteeing to its trainees.

Coincidentally, Major Johnson was a member of a committee of four, including Dr. Rayford Logan, Dr. Howard Long and Mr. Willia mHastie, which drew up the amendment that was introduced by Congressman Hamilton Fish, providing that there should be no discrimination on account of race or color in the administration of the act.

The committee turned to Dr. Emmett J. Scott, who was a close friend of Congressman Fish, after unsuccessful attempt had been made to get the Appropriation Committee of the house and senate to include this nondiscriminatory amendment to the proposed selective service bill.

Visited Southern States.

As executive assistant to Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, Major Johnson has authority to make such disposition of irregularity on the part of members of local boards as are calculated to invalidate these protective measures as relates to color minority.

On the basis of proof of any member of a local examining or appeal board having adopted a polic yor assumed an attitude out of harmony with the letter and spirit of the law, such an individual can be automatically disqualified for further service.

Major Johnson has made a recent trip through many of the southern states and was very much pleased with the spirit of co-operation he had received from Governors of states and other persons in authority in his effort to see that Negro participation was on a parity with that of other racial elements.

Major Johnson also had a conference with Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Constitution, in which he pointed out the fact that the personnel of local boards does not have to be limited to three—it can be extended to five. He made other suggestions which, if found to be feasible, will greatly increase Negro participation on the various boards in connection with the selective service system in the state of Georgia.

School Speaker.

Major Johnson was a guest speaker at the Atlanta University School of Social Work at a special assembly arranged in order to give the students an opportunity to become more familiar with the program of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Major Johnson is executive secretary on leave of the 12th street branch of the Washington, D. C., Y. M. C. A.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work is recognized as an official training center for young women and young men preparing to go into the work of Y. M. C. A. Increasingly the Y. M. C. A. is employing women to do other than secretarial work. In some communities the Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s are housed in the same building and joint boards or collaborating boards, which is calculated to reduce the overhead operating expenses for what a dual setup would include.

On Wednesday night, the Atlanta Urban League had its ninth commencement exercises of the Annual Opportunity Training School. In the season when so much attention is being attracted to speakers of national repute who are giving the baccalaureate and commencement addresses to the various colleges in the city of Atlanta, it is possible for an institution so far removed from the educational center as Auburn avenue is from Chestnut and Fair streets that the average person might not glean the significant contribution which the Urban League is making toward the industrial and mechanical efficiency of Negro wage earners.

Jones Is Speaker.

Through this annual short course, which it conducts every year, courses including fire prevention, lanscaping, care of heating units, good health, good citizenship, preparation of foods, improved methods of sanitation, problems of social security for workers and job opportunities in public housing are taught.

The ninth commencement address was delivered by Editor Lucius Jones, of the sports division of the Atlanta Daily World. Mr. Jones is to be commended for the research work he did in organizing occupational information on job distribution of Negroes throughout America and in the state of Georgia and the city of Atlanta.

It would seem to be emphasizing a new conception of education when those persons employed as janitors, maids, bedside nurses, floor furnishers and custodians shall have, upon the completion of their respective courses, a commencement speaker who will prepare a message so painstaking as was done by Editor Jones. It gives a dignity to these vocations which increases the pride in the job on the part of these workers as well as their self-respect.

Organization Commended.

The Urban League has received testimony form a great many employers who have commened the organization for the degree in which the efficiency of their employes has been increased as they have attended this occupational training school from year to year. The attendance this year was divided into nine divisions as follows: First year—beginners 31; second year—apprentice 20; third year — journeymen four; fourth year — advanced journeymen, three; fifth year—master, three; sixth year — post graduate one; seventh year—graduate associate, three; eighth year—graduate associate, five, and ninth year—advanced graduate associate, seven.

It is interesting to note that there are those who are so anxious to increase their equipment they have been constant in their attendance through all these years. As thei rincreased worth is being recognized their wages are correspondingly being increased.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 25, 1941

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By JESSE O. THOMAS.

According to Dr. Willic J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, word has just come through Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the Board of Education for Negro Institutions of the Methodist Church, of the gift of $50,000 to Gammon Theological Seminary from the Henry Pfeiffer Estate, to be added to the endowment fund of Gammon. This is the largest single gift received by the Seminary since the munificent gift of the Rev. Elijah Gammon, founder of the Seminary, more than a half-century ago.

Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer has contributed generously to the cause of education without regard to race.

This $50,000 unconditional grant to Gammon is additional reason why local citizens, white and colored, and especially the business interests of Atlanta, ought to respond generously to the current drives that are now in progress to increase the permanent endowment of the privately operated educational institutions which receive no support from the city or the state.

To the Atlanta Urban League goes the credit for having set in motion a significant interracial enterprise which is designated as "Christian Interracial Fellowship." Under the auspices of this organization the entire ministry of the Evangelical Churches of the city of Atlanta of all races and denominations have agreed to hold quarterly meetings. At these meetings there are usually two speakers—one white and one colored—who are selected by the program committee.

Thursday morning the second Christian Interracial Fellowship forum was conducted at Ebenezer Baptist church, with the Rev. M. L. King, the pastor, and the Rev. Ryland Knight, pastor of Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist church, co-chairman. The speakers were Dr. C. A. Talbert, member of the Gammon Theological Seminary faculty, as leader of devotions and the Rev. John M. Walker, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and the Rev. W. Holmes Borders, pastor Wheat Street Baptist church.

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Announcement has been made by the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, through its colored branch, Forrester B. Washington, president, that the college and high school students throughout its territory, covering Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb counties, have again received honors in the seventh annual tuberculosis essay contest.

This contest is sponsored by the local and state tuberculosis associations throughout the United States with the committee on Negro co-operation of the National Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Cameran St. C. Guilds heads this committee for the national association. Students in Negro high schools and colleges are eligible for participation.

5,242 Participate.

A total of 5,242 students from four colleges and eight high schools in Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb counties, the territory of the local tuberculosis association, participated.

The awards given by the local Atlanta Tuberculosis Association are based on participation and go to the school the greatest number of whose students study and write essays. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta High school, and Herring Street High school, in Decatur, tied for the first prize of $10; both the second and third prizes went to two of DeKalb county's schools. Chamblee High school won the $5 second prize, and a book, "The Autobiography of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau," third prize, was presented to the library of Avondale High school.

North Carolina Leads.

According to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, North Carolina leads the nation in the granting of degrees to Negroes this year for four or more years of college work. The 11 colored colleges of that state will confer 911 degrees.

Total enrollment for the year at these 11 colleges is 2,035 men and 3,631 women, for a total of 5,666, which exceeds the enrollment of any other state, although Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama each has a larger Negro population. In 1926, incidentally, a government survey showed only 1,351 Negroes enrolled in North Carolina, which indicates a boost of 300 per cent in 15 years.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 8, 1941

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He outlined the importance of national defense to Negroes. His argument was that the safest place for Negroes is in a democracy and of all the democracies the United States is the best. He is the oldest citizen of America, although he sometimes doesn't know it. He belongs here.

Speaking in the interest of the Treasury's defense bond and stamp program, he cited that aside from the point of view of the defense bond helping the program, it is a sound investment because it pays a higher rate of interest than the banks.

L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company and adviser to Dean Pickens, said that "in comparison with the per capita deposits by Negroes in their respective banks throughout the country, the race is responding very favorably to the sale of defense bonds and stamps." He said that "particularly in New York and Philadelphia the bonds and stamps were selling well. In Harlem they are still standing in lines buying the bonds and stamps."

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Permanent plans for entertainment of the hundreds of Negro soldiers which are to swarm into Atlanta every weekend for the next few weeks were discussed recently at a meeting of members of the colored division of USO.

Members of the committee, with the aid of many Atlantans, acted as hosts to more than 600 members of the Third Battalion, 24th Infantry, during the past weekend. Their efforts drew the praise of Colonel John Wickham, battalion commander of the 24th, and Lieutenant Joseph J. Beasley, chaplain of the historic Negro unit.

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66a-1941

URBAN LEAGUE

Wiley Hall Directs Richmond Urban League In Its Work to Promote Negro Welfare Here

Times Dispatch—Richmond, Va.

DEC 5 - 1941

By Overton Jones

Nothing surprises Wiley Hall any more.

Call him up at his office at the Richmond Urban League and tell him to send you a Negro maid to work in your home. Tell him you want her to work 12 hours a day, seven days a week. Tell him that if her labors are faithful, you will not pay her one cent but that you will give her three meals a day and a place to sleep in your attic. And tell him she must be a hard worker, not a trifler.

Hall will not be surprised because Richmond housewives in a few instances actually have set out such terms for employment of Negro domestic help. In fact, there have been worse cases. For servants not living on the premises, housewives have offered the munificent sum of $2 a week. Assuming the Negro has to ride the street cars to and from work seven days a week, her net salary would be $1.02 after deducting carfare.

DEC 5 - 1941

Aids Lowest Paid

Hall, holder of a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a former high school teacher, is executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, an organization seeking to promote the welfare of the Negro people. The people who need his help most and who claim most of his time are the lowest paid employees in Richmond, domestic workers. They are the maids, the butlers, the yardmen, the chauffeurs.

For 31 years the National Urban League, with which the local agency is affiliated, has sought to raise the standard of living of these Negroes, many of whom live at the bare subsistence level. Some headway has been made and Urban League workers like Wiley Hall are not discouraged. But the road ahead is still a long one.

As proof of that, Secretary Hall will tell you that the bulk of the calls for service are from householders who offer to pay $5 a week for full-time domestic help. But the Urban League declines to refer prospective workers to such jobs. As a rule, the league considers $6 a week the minimum which ought to be paid.

Average Wage Increased

The average wage for domestic helpers hereabouts has risen from $5.34 a week in 1934 to about $7 now, Hall says. Only a handful make above $10, he added.

Not all of the Urban League's efforts are directed towards educating the housewives—not by a long shot. The league is quite aware of the need for training for domestic service on the part of many would-be workers and encourages them to take what few training courses are available in this field.

DEC 5 - 1941

"The home has become mechanized along with everything else," he declared. "The housewive wants a maid who knows how to handle the many different kinds of electrical equipment in the home." Unfortunately, he added, "many workers have the idea that domestic or home service requires little or no formal training and certainly no planning or thought in its operation."

In 1932-33, the league, in cooperation with the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, offered a training program for domestic workers. Different housewives lectured to the workers, setting forth their ideas as to what constitutes a good domestic helper. One maid, through contacts made with the housewives, jumped from a $6 a week job to a $13 one. In recent years the WPA has provided similar training classes, and at present the league is seeking to arouse the interest of the Woman's League of the Community Fund in doing some work along this line.

You might be surprised at the Urban League secretary's frankness in discussing the faults of domestic workers, since his primary job is to look out for their interest. But he admits readily that among the 11,000 domestic workers in Richmond, you will find some who are guilty of practices harmful to their employers.

Take this matter of pilfering from employers. Some of this goes on, says Secretary Hall, but in the great majority of cases, low wages are responsible.

Personality Not Valued

"There are too many housewives who place no value on human personality, especially if that personality happens to be that of her maid or cook," he said. "In addition, they, along with the public generally, have failed to realize a fundamental factor of life. In an area where a standard of living has been established and practiced, all the people in that area are going to attempt to approximate that standard. If their wages are slightly deficient, they will no doubt sacrifice some of their wants for some of the time. If there is a large deficiency, instead of sacrificing, they will then seek means of supplementing the family income, and the ways devised do not always promote community welfare."

DEC 5 - 1941

Hall believes domestic workers eventually must organize to get adequate wages and decent hours. But he thinks that organization won't come for another generation.

DEC 5 - 1941

As to hours of labor, the Urban League head points out that it's impractical for a maid to work a regular eight-hour shift because the home is not organized like a business concern. But if a maid goes to work in time to prepare breakfast and stays until after the evening meal, she should be given some time off during the day, he said—not just a few minutes' rest but a definite period when she can leave the house for some recreation or to go to her own home. Negro family life would benefit a great deal if mothers who have to work could have a little time in the afternoon to see their children and perhaps begin preparation of the evening meal before returning to their places of employment, said Hall.

DEC 5 - 1941

Right now it's becoming difficult to get trained domestic workers due to the fact that many of them are leaving the domestic service to go into tobacco factories, the Urban League secretary said. The minimum there is $12, and few domestics can get that much, not to mention the factories' 40-hour week, he pointed out.

DEC 5 - 1941

The Urban League is supported entirely by the Richmond Community Fund, this year's budget totaling $4,557. Last year the agency found jobs for more than 2,000 workers. There were a total of 6,207 visits to the league office at 112 West Charity Street by persons seeking employment.

Besides Hall, the staff consists of Kathleen D. Romer, office secretary, and two National Youth Administration workers. The board of directors is composed of an equal number of white persons and Negroes. Members are W. Doyle Reed, chairman; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, vice-chairman; Herbert W. Jackson Jr., vice-chairman; Mrs. Ethel T. Overby, secretary; Emmett C. Burke, treasurer; Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Mrs. Mary V. Binga, Booker T. Bradshaw, Alfred Leiserson, W. J. Clark, Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, Dr. Joseph T. Hill, Dr. William H. Hughes Dr. I. A. Jackson, Dr. T. W. Johnson C. V. Kelley, L. R. Reynolds, Mrs. Aubrey Straus and T. W. Wilmer.

Atlanta Ga Constitution

January 4, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing interracial good will and understanding.

Dr. E. R. Carter, pastor of Friendship Baptist church for 59 years, was given the "27 Club" achievement award for being "an outstanding citizen and noble expounder of the gospel of Jesus Christ" in Atlanta for nearly 60 years.

Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, made the presentation for the "27 Club" at the emancipation celebration by the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Allen Temple A. M. E. church Thursday afternoon.

Each year this club, composed of 27 prominent men, gives a plaque to some citizen for an outstanding achievement. The persons previously receiving awards were: David T. Howard, who had been in business at one place for more than a half century; the late President S. H. Archer, of Morehouse College; C. L. Harper, of Booker Washington High school; Ex-President M. S. Davage, of Clark University, and the late Henry Dodson, who was a wholesale gas and oil dealer on Auburn avenue.

The attention of workers' familiar with sheet metal work and machine shop practice as well as mechancs and machinists is directed by the Atlanta Urban League this week to several opportunities which have opened up for instructors in those fields.

The jobs, located outside of Atanta, are said to pay salaries attractive enough to interest persons living at some distance from the place of employment. Notice of the jobs came first through the National Urban League, which was handicapped in placing men because it has had difficulty in locating sources of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Persons with experience in these fields are urged to register with the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn avenue, immediately, if interested in these jobs or in prospective jobs in the war industries program.

Persons with experience in magazine or newspaper work as editors, editorial assistants, proof readers and editorial clerks also are urged to register with the local public employment service for positions which will soon be available in the offices of the director of censorship throughout the country.

Jobs will soon be opening up for construction workers in Augusta, Ga., the Urban League also announced. The United States Housing Authority has approved a contract for construction of Ormstead Homes extension, GA-1-1A, an 88-home housing project at Augusta. The project will cost $285,000 and general construction will be by H. L. Coble, Greensboro, N. C., to be located about a mile and a half west of the city. The homes will be constructed of brick-on-tile walls, concrete floors and wood-frame slate-shingled roofs with plastered interiors. Work is expected to start immediately and the project is scheduled to be finished by April 1.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Clarify Kinckle Jones' Position

DEC 30 1941

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The National Urban league made it clear this week that Eugene Kinckle Jones, who for most of the organization has directed its activities has not retired from executive direction of the league.

Mr. Jones has been given a one year's leave of absence, beginning January 1, 1942, during which time the board expressed the hope that he will achieve complete convalescense from an illness which has been troubling him for a considerable period. At the end of his leave or earlier—if he recovers before them—he will return to his regular duties with unchanged responsibility and authority.

Mr. Jones' title has been changed to that of general secretary and during his absence, Lester A. Granger will serve as executive secretary. When Mr. Jones returns, the relationship of Jones and Granger will revert to its former status.

66a-1941

Urban League's Vocational Campaign To Stress Effect Of Defense On Race Labor

JAN 23 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Effects of the national defense program on the employment future of Negro citizens will furnish the main theme of the Ninth Annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign which will be carried on by the National Urban League this year from March 16 to March 23, according to announcements from the league's office, 1133 Broadway, to college and school principals, vocational guidance counsellors, heads of social agencies and civic organizations.

The announcement points out that although the national defense program as such is an emergency expansion of industrial production, and although Negroes are finding jobs therein with great difficulty, the results of this program will deeply affect the job chances of young Negroes in the next decade. The new industries, new job methods and job opportunities resulting from present preparedness efforts will have their effect upon the economic future of Negroes as upon all American labor.

To emphasize these points, and to show how labor unions, vocational schools and colleges, and civic organizations may take best advantage of today's opportunities, the National Urban League is addressing the Vocational Opportunity Campaign to four major groups of the American public.

Schools and colleges will be reached through student assemblies, parent organizations, guidance counsellors and teachers. The general public will be reached through mass meetings, radio, bulletins and conferences for other school youth and adults. Employers will be approached through letters, personal interviews and employers organizations. Public employment services will be encouraged to use their efforts through conferences with state officials and with members of interviewing staffs.

The cooperation of the United States Bureau of Employment Security has been assured by Ewan D. Clague, director, according to the announcement.

Last year a total of 71,417 young people in schools alone were served in the Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

URBAN LEAGUE

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Little Rock Urban League Receives National Recognition

3,331 Negroes Employed At Camp Robinson

JAN 4 1941

By DAVID STOVER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark—(ANP)—The work of Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary of the Urban league of Greater Little Rock, in helping to bring about an amicable adjustment of a labor problem at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, where 3,331 Negro workmen are employed, was pointed out in a recent press release by the National Defense Advisory commission.

In October, 1,097 Negroes and 5,384 whites were employed at the camp on the $6,000,000 construction project, November, 858 Negroes, 4,152 whites; December, 1,376 Negroes and 851 whites, making a total of 13,718 of which 24.2 per cent were Negroes. Approximately 25 per cent of the local population is constituted by Negroes.

Among the Negro employees are the following skilled workers: carpenters, concrete finishers; we have been informed that there are a few bricklayers. Men in these classifications receive $1 per hour or more. We know of at least three Negro foremen having been employed to supervise Negro workers; two carpenter foremen and one plumber who supervises a crew of men on gas line construction.

R. C. Ray, white supervisor over the Negro carpenters, said the work of the Negro carpenters was satisfactory, that they were efficient as a whole and that some of them were doing expert work. All men interviewed on the project stated that they were being treated fairly and that working conditions were pleasant.

All workers on the project were referred by the Arkansas Employment Service, 300 Center St., of which J. Thurston Runyan is supervisor-in-charge.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Study Job Problems In Chicago

Negroes Pay Higher Rent, Have Less Work

JAN 11 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP) — The State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Popularity conducted hearings in the city council chambers Friday.

Testimony that the problem of Negro unemployment is becoming increasingly serious was given Friday by Leo M. Lyons, secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. In 1933, he said, 20.9% of Illinois' Negro population was on relief. In November, 1940, the number had increased to 46.6%.

Edward L. Doty, executive secretary of the American Consolidated Trades council, said Negro workers have been "constantly knocking on the doors of Chicago unions" since the Stockyards strike of 1919, but have been refused membership and cannot get work on union jobs in the building trades industry.

LAXITY CHARGED

The following day, Horace R. Cayton, director of the Good Shepherd Community center, charged city building and health inspectors with laxity in their inspections of housing facilities in Negro communities.

Negroes have to pay one-fourth more rent than white persons do for the same type of accommodations said Cayton, a former research assistant the University of Chicago, who cited surveys made under the direction of that university as the source of his comparison of rentals.

Previous testimony before the commission had indicated that Negroes are not employed as rapidly as white groups and form 46 percent of the relief rolls. Cayton stressed the point that despite these handicaps and in addition to them the Negroes have to pay higher rent.

HIGH RENTALS

He ascribed the high rentals to several factors: the restricted area available where Negroes can rent homes, the failure to replace demolished and deteriorated housing, and the desire of "absentee landlords" to get quick return on property rented to Negroes.

"I know of no scientific support for the prevalent idea among landlords that properties rented to Negroes are going to run down," Cayton said.

Cayton also mentioned neglect of property by "absentee landlords" as an item in the unequal Negro rental market; whereupon State Representative Ernest Greene asked if "absentee landlords" did not also sometimes rent property in the Negro areas for immoral purposes.

Cayton agreed that the renting of buildings for use in vice and gambling was done usually by landlords who, not living in the community, lack interest in its welfare. He told the commission that the overcrowding of families, several of whom must use the same facilities and quarters, was undoubtedly one of the important factors in delinquency.

Morgan L. Fitch, president of the Chicago Real Estate board, admitted that Negro housing conditions were "most acute," but said little could be done about it as long as the government remains in competition with private enterprise."

The commission is to make recommendations to the legislature concerning problems of the colored population.

January 5, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The "27 Club" of Atlanta, composed of 27 men representing the various professional and business interests of the Negro community, honored itself again in presenting its annual award for 1941 to President M. S. Davage, of Clark University.

This award was presented to Dr. Davage by E. Luther Brookes, a member of Clark University's faculty, at the Friendship Baptist church January 1 in connection with the Emancipation program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Davage has had long years of administrative experience in various schools under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a graduate of New Orleans College, in which institution he taught three years after graduation. He later became the business manager of the Southwestern Christian Advocate of the Methodist Episcopal church, under the editorship of R. E. Jones, who was the first Negro bishop elected by the Methodist Episcopal church.

He has served as president of the following institutions in the order named: Georgia R. Smith College, Sedalia, N. C.; Haven Institute, Meridian, Miss.; Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas; Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and Clark University, Atlanta. He has recently been elevated to the position as executive secretary of the department of Negro education of the board of education of the Methodist church and has established residence at Nashville, Tenn.

The first award, which was in the shape of a bronze plaque, was presented to the late David T. Howard, who had operated a business continuously for more than half a century. Among the other recipients of the "27 Club" award are President Emeritus Samuel H. Archer, Morehouse College; C. L. Harper, Booker Washington High school, and the late H. W. Dodson, owner and operator of the Dodson Oil of Georgia.

It has now become the tradition of the club to present on the first day of January each year this award to some Negro citizen of Atlanta and Fulton county for comparative excellence in achievement. Persons in all walks of life and of either sex are eligible for the consideration of the award committee.

Within the near future the personnel committee for 1941 will be announced and the general public will be invited to submit the names of such persons as in the judgment of those interested should be considered by the committee on the basis of the contribution they are making toward the sum total of human welfare.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
JAN 4 1941

Important That Race Gets Chance

Granger Visits Key Cities In Defense Program

CHICAGO, Ill.— (ANP) —A total of a thousand Chicagoans of both races heard Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, as he concluded here a three week tour in behalf of Negro participation in the national defense program.

The league's industrial relations expert had previously visited Pittsburg, Cleveland, Canton, Massillon, Fort Wayne, and Milwaukee. In Chicago he addressed a mass meeting at Wendell Phillips high school, a meeting of white and Negro business men and industrialists, a meeting of employment service supervisors, and several smaller groups.

In each case he pointed out the need for strongly organized effort by Negroes to capitalize their present opportunity for reemployment in an expanding industrial situation.

POLICY MEANINGLESS

Addressing the mass meeting Sunday, Mr. Granger declared "The National Defense Advisory commission's published policy of no race discrimination on defense contracts has absolutely no meaning for Negroes unless it is followed up by vigorous and courageous local action.

"No Moses is going to arise to lead us out of the wilderness of unemployment. No miracle is going to occur to change employer attitudes. We have the chance in the expansion of industrial employment now going forward. We have assistance in the statement of policy issued by the government. The rest is up to us, with the help of an aroused liberal and democratic public opinion."

To the business men and industrialists present at Thursday's afternoon meeting the league secretary described the steps taken by the National Urban League to stimulate constructive action by federal agencies, to follow up the result of that action upon industrial employers, and to encourage local action by Urban Leagues and civic groups to build sounder employer and labor attitudes toward Negro workers.

"The statement of policy issued by the National Defense Advisory commission," Granger stated, "lays the obligation of efficiency and patriotism upon employers in asking them not to discriminate against Negro labor. Those employers who insist upon nursing their private prejudices at a time like this are not only guilty of inefficiency, they also indicate a lack of thoughtful patriotism."

The league executive urged the establishment of local committees of employers and civic leaders to do "missionary work" among employer groups, and the formation of labor groups to perform a similar service among labor leadership.

Later in the day, Mr. Granger, meeting with supervisors of the central placement office of the Illinois State Employment Service, discussed ways by which the public employment office might act more effectively to break up the "frozen block" of unemployed labor represented in the Negro labor group.

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE

"Matching men with jobs," he declared, "calls for more than passive transference of the employers jobs specifications to the work applicant. It calls also for a courageous interpretation to the employer of the applicant's job needs and capabilities.

"The Illinois service has set an excellent example to the rest of the country in appointment and assignment of Negro staff personnel. It will be a tremendous feather in the service's professional cap if techniques can be worked out for selling Negro labor to employers on a wider and higher scale."

In all his appearances in Chicago Mr. Granger was sponsored by the Chicago Urban League which is cooperating closely to reinforce, on a local scale, the steps taken by the national office. Howard D. Gould, industrial secretary, and A. L. Foster, executive secretary, reported that a plant-to-plant survey is now being made to get the actual facts regarding Negro employment in defense industries, preparatory to using these facts to gain wider racial opportunity.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Vocational Opportunity

FOR the past nine years, the National Urban League, reading, with ingenious foresight, the handwriting on the wall, has cried out for vocational guidance and vocational training.

FEB 15 1941

A race, misdirected into the channels of exclusive classical education, went its way, oblivious to the voice in the wilderness. With the approach of the ninth annual vocational opportunity campaign sponsored by this organization, in a year when manpower, trained in skilled vocations is America's prime need, the value of this campaign stands out with astounding clarity.

Before proceeding with this comment, let us pause to express the race's deep gratitude for whatever the Urban League accomplished in this direction against the overwhelming odds created by the educational philosophers of the past decade. Whatever the program has accomplished in the past nine years can be added to the credit side of the ledger in the Negroes' race against time in re-orienting his educational perspective from the impractical position it assumed in years through which we have just passed.

There is probably little doubt remaining that the way pointed out in the Urban League's vocational opportunity campaign is not the best way for a large proportion of our young men and women. So we will refrain from unnecessary recapitulation of that theme.

However, the Journal and Guide will make the following suggestions: Be not too discouraged by the continuing stream of "incidents" in which Negroes are discriminated against on national defense projects and in defense industries. Skilled manpower in America is even now a very scarce commodity. Remember we said SKILLED.

America is only in the first phase of a tremendous program of national defense—a very loose phrase which applies to a process by which America becomes the "arsenal for democracy." That is a pretty big job judged from any angle and with British needs for survival and the urgency of those needs increasing hourly, discrimination against Negroes, Jews, Indians or any other classification of able-bodied humans, will melt like the dew before the rising sun.

FEB 15 1941

America is going to need you if you know what you are doing. So, students of the race, pay particularly close attention to vocational guidance during the week of March 16 to 23—Vocational Opportunity Week—and prepare to do some job well. You will be told that this is a machine age and that the day of skilled tradesmen is past. But that is wrong. The men who operate today's machines have reached the epitome of skilled craftsmanship. Learn to handle machinery. When you shall have finished your training, we predict that there will be work for you to do—IF you're good.

We have been late returning to the ideal of vocational training. Let's not wait any longer. **Tempus fugit.**

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Barred From "Cultural Streams" Forrester Washington Tells League

Not A Single Negro on Policy Making Bodies of Government,

NEW YORK—(ANP)—"All America from the top down is guilty of excluding the American Negro from the main stream of culture," Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, told an audience of 215 persons at the 21st annual dinner meeting of the New York Urban League in the Royal Palm room of Child's restaurant here.

"In all of Washington in the New Deal setup, to my knowledge there is not a single Negro on any of the policy making bodies." He further astounded his audience by saying, "Show me a Negro who is on the inside and I will say the Negro is in the main stream of culture." (Mr. Washington was employed by the New Deal as a specialist and adviser on Negro affairs under Harry L. Hopkins and should know of what he speaks. He claimed in an interview following the meeting that all Negroes employed in the New Deal were more 'figureheads' and 'rubber stamps'.)

LEAGUE BUSY

Judge Myles Paige, chairman of the meeting, told members that the Urban League is busily engaged in breaking down precedents in New York and they had done so when they held this meeting in Childs restaurant, who have been notorious for their many refusals to serve Negroes in their dining rooms.

Describing the Negro as the "Little Man Who Wasn't There", Mr. Washington emphasized that the method which majority groups use to keep minority groups down is by excluding them from the cultural streams. "The action of the government in excluding the Negro from full participation in our defense program, has weakened the Negro," he continued. But he assured his audience that the Negro himself had some thing to do with his exclusion for some "1200 Jews in Atlanta raised more than $1,200,000 within a year to fight anti-Semitism—but more than 12,000,000 Negroes in the country could not raise this sum to aid the NAACP. The Chinese of Atlanta, a very small group, raised $150 per month in an effort to aid their country. This was more than 100,000 Negroes in Atlanta raised to aid themselves."

CONDEMNS NEW YORKERS

Jarring New Yorkers from their smug attitude in assuming it was only in the South that the Negro was backward in getting in the stream of culture, Mr. Washington told them that New York was not immune "for business is one of the main streams of culture— and where is business in New York? On Wall Street, Broadway and there are no Negroes there. . . . The Urban league should strive to get non-racial jobs in the downtown area. It should be able to meet new challenges."

Condemning the selection of Bill Robinson as 'Mayor of Harlem", he told his audience that they should "pick out the finest Negro in the community—not rich in worldly goods but rich in tought, achievements, ability to help his people—and elect this sort of man as "mayor", not the best tap dancer in the world."

Pearl S. Buck, noted author and authority on Chinese life, told listeners that "Ours is still the best way to build a nation. . . democracy. . . allows for change, revolution. . . .No one is as helpless as he thinks he is or would be under another form of government. . . . The education of democracy is the education for freedom and when one man has too much freedom it means that another has been robbed of some of his freedom.

NEGRO EXCLUDED

"What is the Negro's share in all this?" she asked, "The Negro's case is like any one elses, he will get out of it any responsibilities which he puts in. Any one who is indispensable in the stream of culture will always be found there. . . . Race prejudices always seemed silly and foolish to me. . . and I for one know that the Negro is under a double handicap, as an individual and as a Negro. . . . Prejudices are the mark of an inferior mind."

James H. Hubert, executive director of the league, in his annual report stated that the league rounded out the year owing no money altho it had been necessary to have the entire staff take large cuts in salaries in order to balance the budget.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

MAR 16 1941

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The ninth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign, under auspices of the National Urban League, begins today and continues through March 23. Since 1930, the league, through these campaigns, has been calling the attention of Negro America to the need for training and preparation in order that Negro youth might obtain better jobs.

They have resulted in improved guidance and training facilities for Negro youth in schools, in greater awareness by agencies serving youth of the special problems facing Negro young people when they seek employment, and in the greater interest of Negro youth in civil service opportunities and careers.

MAR 16 1941

The National Urban League, which for 30 years has sought to integrate Negroes into American industry, seizes the present time as an opporunity to advance that program greatly. The league assumes the position that total national defense must include the Negro—that efficient use of labor means the employment of Negroes —that the industrial shackles which have bound Negroes since emancipation must now be removed in the interest of efficient production and a secure nation. The slogan for the campaign this year is "Let Us Work to Defend America."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO'S POSITION 'TRAGIC'

Urban League Finds 40% in New York on Relief

MAR 17 1941

The position of Negroes in New York City was described yesterday as "tragic" in an article in the annual report of the New York Urban League which attributed their condition to prejudice, poverty and the fact that many of the Negroes in the city came from rural sections.

The article, which was written by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, chairman of the executive board of the league, said that the primary aim of the organization is to "remove or mitigate the untoward conditions under which Negroes live."

In another article James H. Hubert, executive director of the league, reported that 18,049 persons were assisted last year by jobs, vocational guidance, convalescent care and other services maintained by the league.

"At the end of 1940," Mr. Hubert wrote, "it was estimated that at least 40 per cent of New York's Negro population were receiving direct relief or were dependent upon temporary jobs supplied out of Federal grants or subsidy."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vocational Campaign To Stress Effect Of Nat'l Defense On Race

JAN 25 1941

Urban League's Annual Campaign to Show that National Defense Setup Has Important Bearing on Race and Youth.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. (ANP)—Effects of the national defense program on the employment future of Negro citizens will furnish the main theme of the Ninth Annual Vocational Opportunity campaign which will be carried on by the National Urban League this year from March 16 to March 23. Announcements were sent out this week from the league office to college and school principals, vocational guidance counsellors, heads of social agencies and of civic organizations.

The announcement points out that although the national defense program as such is an emergency expansion of industrial production, and although Negroes finding jobs therein with great difficulty, the results of this program will deeply affect the job methods and job opportunities resulting from present preparedness efforts will have their effect upon the economic future of Negroes as upon all American labor.

To emphasize these points, and to show how labor unions, vocational schools and colleges, and civic organizations may take best advantage of today's opportunities, the league is addressing the vocational opportunity campaign to four major groups of the American public. Schools and colleges will be reached through student assemblies, parent organizations, guidance counsellors and teachers. The general public will be reached through mass meetings, radio, bulletins and conferences for other school youth and adults. Employers will be approached through letters, personal interviews and employers organizations. Public employment services will be encouraged to use their efforts through conferences with state officials and with members of interviewing staffs.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Urban League Plans Defense Job Drive

FEB 1 5 1941

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—(ANP)—Announcing that the Urban League is planning to ask industrial leaders to employ Negro workers in their factories, and to get union higher-ups to admit Negroes into their organizations, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, expresed the belief that now is the time to impress upon the nation the talents of the Negro.

Mr. Granger spoke at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Chicago Urban League, held at the Chicago Women's Club Monday night, at which time league leaders pledged themselves to work for equal participation for Negroes in the national defense program, both in the armed forces and in industry.

FEB 1 5 1941

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, president of the local branch, announced the beginning of a drive to raise $25,000 to carry on the work of the organization for the coming year.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

MAY 1 1 1941

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

A sectional camporal was held by Region 6 of the Boy Scouts of America at Camp J. K. Orr, April 25-27, for Negro Scouts in this section.

Stanley A. Harris, national director of Inter-Racial Scouting, and his assistant, A. J. Taylor, directed the program. The camporal is considered to have been the best ever held in this section for Negro Scouts and leaders.

There were 368 Scouts and leaders who came from every section of Georgia and some parts of Alabama and South Carolina. A break-down of the attendance will show that 59 Scouts and leaders came from the Chattahoochee area council, 36 came from the Flint River council, 17 from northeast Georgia council, 31 from Blue Ridge council, 16 from central Georgia council, 16 from northwest Georgia council and 193 Scouts and leaders came from the Atlanta area council.

Camp J. K. Orr is 25 miles from Atlanta, near Jonesboro, and is the Atlanta area council camp for Negro Scouts.

MAY 1 1 1941

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Believes Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans Should Unite Strength to Solve their Identical Problems—Japanese Suffer Worse than Negroes.

APR 1 2 1941

Editor, Pacific Coast Edition
By EARL J. MORRIS

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"The problems confronting the Negroes in Los Angeles are a great deal different from those you will find elsewhere. His chances of progressing are greater than elsewhere. We have a specific problem and the remedies used in other cities are not applicable to the Negroes of Los Angeles.

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Then there are Mexicans, who for the most part have been relegated to certain jobs. The same is true of the Filipinos, Koreans and Jews of the lower classes as well as poor whites.

Each of the aforementioned people are almost forced to live in ghettos. Restrictive covenants have been directed at each group. The problems confronting each of these groups are identical. Economically and socially they are in the same boat.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vocational Campaign To Stress Effect Of Nat'l Defense On Race

JAN 25 1941

Urban League's Annual Campaign to Show that National Defense Setup Has Important Bearing on Race and Youth.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. (ANP)—Effects of the national defense program on the employment future of Negro citizens will furnish the main theme of the Ninth Annual Vocational Opportunity campaign which will be carried on by the National Urban League this year from March 16 to March 23. Announcements were sent out this week from the league office to college and school principals, vocational guidance counsellors, heads of social agencies and of civic organizations.

The announcement points out that although the national defense program as such is an emergency expansion of industrial production, and although Negroes finding jobs therein with great difficulty, the results of this program will deeply affect the job methods and job opportunities resulting from present preparedness efforts will have their effect upon the economic future of Negroes as upon all American labor.

To emphasize these points, and to show how labor unions, vocational schools and colleges, and civic organizations may take best advantage of today's opportunities, the league is addressing the vocational opportunity campaign to four major groups of the American public. Schools and colleges will be reached through student assemblies, parent organizations, guidance counsellors and teachers. The general public will be reached through mass meetings, radio, bulletins and conferences for other school youth and adults. Employers will be approached through letters, personal interviews and employers organizations. Public employment services will be encouraged to use their efforts through conferences with state officials and with members of interviewing staffs.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Urban League Plans Defense Job Drive

FEB 15 1941

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—(ANP)—Announcing that the Urban League is planning to ask industrial leaders to employ Negro workers in their factories, and to get union higher-ups to admit Negroes into their organizations, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, expresed the belief that now is the time to impress upon the nation the talents of the Negro.

Mr. Granger spoke at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Chicago Urban League, held at the Chicago Women's Club Monday night, at which time league leaders pledged themselves to work for equal participation for Negroes in the national defense program, both in the armed forces and in industry.

FEB 15 1941

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, president of the local branch, announced the beginning of a drive to raise $25,000 to carry on the work of the organization for the coming year.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

MAY 11 1941

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

A sectional camporal was held by Region 6 of the Boy Scouts of America at Camp J. K. Orr, April 25-27, for Negro Scouts in this section.

Stanley A. Harris, national director of Inter-Racial Scouting, and his assistant, A. J. Taylor, directed the program. The camporal is considered to have been the best ever held in this section for Negro Scouts and leaders.

There were 368 Scouts and leaders who came from every section of Georgia and some parts of Alabama and South Carolina. A break-down of the attendance will show that 59 Scouts and leaders came from the Chattahoochee area council, 36 came from the Flint River council, 17 from northeast Georgia council, 31 from Blue Ridge coubcil, 16 from central Georgia council, 16 from northwest Georgia council and 193 Scouts and leaders came from the Atlanta area council.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

LESTER GRANGER SAYS THIS IS THE HOUR FOR NEGRO PEOPLE TO PROTEST AGAINST DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION

The Call- Kansas City, Mo

JAN 31 1941

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) — At St. Louis Urban League's twenty-third annual dinner meeting, Lester Granger from the National Urban League headquarters in New York City set the pattern for the meeting in a masterful address when he said, "This is the hour for protest."

Have Begun Fight

Granger said the present national defense program is a chance for readjustment for the Negro of America. Negro leaders have begun the fight against employers who are evading the government's new policy of no discrimination because of race, color, or creed, the speaker said. Granger expressed the opinion that Negro leaders are engaging in a worthy fight, "because he who works to build the nation is a citizen, not necessarily he who fights the wars."

The fact that employers do discriminate against Negro workers is an example and sign of the weakness of our American democracy, the Urban League official said.

"It appears that Americans have decided that the subject of racial discrimination is too tough to handle," he said. "But it is unfortunate that the accident of birth dooms so many for life; that, a Negro born with the possibility of being a genius, becomes instead a criminal."

The Call

Must Get Together

Granger said the Negro and white people of America must come closer together and fight discrimination until there is neither Negro nor white, but just America.

With the heads of the St. Louis Urban League staff giving a picture of the work they are doing, John T. Clark, executive secretary, presented a program for 1941 in his annual report.

Clark's four - point program, through which he seeks the goodwill of a broader circle of friends, and the closer cooperation of agencies interested in Negro problems, include:

K. C. Mo.

Program for 1941

1. Not to permit St. Louis citizens to lose sight of the primary value of unity and harmony including all of our citizens here, while we feverishly are evpanding industries and making military preparations for our national defense.

The Call

2. That the re-organization program of the board of education will proceed far enough to include a change in the board's present policy which prevents Negro youth from receiving training in technical skills at which Negroes are not thought to be generally employed in St. Louis.

3. During the year 1941, we plan also making an aggressive and comprehensive attack against the forces which now bar Negroes from the great clothing industries and from a fair participation in the building trades.

4. May we hope that the fifteen-year neglect of Negro feeble-minded in St. Louis will end in facilities being arranged for them at St. Louis Training School or separate but adequate facilities be erected as an evidence of good intent, our city administration might make available at once, a subsidy to every Negro family which now cares for a feeble-minded, at the same per-capita cost of operating the St. Louis training sschool.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORKER GETS URBAN LEAGUE POST

MAR 1 1941

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27—Richard Bernard Jefferson, member of the staff of the industrial department of the New York Urban League, has been chosen field industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, it was announced Friday, following a meeting of the executive committee of the local Urban League.

The appointment to the St. Louis office, which is headed by John T. Clark, is regarded as a particularly significant one in that staff members of the St. Louis branch have made exceptionally good records and have earned promotions to other branches that are distinctly advancements.

Included in this group are such men as Charles Collier, now head of the industrial department at New York; Sidney A. Williams, who left recently for Cleveland, Ohio, to serve as executive secretary; and Reginald Johnson, who was sent from St. Louis to Atlanta to serve as executive secretary.

HAS WIDE EXPERIENCE

Taking the place of Williams as industrial secretary is Arnold B. Walker, who received his bachelor's from the University of Nebraska and his master's from the University of Minnesota and who has been connected with the local league for the past three years.

Because of the record made by the local staff members, competition for the post was keen and many applications received from all parts of the country, all of them with high scholastic averages and good recommendations. The decision, consequently, was the result of much thought and consideration for the continuation of a program that has meant much to St. Louis.

Jefferson, who is 31 years old and married, is a graduate of West Virginia State College, with a master's from Ohio State University. For a year he was employed with the Albany, New York, Interracial Council, affiliated with the National Urban League and then had nine months experience in the interview and placement work at the Harlem Branch YMCA in New York City.

From 1935 to 1938, the new appointee took all of the vocational guidance courses offered at Columbia University, including courses in the economics of labor problems, vocational testing, intelligence testing, statistics, industrial relations, placement, and employment office procedure.

Forthe past six months, Jefferson has served on the staff of the industrial department of the New York YMCA which is headed by Charles Collier, former industrial secretary here.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 26, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, gives a brief summary of the accomplishments of the league in 1940.

Organizations in three cities have become affiliates of the Urban League during 1940: Greenville, S. C.; Providence, R. I., and Anderson, Ind. The Urban League of Greater Little Rock, on January 1, was admitted to the Community Chest of Little Rock, and the New Orleans and Washington, D. C., Urban Leagues were, during the year, admitted to membership in the local Councils of Social Agencies—thereby taking their first steps toward becoming Community Chest member agencies.

Thus, we find our Urban League family growing. At the same time we are serving other communities which do not necessarily have Urban Leagues. For example, we have had our representatives spend some time in Evansville, Ind., at the request of the Community Chest there to advise on a social program for Negroes. We have completed special studies of the Negro population of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the Council of Social Agencies, and of Utica, N. Y., for the board of directors of the Cosmopolitan Youth Center, and we have analyzed social work among Negroes in Monmouth county, New Jersey, to determine future operations of the Monmouth County Urban League.

Supplied Information.

In reply to statistical and sociological requests, we have supplied information summarized from data which we catalog constantly in our research department. This department has released four issues of The Secretariat, our house organ, a very complete revised 58-page bibliography of the Negro, and a list of community centers and settlement houses working for Negroes in cities, and provided facilities for students, personally, to gather from our files materials which were helpful to them in preparing theses, reports and treatises.

The national and local Urban Leagues have given complete cooperation in providing considerable data for the special study of Negro life which the Carnegie Corporation of New York is conducting.

The publicity service of the organization has included the publication of "Opportunity," monthly Journal of Negro Life, beginning this month its 19th year and numerous releases on subjects of interest to the Negro appearing in the daily press and other periodicals. Among the important writers whose products have appeared in "Opportunity" are Pearl S. Buck, A. Philip Randolph, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary Trevelyan. Poems appearing in "Opportunity" have been reproduced frequently in the Herald Tribune "Week of Verse," and the 1940 edition of E. J. O'Brien's Anthology listed four "Opportunity" short stories among the "Distinctive Short Stories of the Year."

Reviewed Literature.

For the 11th year, the January and February issues featured Alain Locke's annual retrospective review of Negro literature under the title: "Dry Fields and Green Pastures." We have had more requests than usual for the right to reprint articles appearing in the magazine, thus contributing greatly to a wider circulation of our ideas. Considerable radio publicity has been secured through a nation-wide presentation of the league's work by its field director, Jesse O. Thomas, in connection with the league's 30th anniversary observance, and numerous radio addresses by league representatives on the various services which the league has fostered.

The managing editor of "Opportunity," on invitation, gave the first five months of the year to special work with the Census Bureau, publicizing among Negroes the importance of the census, so that we might be assured of a complete picture of the Negro in the census figures for 1940. Representatives of the league have attended state and national conferences of social work, served as members of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and, to the extent of time available, continued to serve as members of important welfare boards, private and public, to assure equitable consideration of Negro citizens.

Training Completed.

Four fellows completed training under the league's auspices during the year, and four additional fellows were appointed, bringing to 94 the total of those trained since the league's founding. Of the 1940-41 fellows, two are at the New York School of Social Work (Columbia University), one at the University of Pittsburgh and one at the University of Chicago. As in the past, the league's fellows find little difficulty in obtaining placements where their superior leadership ability proves serviceable.

Our department of industrial relations has continued to seek new openings for Negro workers—adult and juvenile—by means of promotional work through our branches and from our national office. The national vocational opportunity campaign in March reached 71,417 students in schools and colleges and had the cooperation of organizations and groups in 45 communities. The vocational guidance and placement service corresponded with hundreds of persons who wrote in for help and held large numbers of office interviews, not only with young people who sought our service directly, but also with guidance counselors who sought the benefit of our experience and our materials in helping them to do their jobs better. We have continued to issue special releases to the Negro press and to selected individuals concerning Civil Service examinations; and in many cases have provided study literature to help candidates to prepare for these examinations—federal, state and municipal.

Stressed Defense.

We have stressed in recent months the important part which the Negro population must play in the national defense program. A series of conferences was held in October with government defense officials in Washington — the league being represented by 18 national and local league executives. Our local and national offices are working to impress upon employers the need for using qualified Negro workers in this emergency, and upon labor unions their responsibility for accepting Negros in skilled and semi-skilled employment as a matter of far-sighted patriotism as well as justice.

As examples of numerous procedures in this connection, I cite examples in Seattle, Wash., where we were instrumental in securing the acceptance of Negroes for employment in aircraft production by the labor unions; in Buffalo, where Negroes were finally accepted for technical training; and in Little Rock, Ark., where, after the initial refusal, Negro carpenters were accepted for the construction of Army barracks. In each case, of course, it was necessary to hold many conferences with representatives of labor, education, employment service and industry.

The discussions and experiences of the league in this connection have been summarized in a printed folder, "The Negro and National Defense," 10,000 of which have been distributed to key persons interested in carrying out the league's idea in connection with our national defense efforts.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

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APR 6 - 1941

The New Orleans Urban League makes journalistic history.

Every newspaper, including both the three dailies and two weeklies, gave generous editorial commendation and appraisal of the work of the New Orleans Urban League last week. The New Orleans Weekly and the New Orleans Sentinel, published by colored, and the Item Tribune, State and Times Picayune, published by white, were in unison in their evaluation of the work of the New Orleans branch of the National Urban League.

We quote below the editorial appearing in the Item Tribune:

"It is a pleasure to say a good word for the New Orleans Urban League as it enters on its third annual campaign for memberships and contributions. The league has worked consistently and conservatively for objects which are just as vitally important to our white citizens as to the Negroes themselves.

"No object can appeal more strongly than this to intelligent white persons, even on grounds of pure selfishness. It is impossible to leave a quarter or more of our population exposed to the loathsome diseases that slum conditions beget, and sodden in the ignorance and misery that lead to idleness and disorder, without affecting the rest of our people as well, who are white.

APR 6 - 1941

"It is good to know that higher inspirations of humanity than self-protection actuate those engaged in such work as the Urban League's. The sense of social responsibility for the weakest and poorest of men and women, regardless of color or creed, comes into play here, a decent civilized impulse to help those who can't help themselves.

"This has appealed strongly to all classes of humane white men and women throughout the country, as well as to the more fortunate and prosperous members of the colored race. It has commended itself to distinguished citizens of all religions, parties, trades and professions, from President Roosevelt down through many classes."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SECRETARY SUES CITY

CHICAGO—(ANP)—A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, asked the circuit court of Cook county to issue a writ of mandamus Tuesday, to compel the park district at Glencoe, Illinois, to issue his family beach tickets.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Lester Granger League Sec'y

NOV 30 1941

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Lester Granger who has been serving as acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, was elected executive secretary this week to succeed Eugene Kinckle Jones who has been ill for the past three years. The board of directors retired Mr. Jones for a year beginning January 1, 1942, at half of his annual salary of $7,000, with the understanding that if he regained his health during that time and in the opinion of the board was physically able to resume his former post, he would resume all of his duties.

Eugene Kinckle Jones had been an officer of the National Urban League since he joined it in 191[illegible] guiding it to the place is now occupies with 42 branches scattered throughout the country. Lester Granger recognized as one of the ablest of the younger group of social work executives in the country, has held a number of important posts before assuming the post of executive secretary.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
February 16, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

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The bi-annual report of the division of Negro education records a good deal of progress in the education of Negroes in the state of Georgia. While this report gives no indication of any improvement of comparative salaries of white and colored teachers or an increased percentage of Negro children being provided bus transportation to consolidated schools, it does indicate that the quality of teachers in the rural areas has greatly improved, as the following excerpts from the report will indicate:

"The division devotes considerable time to the improvement of instruction in the elementary and high schools. More than 50 counties, enrolling approximately one-half of the Negro children in the state, employ a Jeanes supervisor, through whom the rural elementary schools are emphasizing a practical type of education. Special attention is given to reading to providing conditions of healthful living in the schoolrooms, to the improvement of the home, and to better farm practices. Demonstration schools are being developed in each county where Jeanes supervision is provided.

Facilities Extended.

"Within the last few years, facilities for high school education for Negroes have been rapidly extended. As these schools increase in number and enrollment, an effort is made to provide a type of program which will meet the needs of Negro youth. It is the policy of the division to encourage the growth of a superior group of high school principals who understand the problems of Negro education and can lead in developing the community school. The Conference of Principals of Negro High Schools is a professional organization sponsored by the division for the study of high school problems. The 1938 session at Staley High school, Americus, and the 1939 session at Morehouse College, Atlanta, were attended by more than 125 principals.

"In co-operation with the division of teacher education and certification, this division devotes considerable time to the improvement and co-ordination of teacher education curricula in the several colleges. An advisory council on teacher education, consisting of representatives from each of the colleges, works closely with the division of Negro education. Funds for this purpose have been made available by the teacher education commission of the American Council on Education. Authorities of the colleges have co-operated in making the summer schools an effective agency for the study of elementary and high school problems. The summer schools for Negroes have for several years offered specially outlined courses in rural education, in the teaching of reading, in children's literature, and in health. Demonstration one-teacher schools are conducted on each campus. Atlanta University Summer School offers, in addition, courses in supervision of rural schools, supervision of high schools, and curriculum planning. In 1940, four entire school faculties spent the session in the workshop planning their program for 1940-41.

Interest Manifested.

"The public school officials of Georgia have manifested a real interest in replacing untrained Negro teachers with those holding state certificates based upon two or more years of college training. It has been necessary for this division to devote much time to this program each year, beginning in May and tapering off in October. The urban schools are well staffed and the demands for trained teachers are now coming from the rural counties where the officials need help in locating capable teachers. The new prospective teachers also need help in order to know where to submit applications. Before the close of each college year a representative from the division visits each Negro college in the state to meet with and secure information about those who desire to teach the following term. The information about these prospective teachers is then mimeographed and mailed to all the school officials in the state who have the responsibility of employing Negro teachers. Arrangements are made for school officials to interview applicants in the state office. During the two-year period covered by this report, the graduates of the teacher training institutions have been absorbed in the public schools. Now that the high schools are well staffed, the colleges should place more emphasis on the training of teachers for the rural elementary schools. The following table shows the level of training of the Negro public school teachers in Georgia for the past two years!"

Year	Number Teachers	County License	Between H. S. Graduation & 1 Year College	College Work				
				1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
1938-39	6.737	2.206	423	1.177	1.341	300	1.256	34
1939-40	6.800	1,766	320	1,222	1.601	384	1.456	51

It would appear from this report that the Negro high schools in the state are pretty well staffed with competent teachers. This does not, however, seem to be the case with the elementary schools, which division of our education system forces will now be concentrated, says the state supervisor of Negro education. Other influences are at work to equalize the salaries of teachers as well as equipment and facilities for the different race elements in the state. The latter is in keeping with the philosophy of our public educational system and in harmony with the democratic ideal upon which the government was founded.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Urban League Bulletin

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By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The junior choir of St. Paul A. M. E. church, one of the city's most outstanding choral groups made up entirely of young people, will appear in concert at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at the First Congregational church, Houston and Courtland streets.

This talented group under the direction of Professor Earl A. Starling will present many new features, including a special Thanksgiving solo by Albert Jewell. In addition to several choral numbers, accompanied by the brilliant Starling String ensemble, youthful soloists will perform.

This program will be presented for the members of the First Congregational church and their friends under the sponsorship of the Brown group, which is under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Reid.

Professor Starling has arranged a special program for this occasion, which will consist of several numbers based on the works of such "masters" as Brahms, Hall, Beethoven, Ashford, Rachmaninoff, Dvorak, Lavallel, Rubenstein and Brown. Music lovers are cordially invited to hear this talented group of young people.

The work of Negro artists all over the nation received special attention this week during National Art Week, according to an announcement by President Malcolm S. MacLean, of Hampton Institute, who was recently appointed vice chairman of the National Council for Arts Week.

In a letter to Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the National, Dr. MacLean said: "I think that nothing could be done to advance so fully the purpose of Art Week as to call special attention to the fact that we have a great heritage of Negro art; that we have a great and largely untapped storehouse of artistic talent among the Negro artists; and that, therefore, Negro art and artists deserve our special attention and special showings during National Art Week."

Tuskegee Institute celebrated National Art Week by opening the new art rooms in connection with the George Washington Carver Museum. Many choice paintings and rare pieces of intricate lace work, designed and created by the skillful fingers of Dr. Carver, were exhibited to the public for the first time.

Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser of the Federal Works Projects Administration, urged greater participation of artists in, and fuller response to, the second annual nation-wide Art Week observance. He also recalled that over 67,000 students have been reported at one time this year as enrolled in WPA art program classes, which included 17,397 Negro students in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
February 23, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The 74th anniversary of the founding of Morehouse College and the 39th anniversary of the founding of Clark University, which were celebrated during the current week, dramatized the imaginary circumstances under which these two educational institutions had their beginning, as well as emphasized the contribution they made through the scores of men and women who have received their inspiration and information at these two historical seats of learning.

These anniversary occasions afford an opportunity for the graduates, former students and their friends to demonstrate their reverence for and loyalty to the ideals upon which these schools were founded and give concrete expression of their high regard for the founding fathers and the men and women who have comprised their teaching staff through the years. It is an occasion also for the rededicating of the sons and daughters to the major objectives of these educational enterprises.

Not Endowed.

Notwithstanding these schools have been in existence almost three-quarters of a century, they are still unendowed and must depend, very largely, upon public spirited citizens for their current support. In the case of Morehouse College, one of the well known foundations has agreed to give dollar for dollar up to $400,000, for every dollar raised by the president, faculty, graduates and friends of Morehouse College toward a permanent endowment.

President Benjam E. Mays emphasized the fact in connection with the Founders' Day exercises that they only have 16 months to raise $390,000. This means that they have got to raise on the average of more than $24,000 a month between now and June, 1942, in order to meet the stipulation of this conditional grant.

New buildings are now being erected across the street from Morehouse College, in front of the Administration building, to house Clark University as it becomes a part of the Atlanta University System. It is hoped that by the beginning of the 1941-42 school year these buildings will be completed and ready for occupancy.

There are a number of other educational institutions in Atlanta such as Morris Brown College, Gammon Theological Seminary and the Atlanta School of Social Work, which attracts students from all over America, as well as foreign countries, who spend thousands of dollars annually with the various business enterprises in Atlanta. It would be interesting to have a survey made that would disclose how much actual money in dollars and cents these schools, through their student bodies, faculties and purchasing departments, spend in Atlanta during the calendar year. Since most of the businesses with which this money is spent are not operated by Negroes, it is safe to estimate that at least 90 per cent of the money which has been spent for food, fuel, lights, water, street car transportation, railroad fare, clothing, household furnishings and various other items of necessity, have been spent with the members of other races.

Called Asset.

From the point of view of economics alone, these institutions have been a great asset to Atlanta. When you add to the above, the fact that the first half century of operation on the part of these institutions, they did all of their high school work for Negroes and much of their elementary school work, because of the absence of a public high school and the overcrowded condition of the elementary schools in this city, the entire citizenship of Atlanta is greatly indebted to these institutions for our cultural advancement and social progress. Under these circumstances it ought to be easy to secure a substantial sum of money from the majority of the business concerns that have prospered very largely as result of the money spent by persons connected both directly and indirectly with these private institutions.

There is soon to be added to the University System a graduate school in library science. This addition will attract more teachers and students to Atlanta.

Sound Investment.

Any contribution, therefore, made on the part of businessmen toward the permanent endowment of the Negro colleges of Atlanta will, in the very nature of the case, be a sound investment.

With the liquidation of foundations now in process it is going to be increasingly necessary for the graduates of Negro institutions of learning to contribute more generously and more systematically toward the current support of their alma mater.

The character of the job done by them has earned for them the right to make an appeal to all lasses of citizens who are interested in providing the youth of is generation with adequate ols with which to take their aces as productive citizens in economic and cultural society.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
March 30, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The National Urban League will present a one-hour coast-to-coast radio program over the Columbia network this afternoon, from 5 to 6 o'clock. The program was arranged for the Urban League by Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity Magazine.

Among those expected to take part in the program are Marian Anderson, Ethel Waters, Bill Robinson, Joe Louis, Eddie Matthews, Anne Wiggins Brown, Kenneth Spencer and a host of other nationally known Negro stars. The bands of Louis Armstrong, John Kirby, Ella Fitzgerald and Duke Ellington will contribute several numbers each.

The twenty-seventh observance of National Negro Health Week begins today and continues through April 6. The special objective for this year is "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness."

For the seventh time the spelling team of the Booker T. Washington High Evening school has won the citywide spelling cup for evening school students. This is a record that no other city school has ever made.

Dr. H. H. Bixler, head of the testing and guidance program, Atlanta Board of Education, was in charge of the test, assisted by the David T. Howard teachers. Mrs. Jeannette Hubert Whatley trained the champion team, composed of Inez Davis, Fannie Price, Oscar Billingslea, Willie Wyatt, J. S. Ward, Cora Gunby, Grace Ramsey, Jessie Wilson and Robert Williams.

Other schools participating were E. P. Johnson, David T. Howard and Crogman Evening schools.

Inez Davis, of the Booker T. Washington High school, scored a perfect paper.

C. L. Gideons is principal of the evening division of the Booker T. Washington High school.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 6, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The New Orleans Urban League makes journalistic history.

Every newspaper, including both the three dailies and two weeklies, gave generous editorial commendation and appraisal of the work of the New Orleans Urban League last week. The New Orleans Weekly and the New Orleans Sentinel, published by colored, and the Item Tribune, State and Times Picayune, published by white, were in unison in their evaluation of the work of the New Orleans branch of the National Urban League.

We quote below the editorial appearing in the Item Tribune:

"It is a pleasure to say a good word for the New Orleans Urban League as it enters on its third annual campaign for memberships and contributions. The league has worked consistently and conservatively for objects which are just as vitally important to our white citizens as to the Negroes themselves.

"No object can appeal more strongly than this to intelligent white persons, even on grounds of pure selfishness. It is impossible to leave a quarter or more of our population exposed to the loathsome diseases that slum conditions beget, and sodden in the ignorance and misery that lead to idleness and disorder, without affecting the rest of our people as well—who are white.

"It is good to know that higher inspirations of humanity than self-protection actuate those engaged in such work as the Urban League's. The sense of social responsibility for the weakest and poorest of men and women, regardless of color or creed, comes into play here, a decent civilized impulse to help those who can't help themselves.

"This has appealed strongly to all classes of humane white men and women throughout the country, as well as to the more fortunate and prosperous members of the colored race. It has commended itself to distinguished citizens of all religions, parties, trades and professions, from President Roosevelt down through many classes."

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
June 22, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

To date 749 men and women are enrolled in the Atlanta University summer school conducted by all institutions of higher learning for Negroes in Atlanta. There are 373 in the college department, 341 in the graduate division, 31 in the professional social work courses and four in the ministers' institute.

In 1921 Morehouse College began its summer school especially for public school teachers of the state. Through the courtesy of Spelman College, the summer school used the home economics building of that institution. There was increasing demand for the regular content courses in high school and college, as well as for professional courses, by teachers who desired to qualify for higher certificates and degrees and students who desired to take advantage of summer study.

To meet this demand, in 1928 the summer school was enlarged and reorganized as the Morehouse-Spelman summer school, conducted jointly by Morehouse College and Spelman College, with the resources and facilities of both institutions at its disposal. Atlanta University became affiliated in 1928 and the Atlanta University school of social work in 1929.

Increasing Co-operation.

With increasing co-operation among the institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, since 1933 the summer school has been conducted by Atlanta University, with Morehouse College, Spelman College, the Atlanta University school of social work, Clark College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary affiliating.

Graduate and college courses are offered. All high school courses have been discontinued.

The faculty is composed of experienced members of the regular staffs of the seven schools and of outstanding teachers from other institutions. The curriculum is sufficiently varied to permit a wide choice of subjects. Thus the summer school has become, in point of extent of plant, faculty and course of study, one of the strongest in the south. That this fact has been recognized is shown by the rapidly increasing enrollment of both college and graduate students.

The summer school offers, in addition to regular classroom work, opportunities for general development in the form of lectures and entertainment. Series of lectures by members of the faculty and others will be given. Receptions, entertainment and teachers' conferences will be given for students. Games and athletic contests will be arranged by the department of physical education. Aside from the regular chapel exercises, a series of organ recitals will be given.

Five Plays Offered.

Unique in summer schools is the opportunity offered students at the university to see five plays offered during the eighth session of the Atlanta University Summer Theater. The Summer School of the Theater will be directed by Miss Anne M. Cooke, director of dramatics and the University Playmakers in the Atlanta University System. She will be assisted by Messrs. Owen Dodson, Thomas D. Pawley and Kelsey Pharr II.

Miss Cooke will bring to the Summer School of the Theater not only a thorough technical training obtained from study at the University of Iowa, Chicago Art Theater, Columbia University, Pavley-Oukrainsky School of Ballet and the Yale University School of Fine Arts, but a rich practical experience both as a player and as a director of the Atlanta University Players.

Owen V. Dodson, teacher of dramatics and speech at Spelman College, came to the University System in the fall of 1939 from the Yale University School of Fine Arts. He has been associated with Miss Cooke in directing the Summer School of the Theater since 1935.

Thomas D. Pawley has been connected with the Summer School of the Theater since the summer of 1939 and is now director of dramatics at Prairie View State College.

Training in Speech.

Kelsey Pharr II brings to the Summer School of the Theater six years of training in the School of Speech of Northwestern University, where he concentrated in interpretation of literature and the drama and in acting and where he appeared frequently in University Theater productions.

Other special features are courses in curriculum laboratory, progressive education demonstration school and courses for elementary school teachers and directors of teacher training, the nursery school, one-room rural school, courses in progressive educations, arts and crafts workshop, institute for teachers in rural schools, institute for teachers of French, library school for teacher-librarians, ministers' institute and courses in social work.

Wednesday was the last day to register at Booker T. Washington High school for credit in the summer course. Activity classes are getting off to a good start and it is thought will offer more inducement for actual work than any other project launched.

Nearly 500 alert youngsters and many grown-ups have received their schedules and are down to actual work.

Creating much interest is the typing class, which is filled to capacity. Other activity classes are the print shop, creative writing, gardening, hobby shop, etiquette, homemaking.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
June 29, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

We quote below extracts of the address of Dr. Will W. Alexander, director minority groups section, labor division, Office of Production Management, before the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City. For a number of years he was executive secretary of the Interracial Commission.

"Our nation is in the status of an unlimited national emergency. The gravity of the international situation challenges the hands, the brains, the machines and the manpower of our nation as they have never been challenged before. While the world presents a chaotic picture, certain fundamentals from the American standpoint are completely clear.

"Democracy and its free institutions are menaced by the forces that seek to destroy all freedom and substitute state slavery. The menace is the menace of battle on land and sea and in the air. Battle today is a matter of machines, the most complicated and destructive machines ever known to man.

"Machines are manufactured in workshops, by plant capacity, labor capacity, managerial capacity, all together. Thus the war of democracy becomes ultimately a war of the workshops—Democracy's workshops against the workshops of the totalitarian system.

"And because the democracies were peaceably minded, their workshops started late. Free industry now must overtake the mobilized production of regimented Germany, plus the additional production of the countries Germany has overrun. This is a terrific task. And the whole future of democracy on earth is at stake.

"It is therefore under conditions of imminent danger, of true emergency, that the men, the machines, and the soil that are America's must be molded together into what they can and must be—the most efficient workshop in the world, the workshop of Democracy.

Democracy's Defense.

"As matters stand, approximately 42 billions of dollars—with more to come, for the measure of what we must do is Hitler's and not ours—but be converted into ships, planes, tanks, food, clothing and the thousands of other items needed for Democracy's defense on the battlefield. Of this sum, about 37 billions have already been authorized or appropriated by congress.

"We have made good beginnings toward the fulfillment of this objective but they are only beginnings. Let me state here and now that there is no basis for complacency when we examine our efforts in the light of what we and other democracies require in order to survive. True it is that in April non-agricultural employment reached a new all-time high of 37,617,000.

"True it is that for the sixth consecutive month employment has exceeded the levels of corresponding months for all years on record. True it is that more than two million persons have been absorbed into defense industries between May and December of 1940. But it is also true that defense industry must absorb four million more workers by January, 1942, than were employed at the start of this year."

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
July 22, 1941

Ralph McGill Is Director of Negro Urban League

A friend of mine brought into my office the other day a letter written on the stationery of

"ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE, Inc."
239 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

"FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES"

Over to the left of this letter head is listed the Board of Directors.

Here they are:

Attorney A. T. Walden, Chmn.
J. B. Blayton, Vice-Chmn.
Sam W. Wood, Secy.
Dr. C. H. Johnson, Treasurer
Dr. Rufus Clement
Robert L. Cousins
Dr. G. R. Dwelle
George L. Googe
Charles W. Greene
Dr. Willis J. King
Edward M. Kahn
Mrs. B. E. Mays
RALPH McGILL
Alonzo G. Moron
Jesse O. Thomas
Mrs. D. R. Tilly
S. W. Walker
Rev. John C. Wright

You will notice listed in this Board of Directors of the Atlanta Urban League, Inc., is the name of RALPH McGILL, Executive Editor of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Oh, we have caught Ralph, hook, line and sinker.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 3, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

There seems to have developed some conflicting opinions if not controversial attitudes on the part of certain segments of Negro leadership in the state of Georgia, stimulated by an alleged address made by Dr. J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany, before the Board of Regents some six years ago. Excerpts from the address, according to the daily press and to certain radio-minded citizens, were included in a speech made by Governor Talmadge over the radio a few days ago.

Holley's alleged philosophy of education and the position Negroes should occupy in American culture do not coincide apparently with the philosophy of some of his contemporaries. It is important to understand for whom Holley spoke and for whom he essays now to speak.

As a citizen of Georgia and the United States and a taxpayer, being "of age," he has a right to express his opinion concerning any subject about which he feels he has enough information or intelligence to speak as long as he makes it clear that he is registering his individual and personal opinion.

In any connection where he assumes to speak for the race or to advise concerning the type of educational opportunities shall be afforded Negro children out of consultation with those in whose name he speaks and whose fortune his speech is calculated to condition, he moves out on thin ice.

Holley to Speak.

According to the press, the president of Georgia Normal has been invited, and we are sure he will accept the invitation, to speak before the Board of Regents in the early part of August. Since he is scheduled to speak in a representative capacity before the Board of Regents on the subject under discussion, it would seem that other Negro leaders would want to have their position stated to the same board.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' Association ought to ascertain whether or not this proposed address by Dr. Holley is to be made in the name of the Negro teachers of the state and to the extent it does not represent the position of the majority of the teachers in the state.

This fact ought to be made clear to the Board of Regents: No one individual, "it does not make any difference how white his hair is," has a right to speak in a representative capacity concerning the program of education which shall be provided for the Negro youth of this or any other state, without having been commissioned or authorized so to do by the intelligent majority of the people most concerned. In addition to an expression from the Negro teachers of the state, Negro parents and Negro citizens of the state should be interested in the program of education which the state shall foster on behalf of Negro youth

Negro Youth Training.

On the question about which there is obviously such widespread disagreement, some means of collaboration or clearance would seem necessary. Whatever is the position of the State Teachers' Association or the majority of Negro teachers in the state on the subject, as well as the position of leadership in other professions and vocations, it should be made clear at the next meeting of the Board of Regents where the president of the Georgia Normal is scheduled to speak. The Board of Regents ought to be clear in its mind as to who has what opinion on the question of the education of Negro youth of this state.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the "27 Club," which was held at the home of Attorney T. W. Holmes Monday night, Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, was guest speaker. It will be recalled that Judge Hastie was for more than two years federal judge of the federal court of Haiti. He is on leave of absence from the School of Law, Howard University, where he occupied the position as dean.

Negro in Defense.

Following the formal address of Judge Hastie on the subject "The Negro and the Armed Forces of the Nation in Connection With the Program of the National Defense" an informal discussion ensued which educed a great deal of information concerning the present status of the Negro in the military division in the defense program coming under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

It is very obvious that the presence of Judge Hastie and his official connection with and relationship to Secretary of War Stimson has enhanced the opportunities of Negroes for training in the different combat divisions of the department.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Mrs. Mays, Jesse O. Thomas, field director of the National Urban League, and Mrs. Thomas, left Atlanta the latter part of the week for Miami, Fla., where they will sail on the S. S. Florida for Havana, Cuba. They are planning

o spend a fortnight in this tropical capital as a part of their vacation. They have scheduled a number of inland trips which will take them into the mountainous section of Cuba on observation trips.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

League Circulates Story Of Negro In Nat'l Defense

Variety Activity Reported By

JAN 8 1941

Atlanta Branch

The result is the many individuals and families find a needed social outlet through the clubs and develop pleasant ways of occupying their leisure time; through discussions, dramatics, social eventts and the making of handicraft articles, such as quilt, embroidery work of various kinds, and useful articles made from old stockings, rags, discarded tin cans, etc

Most Neighborhood Club activities for December centered around plans for holiday activities. In addition to various individual club socials, all combined to hold an "All-club Christmas Tree and Party" at the YWCA on December 20, which was widely attended and greatly enjoyed.

RESEARCH ON HYGIENE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Research Department continues to tabulate results of a questionaire issued at the time of the recent Social Hygiene Conference which tested public knowledge about venereal diseases Interesting results are being found which will be made public in a short time, it was said. The index of research studies and references in the office was completed. Forms were drawn up for a study of family income and expenditures among marginal workers which will be conducted during the next three months.

The Planning Committee of the Atlanta Builders' Conference which had been called by the League convened on December 2 and brought together more than 60 educators, technicians, builders, opportunities for youth. The all-day conference considered plans for and those interested in vocational the regional conference which will be held here in February of next yerar.

A significant venture in the betterment of race relations has been initiated by several prominent ministers of the city with cooperation of the League The group has held three meetings and is continuing its work in the planning of a Christian approach to the matter of race relations.

INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES

Twenty-six individual conferences were held during the month—many of them concerning specific requests for information or assistance. Assistance was given one under-privileged persecuted young man in his attempt to leave the city, and help given several who were interested in securing work or regaining old jobs. Four requests for research or statistical data were satisfied. Publications included five articles involving ten fact and two inches of column space in the Atlanta Journal. These articles are designed to reflect significant thought, cultural activity, and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta. One article was prepared involving two feet of column space in the Beloved Georgian, official organ of the CME Church in Georgia. This is the first of a series of articles designed to stimulate church leaders, and membership to greater awareness of social problems and to suggest constructive solutions which may be carried out by local churches.

More than thirty-four meetings of industrial, club, and special groups were held during the month, involving an attendance of 539 Since the Urban League attempts to cooperate with other community agencies for the betterment of social conditions among Negroes, the number of conferences with other groups is large as might be expected Staff members participating in 27 group conferences are interviews with agency representatives over the month on a variety of subjects, include consumers' education, workers' education, job hospital services to army men on leave.

The staff of the Atlanta Urban League consists of: William Y. Bell, Jr., Executive Secretary; Miss Almita S. Robinson, Assistant to the Executive; Mrs. Julia F. Washington, Field Assistant; Mrs. Ruth K. Williams, Office Secretary; and Leroy Haynes, and Mrs. Mary Gray. Atlanta School of Social Work students taking their field work training at the League during the first semester were: Misses Dorothy Marks, and Inez Hampton in group work; Mrs. Joel Smith, and John Larkin in research; Misses Celestine Taylor, and Edna Reid in group work and community organization; and Miss Frances Curtis, and John Ladson in research and community organization

Circulation of the story of the Negro in National Defense was one of the chief activities of the Atlanta Urban League last December it was disclosed at the weekly staff meeting held recently.

One thousand copies of "The Negro in national defense, a phamphlet prepared by the National Urban League, were distributed by staff members and students of the Atlanta School of Social Work to newspapers, social workers, school teachers, clubs, students, libraries, ministers, civic and fraternal organizations, Selective Service Board members, Housing Authority members, NYA and WPA workers, labor unions and workers' organizations, and community agencies. Negro public with the latest data ried out in order to acquaint the Widespread distribution was car on the work of the National Defense program and how it affects Negroes.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED

The addition of the Amateur Players club to the roster of neighborhood clubs, operating in various parts of the city, was cited as additional indication of the League's program of expansion. The League attempts to carry its services to different committees through the organization of neighborhood clubs.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
April 27, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The 19th annual College Night, sponsored by the First Congregational church, will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at the church at Houston and Courtland streets. Mrs. B. B. Walcott, member of the Tuskegee faculty and director of the department of public relations at that institution, will be the guest speaker. The theme of the program will be "The Role of the Christian Student in National Defense."

For a number of years, in addition to the seven colored institutions of higher education, several of the local white colleges participated by sending representatives from both the faculty and student body, and had active participation on the program.

Last year Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Constitution, was the guest speaker. This is the first time that a woman has had this important place on the program.

Every college in the Negro group in the city will be represented and it is expected that the seating capacity will be taxed to the utmost. This is one of the most eagerly anticipated events of the spring season in Atlanta.

In order to ascertain the main needs and prospects in the field of adult education among Negroes in the south, the Associates in Negro Folk Education, Inc., Washington, D. C., and the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro are promoting an exploratory survey in two areas of this section; the midsouth, North Carolina and Virginia; the deep south, Alabama and Georgia.

According to information released by Dr. Alain Locke, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., who is chairman of the conference on adult education and the Negro, the work in the Georgia-Alabama field will be carried on in about 25 of the large cities of these two states. In addition to surveying these states in regard to adult education activities, the representatives of the conference will introduce certain materials in the adult education field, among which will be the regular publications and special defense materials of the American Association for Adult Education and the publications of the Associates of Negro Folk Education. The conference on adult education and the Negro is an affiliate of the American Association for Adult Education.

Moss Hyles Kendrix, youth activities supervisor in the Georgia NYA division of Negro affairs, has been commissioned by the sponsors of the project to undertake the work in the deep south. Mr. Kendrix was selected for this task because of the excellent work he has done during the past two years in connection with the NYA sponsored statewide forums projects for Negroes in Georgia. He is on leave from NYA.

Although these surveys are being made preparatory to an extensive project in adult education which may be inaugurated in the fall, it does not mark the first time such an experiment has been sponsored by adult education groups among Negroes. In 1931, the American Association for Adult Education, in co-operation with the Carnegie and Rosenwald Foundations, promoted programs of adult education for Negroes through branch libraries in Negro sections of New York and Atlanta. The programs were extended until 1934, since which time no wide-scope adult education project has been sponsored among Negroes.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Urban League Experience During The Depression Increases Effectiveness In Defense Period Says Lester Granger

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The Experience which the National Urban League and its affiliates gained in serving Negroes during the early depression years is of inestimable value to the Negro population," said Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the League, in an address at the 25th anniversary of the Chicago Urban League, held here on February 3rd. "No other social welfare organization representing the Negro has had experience such as the League has gained in fighting bureacracy, unraveling red-tape and opposing arbitrary administrative procedures during the early days of the New Deal," Mr. Granger declared. "For ten years the League fought for adequate relief, fair share of WPA jobs and full inclusion in low-cost housing. It now fights for employment in defense industries, inclusion in defense housing, and protection of American citizenship privileges for the Negro population."

The speaker described steps which the League has taken in the past six months since the nation began preparations against the threat of war. They include a conference at Washington between Urban League executives gathered from all parts of the country and heads of important federal agencies. Also mentioned were the surveys of defense employment still being carried on in large industrial cities where League branches are located. Mr. Granger listed encouraging developments have taken place through League efforts such as crashing the color line erected against Negro carpenters at Camp Meade, Maryland, and the placement of 110 Negro carpenters by the Baltimore Urban League; breaking the anti-Negro ban against carpenters at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the Kansas City League, and at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas by the Little Rock League; carrying the fight against Negro exclusion into the International Associaion of Machinists from their Seattle, Wash., local into the International Convention at Cleveland last summer; gaining admission for Negroes to aeroplane mechanics courses in vocational schools of Buffalo and Seattle; protesting against job discrimination at the Great Lake Naval Station and helping to secure the CAA flying training for Negroes at Glen View Field, Chicago; influencing Federal Works Administrator Carmody to issue an order against racial discrimination in defense housing.

"As result of these beginnings and the line of action that has been mapped out," Mr. Granger declared, "prospects for the employment of Negroes in defense industries and their inclusion in post-defense social programs are brighter today than at any time since the threat of war stirred this nation into action.

The Chicago League's anniversary was a dinner meeting in the main dining room of the Chicago Women's Club, and was attended by distinguished Chicagoans of both races. A. L. Foster, executive secretary, reported on the work of the year and reviewed the Chicago League's accomplishments during its first quarter century of existence. He stressed the advances which Negroes have made in the field of employment and housing through the League's efforts and discussed the vexing questions that face Chicago's Negro citizens in the present crisis as compared with the 1915-20 period.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

URBAN LEAGUE TO HAVE ANNUAL DINNER MEETING

Members to Hear Facts Learned in Survey.

The Chicago Urban league will celebrate its 25th anniversary with a dinner in the main dining room of the Chicago Woman's club tomorrow evening. Principal speaker will be Lester Granger, newly appointed assistant executive secretary and director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban league in New York City. He has just finished a tour of the nation in which he studied the employment problems of Negro workers, particularly in relation to the defense program.

The league, which is working for the social and economic betterment of the Negro race, expects that the dislocation of Negro labor incident to the demands of the national defense industries will create serious problems. For this reason the league this year proposes to raise a $25,000 five year sustaining fund as a surplus to be drawn upon to supplement financial assistance received from memberships and the Community fund.

Report on 1940.

Earl B. Dickerson, president of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban league, will preside, and A. L. Foster, the league's executive secretary, will read a report of the organization's activities during 1940 after the dinner.

Dr. Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical society and one of the founders of the Urban league movement in Chicago, will be a guest. He and four other civic leaders, including the late Dr. George Cleveland Hall, organized the local unit of the league in 1916.

Other guests will be incorporators and former board and staff members. Among the incorporators are Alexander L. Jackson, former president of the Provident Hospital association; Mrs. Johanna Snowden, Miss Amelia Sears, and Mrs. Bertha Moseley Lewis.

Former Board Members.

Past board members who will attend are Mrs. B. F. Brown, R. L. Pierce, D. B. Austin, Edgar N. and Walter J. Greenebaum, Philip A. Swartz, John F. Gilchrist, the Rev. Ernest F. Tittle of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, Dr. Reginald Smith, Salmon Levinson, Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, Rabbi Louis L. Mann, Harvey Ellerd, and Judge Daniel P. Trude.

The league operates three buildings—a main office at 3032 South Wabash avenue, a community center at 4564 Indiana avenue, and another center at 2024 West Maypole street. It has a professional and clerical staff of 15 full time workers.

66a-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

URBAN LEAGUES IN MANY KEY CITIES REPORT PRACTICE

JAN 18 1941

JAN 18 1941

Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburgh Checked by Executives—Results Show Race Being Studiedly Ignored.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Further indications that a long and continued fight must be waged to secure employment for Negroes in industries receiving defense contracts were apparent in reports being received by the National Urban League from affiliated branches all over the country.

NOT HIRING NEGROES; DON'T INTEND TO DO SO

In one typical city—Cleveland Ohio—a survey made by the Associated Industries of Cleveland, at the request of the Cleveland Urban League, indicated that two-thirds of the defense program contractors of Cleveland hired no Negroes for skilled or semi-skilled work, and have no immediate intention of doing so.

Those questioned, according to the report, were practically unanimous in excusing their admitted racial discrimination on the grounds that it was not due to their own opposition to Negro workers but rather to their fear of resentment on the part of their white employees, which might lead to serious labor trouble, or at least sufficient ill will to interfere with efficient production.

The same survey indicated that even those companies employing Negroes used only a small proportion of them in skilled or semi-skilled occupations. Practically all of the skilled Negro laborers were found in the foundry industry.

Only six companies, in addition to those now employing Negroes, felt that it would be possible to hire colored workers as a regular policy under normal conditions, and only fifteen companies not now doing so felt that they could use Negro skilled labor for defense production.

In Warren, Ohio, it was found that 550 colored workers were among the 13,000 men employed by nineteen factories—about five per cent of the total. However, 340 of these men are working in a single firm—the Republic Steel Corporation—and the remaining 210 are distributed among five of the eighteen remaining factories. The managers of all the firms not now employing Negroes were found to be adamant in their position not to use colored workers.

CHECK CONDITIONS IN MEMPHIS AND PITTSBURGH

In the South the situation was found to be the same in many respects. The Community Welfare League of Memphis, Tenn., reported that although it could find no firm in the city holding a government defense contract that did not employ Negroes, practically all of the colored persons employed were working as common laborers.

The only skilled work provided for Negroes in Memphis through the defense contracts occurred in two mattress factories, which employ a number of colored mechanics.

In Pittsburgh, one of the largest industrial centers, where firms have to date received more than $36,000,000 in defense contracts, a few nationally known plants were found to employ Negroes as skilled workers.

Among these are the Westinghouse Electric Co., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., Union Switch and Signal Co., and the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

On the other hand, a far larger number of firms holding defense contracts were found to employ Negroes only in a menial capacity or not at all. Among these are the Mine Safety Appliance Co., the Aluminum Company of America, the National Supply Co., and the Firth Sterling Steel Co. All of these concerns have contracts amounting to at least $1,000,000, and some of the contracts are as high as $15,000,000.

URBAN LEAGUE
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

Urban League Names Assistant

JAN 11 1941

NEW YORK—The National Urban League has just announced the promotion of Miss Ann Tanneyhill, for a number of years secretary in the Department of Industrial Relations, to the post of Assistant in Charge of Guidance and Personnel in the Department.

For several years Miss Tanneyhill has rendered an important service in planning and directing the Vocational Opportunity Campaigns of the National Urban League. Her new post gives her responsibility not only for planning these campaigns in the future, but also for carrying on the year-round guidance and placement activities of the Department. She is the author of the pamphlet, "Guiding Negro Youth Toward Jobs," which was issued by the National Urban League during the Vocational Opportunity Campaign of 1938.

JAN 11 1941

A graduate of Simmons College in Boston, Miss Tanneyhill received the degree of Master of Arts in Vocational Guidance and Personnel Administration from Teachers College, Columbia university, in 1938. Previous to coming to the National Urban League in 1930, she was a member of the staff of the Dunbar Community League in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FRAYSER LANE CONFERS WITH DWIGHT GREEN

JAN 5 1941

Frayser T. Lane, director of the Civic Department of the Chicago Urban League and since the resignation of Miss Pauline Redmond last December, case work consultant, was the one Negro representative on a delegation which conferred on the relief situation with Governor-Elect Dwight A. Green Friday afternoon. The Governor-Elect received the delegation in his suite of rooms at the Continental Bank Building and devoted over an hour discussing various aspects of the relief situation.

The delegation which was organized by the Committee on Adequate Relief consisted of R. Patrick O'Reilly, chairman of the Committee on Adequate Relief and for years chairman of the social welfare committee of the City Club; Miss Harriett E. Vittum, who served as spokesman; Miss Amelia Sears, occasional lecturer at the University of Chicago, a former member of the Cook County Board and vice president of the Urban League; Attorney Paul Annes of the City Club; Frank D. Finlay of the Social Service Department of the Chicago Church Federation and Mr. Lane.

JAN 5 1941

The delegation told Mr. Green that at least $30.000.000 should be immediately appropriated for relief purposes and that relief budgets should be 100% instead of the present 85%. Speaking specifically of the Negroes plight, Lane pointed to the fact that they are not being rehired as fast as white workers and are not getting jobs in industries holding government National Defense contracts. Miss Sears, also speaking specifically for the Negro families, displayed the cover page of the last issue of the Journal of Negro Life in Chicago, published by the Urban League. This cover carried the picture of a bright appearing little colored chap descending a stairway with a lighted lamp in his hand.

Lane said that the governor-elect manifested keen interest in the relief situation and promised to make it one of the first matters for legislative consideration in January. Lane also stated that he was certain that Mr. Green had a thorough and sympathetic attitude toward the problems of Negroes and could be depended upon to see that Negro citizens in Illinois get a fair deal under his administration.

JAN 5 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Urban League Hails Barring Of Jim Crow In Housing Program

JAN 25 1941

The National Urban League this week hailed an executive order banning racial discrimination in the defense housing program as a major victory in its fight to secure the use of skilled Negroes in defense work.

The order, issued this week by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, not only specifically outlawed discrimination on the part of defense housing contractors but established machinery to enforce this provision. Thus it represented a considerable advance over previous "statements of policy" which were without means of enforcement.

The prohibition of racial discrimination in the defense housing program was one of the major points urged upon the Federal Works Agency by representatives of the Urban League in a conference held in Washington last October 22.

"Naturally, the Urban League is gratified to feel that its recommendations have had your serious and effective attention," Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, wrote Mr. Carmody this week. "What is even more gratifying, however, is this demonstration of administrative flexibility which is one of the marks of a really democratic public agency."

The Urban League now is asking that any Negro building trades worker who meets with discrimination on the part of contractors report his experience at once to the nearest Urban League branch, or get in touch with the National Office, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

FEB 2 1941

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The following accomplishments have been culled from the reports of the various branches of the National Urban League:

Baltimore, Md.

Forty Negro union carpenters are receiving $1.25 an hour, with $2.50 for overtime as a result of the efforts of Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, in the interest of Negroes on defense housing. These carpenters were employed at Camp Meade, Maryland, constructing barracks.

"Construction heads have promised employment to an estimated 60 more Negro carpenters at Camp Meade."

Constitution

Robert C. Weaver, of Sidney Hillman's staff, co-operated with Edward Lewis in bringing the non-discriminatory AFL-CIO agreement to the attention of proper authorities.

Kansas City, Mo.

On December 8, 6,000 Negro citizens gathered to protest against discrimination in the present program for national defense. This was the largest meeting ever held by Negroes on a matter of interest to the welfare of the race. One of the four speakers at this mass meeting was Sidney R. Williams, industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League.

FEB 6 1941

Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the local affiliate, with the aid of representatives from 50 organizations, planned and executed the undertaking which added impetus to the drive for the integration of Negroes into the nation's efforts to insure democracy for the Americas.

Little Rock, Ark.

The official organ of the Urban League of Greater Little Rock, The Frontier, joins those released by the various affiliates throughout the country. This bulletin presents, monthly, an interpretation of the league philosophy together with its program and activities.

Los Angeles, Cal.

In 1938, for the first time in local school history a Negro, Floyd C. Covington, was invited to address counselors, principals and senior social study heads on problems and possibilities in the field of vocational guidance and placement as related to Negroes, Orientals and Mexicans.

The mid-summer music festival is thus far the most outstanding interracial event ever given in this community. Plans are being considered for making it an annual affair.

Newark, N. J.

Dorothy Maynor sang to a packed house (capac[illegible] audience) on December 2 at th[illegible] benefi[illegible] which was sponsored by the Griff[illegible]h Mu[illegible]sic Foundation. The evenin[illegible] ed another milestone of [illegible] in race relations in New Jer[illegible]

New York, N. Y.

The benefit concert, "Stars of Tomorrow," given at Town Hall was deemed by many persons "one of the best things the league has ever done. . . ." On this occasion many unknown young Negro stars were presented. W. C. Handy was chairman of the committee of stars of stage, screen and radio, which, with the co-operation of the New York Amsterdam News, promoted the project.

Omaha, Neb.

The Urban League led a movement of 10 or 15 civic organizations for the appointment of a Negro to the state NYA staff. A few weeks ago Bennie Brown was selected as a temporary appointee to the local NYA staff. Two weeks ago he was advised by the state administrator that his work would be not only with the local staff, but with the state staff and full time instead of temporary.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 9, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

workers have been attending a southern conference in the Savoy hotel on Auburn avenue.

One of the major subjects was the question of increasing the number of farm demonstration agents and home economics workers in the southern states.

In addition to the farm demonstration agents and home economics workers, representatives of the AAA and the presidents of the land grant colleges, together with officials of the United States Extension service were part of this conference.

These leaders from 15 southern states have just closed a five-day session.

Opening Speaker.

Reuben Brigham, assistant director of extension service, Washington, the opening speaker, addressed the group on "The Agricultural Outlook and Our Responsibility for Making Adjustments Needed in Extension Objectives, Projects, Plans, Procedures to Meet the Larger Responsibilities of Today."

M. L. Wilson, director of extension, Washington, led a discussion on "National Drive to Improve Nutrition and Health." Those in attendance were greatly impressed. It is known that about a third of the nation's population suffers from diseases due to malnutrition.

He presented Dr. Wilder, chairman of the national food and nutrition committee, who told of the efforts being made to remedy the effects of malnutrition.

Tuskegee Head Speaks.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, addressed the group on "The Negro Farmer and National Defense." He said, "Behind the efforts of government and leaders in national defense we must have a united people, colored and white, in this great effort. In proportion as we prepare each of the groups of races, farmers and industry, in that same proportion are we preparing for a total national defense and a democratic way of life."

He expressed the thought that it is necessaary to get all farmers, colored and white, to appreciate and co-operate with the agencies trying to adjust our farming practices and economics in Carrying out a Rural Housing to the changing status of agricul- and Equipment Program."

ture in the international picture. State agents reported progress T. M. Campbell, field agent, was made during 1940 in expand- United States Department of Ag- ing livestock, poultry and home riculture, with headquarters at garden programs among Negro Tuskegee Institute, led a discus- farmers, and that the work of the sion on "What Can Extension Do 4-H Clubs and rural housing ef- forts were increased.

66a-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Urban League Aide Calls For Shake-Up In Executive Leadership Regularly

DETROIT. (ANP)—The annual national conference of the Urban League, meeting here recently, while treating as its theme the "Negro in National Defense", heard Jesse O. Thomas, field director, present a four-point program for improved recognition and usefulness of the League throughout the country.

The conference also heard Lawrence Cramer, executive director of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, discuss plans which are to prevent racial discrimination in defense industries.

In rebuttal to his suggested proposals he was presented authoritative facts proving the continuance of discrimination in industries despite the President's executive order.

Recognizes Crisis

The conference indicated the League's recognition that integration in present day emergency programs will be the basis of future social status of Negroes in America for several generations.

Discuss Job Problems

The first conference session was opened by L. Hollingsworth, president of the National Urban League, with Fred M. Butzel, member of Detroit's Urban League executive board, greeting the members.

Speaking on the topic, "Action Forward", Miss Sara Southall, chairman of industrial committee of the Chicago Urban League, gave the viewpoint of board members on the job that the league faces today and in the future, years.

Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, also addressed the body.

Specific ways of attacking existing problems on national and local scales were discussed in Sunday and Monday sesisons. Feasible methods and techniques to be employed in the defense program by which Negro and white communities can be encouraged to work cooperatively in solving problems facing Negroes also were discussed.

Speaking under the subject of "As the Field Director Sees It", Mr. Thomas stated that the Urban League movement had not conducted enough of its annual conferences or conventions in southern sections of the nation. He feels that with 70 or 75 per cent of Negroes still residing in the south, more national meetings should be held in that locale to familiarize not only the southern Negro with the organization, but whites as well.

Wider Field

Calling attention to the fact that only one national meeting has been held south of Baltimore or east of St. Louis, he avered that the average person in the south has much less opportunity of becoming intelligent to the Urban League movement than is correspondingly true of the Negro in northern and western cities.

Important white social workers, including community chest officials and executive officers of councils and social agencies in the south are either totally ignorant about the urban league or are extremely limited in their information concerning it. This has had the tendency to retard the growth and scope of local branches in the southern area.

Wants Board Turnover

Another important point in his program was the irregular turnover in board memberships of the national organization and also local branches. Viewing the situation, he brought to light the fact that members of boards, both national and local, constitute charter members whose names appear on the roster for one, two and three decades, and attributes this condition to the absence of a definte rule for board member rotation.

He urged the adoption of a method whereby board members would automatically retire from membership after three or five years, with the proviso that such persons who have justified their position on the board might be reelected after being out of office for one or two years.

Other points in his program include the working out of a pressure group technique as a means of obtaining necessary ends where conciliatory and mediative efforts fail. The organization's representatives should work out their own method, instead of adopting a policy of following in the footsteps of someone else's plan of action.

A movement to create demands in Negro culture for mechanized skills should be developed by the league, together with the program of increasing opportunities for placement of Negro craftsmen, a program which should extend beyond the present emergency program.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
August 17, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The New Jersey Urban League building, Newark, N. J., has been completely renovated through the volunteer service of the Essex County Workers' Council, an auxiliary of the league branch. The work required the spare time of several building trades mechanics. Permission was received from the Essex Building Trades Council for these union workers to perform volunteer services.

The 34-year-old building has been repaired and repainted throughout, following a financial drive which enabled the League to lift a 19-year-old mortgage of $5,500 and spend nearly $2,000 additional for the general renovation and refitting program.

The Essex County Workers' Council, of which Sanford P. Parker is president and C. B. Adams secretary, was organized by Harold A. Lett, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League, in 1934. Other council members who participated in this project are: S. P. Parker, Joseph Raphael, J. W. Curry, J. R. Abernathy, Irving Carter, John Clark, John Farrow, Clifford Armstrong, John Nickens and William Cook.

Akron League.

The Akron, Ohio, Urban League, George W. Thompson, executive secretary, endeavors to provide facilities for practical training for Civil Service applicants where such training is not available in the schools of that community. Last year this organization chose 20 young women from a registration of 50 to receive instruction as card-punch operators, in preparation for a United States Civil Service examination.

Card-punch machines were loaned by C. W. Christman, manager of the International Business Machine Company, who supervised the instruction. Wilhelmina Winston, a former employe of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, volunteered as teacher. Daily classes of three shifts were held for three weeks, without charge. All of the trainees took the examination; five received appointments on a temporary basis but are still on the job, and several more have been notified of possible appointments.

Recently this organization has started a class for calculating machine operators, also borrowing machines from a company whose manager assisted with the training. Its next class will be for tabulating machine operators.

Tampa League.

Although the first Negro Boy Scout troop in Tampa was sponsored by the Negro Catholic church, in 1935, the Tampa Urban League was instrumental in starting the movement and has acted as guide and promoter since its beginning. The Urban League board maintains a committee to work with the national Boy Scout office in carrying on the work.

During the spring of 1940 it was found that the work had grown to such an extent that it was impossible for this League's executive secretary, Charles E. Boyer, to carry on the Scout program efficiently along with his other duties. Therefore, conferences were held with members of the general Boy Scout Council in an effort to secure for Tampa a Negro Scout executive.

Stanley Harris, interracial commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America, was called in. He suggested that if the Negroes could raise $500 and secure an additional $500 from white friends, the national council would provide $500 in order to employ a Negro Scout executive.

The Community Council indorsed the plan and several white persons promised to donate the required amount after the Negroes had raised their share of the fund. The campaign started on May 26 and closed on June 6 with the money having been collected. The new worker is to come to Tampa this month.

With the successful campaign as a stimulus, the Negro Divisional Committee went into their first council camp at a site located on Lake Pretty, 15 miles from Tampa, from June 16 through June 21. On the opening day 76 Scouts and 12 Scouters reported.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

ation of Negro Community Urban League Meeting

JACKSON, Mich.—The need of more effective organization of the Negro community was urged by several speakers at the annual conference of the National Urban League held at the Green Pastures Camp of the Detroit Urban League near Jackson, Michigan, over Labor Day week-end.

Speaking before two-hundred delegates, representing forty-five local affiliates of the League throughout the country, Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, recommended the organization of more local councils of Negro civic and professional groups such as have already been formed through Urban League cooperation in a number of urban centers.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that the significant contribution of the Negro March on Washington Committee was that it secured the active participation of Negroes from all walks of life. But he warned that this committee dealt with only one single emergency problem and is not equipped to handle all of the various difficult situations faced by Negroes throughout the United States.

He outlined these as: the restrictive policies in many craft unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., the exclusion of Negroes from modern vocational training courses in most cities, the growing housing shortage and rising rents that face Negro families, and the dangerous cracking of civic morale appearing in many Negro communities—all of these call for persistent study of intelligent Negro leadership and determined attack on a long-time basis.

CONTINUED WORKERS' EDUCATION PROGRAM

The speaker called for continuation of the workers' education program promoted by the Urban eague; improved cooperation with progressive labor unions and liberal industrial management; and a continuance of dramatic publicity to press upon the American public attention, the fatal weakness that democracy suffers in a "bi-racial" form of government.

DEMOCRATIC IDEALS HOPED FOR

"The greatest danger to minority groups as Nazi forces continue to advance is not the immediate threat to special racial minorities, great as that is," stated Fred M. Butzel, board member of the Detroit Urban League, another speaker at the annual conference. "The real danger is the threat to American ideals of liberty, fraternity and equality."

Declaring that he spoke himself as a member of a minority group, Mr. Butzel pointed out that Negroes must never sneer at American democratic ideals, even where those ideals are not practiced. "The only hope of weak minorities to achieve democratic equality is for the American nation to retain the ideals of a true democracy and continue to strive toward them," Mr. Butzel declared.

The speaker noted the growing resentment among Negroes against injustices suffered throughout the country. He pointed out that this resentment is itself a sign of progress.

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

Negro citizens have a right to demand that public employment services assume full responsibility for the placement of members of minority groups in private industrial and business jobs, the League was told by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, consultant in charge for minority groups of the Federal Bureau of Employment Security.

Speaking on "Employment Service—Urban League Cooperation," Doctor Reid pointed out that the Urban League and the United States Employment Service were born during the same decade—1910 and 1907 respectively—and that a common philisophy dominated early beginnings of both organizations, namly, handling the employment problems of minority groups. The public employment service was especially concerned with doing something for immigration workers, Dr. Reid stated, while the Urban League assumed special responsibility for representing the cause of Negro workers.

With the rapid increase of Negro populations in industrial centers, and their growing demands for placement in industrial jobs, it is physically impossible, the speaker declared, for a private organization to handle the volume of placements that should develop in the Negro community if its workers are to have their share of industrial opportunity.

Dr. Reid described encouraging developments within the last six months not only in the United States Employment Service at Washington, but also in many state offices. Among improvements that are urgently needed are, further integration of Negro personnel, increased emphasis on training courses for all interviewers in placement of minority group workers, and exchange of information and techniques between public employment services and private agencies.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Robert J. Elzy Leaves N. Y. A. Setup To Return To His Post As Head Of Brooklyn Urban League

SEP 27 1941

Robert J. Elzy, who for the past three years has performed a signal service as Director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration for New York City and Long Island, has resigned that position to return to his former position with the Brooklyn Urban League—Lincoln Settlement, Inc. as its executive director.

Mr. Elzy assumed his duties as Director of Negro Affairs with the National Youth Administration in the Fall of 1938, on leave from the Brooklyn Urban League. In addition to his duties as Director of Negro Affairs Mr. Elzy had charge of the handling of all parolees who applied to the National Youth Administration for employment.

The National Youth Administration for New York City and Long Island received 504 applications from young people who have been either institutionalized or placed on probation during the last one-and-one-half years that Mr. Elzy was in charge of this phase of the NYA program. Of this number, 386 applicants were approved for placement with the National Youth Administration and 254 applicants received the benefits of the NYA program. Fifty of those placed have resigned to accept jobs in private industry.

SEP 27 1941

Mr. Elzy investigated each case and he decided whether the program of the National Youth Administration would be beneficial to the applicant before he approved or rejected the applicant's placement with the National Youth Administration. After the applicant had been placed Mr. Elzy then offered suggestions for the best rehabilitation of the boy.

During the period of Mr. Elzy's service to the National Youth Administration more than 125 Negro full time workers have been assigned to the organization. It is said by the National Office that the best race relationships in the whole National Youth Administration prevail here in New York City and Long Island. Mr. Elzy applied all the experience which he has gained in the last twenty-five years as a social worker to obtain these results.

Negroes are working now in all of the departments of the National Youth Administration for New York City and Long Island and there are Negro Head Supervisors in the various shops of the NYA Work Experience Centers.

As of August 31, 1941, there were five Negro Administrative employees, four on the regular program and one on the defense program; twenty-three Negro employees in the area office, ten on the regular program and thirteen on the defense program, and ninety three Negro Project employees, thirty-seven on the regular program and fifty-six on the defense program.

66a-1941

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 13, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

In connection with the Founders' Day exercises of Tuskegee Institute, memorial exercises were held for Dr. Robert Russa Moton who was president of Tuskegee from 1906 to 1935 and president emeritus from 1935 until the time of his death in 1940. Services were held in the institute chapel Friday afternoon, April 4.

Among the persons who appeared on the program to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. Moton as an outstanding educator, a useful citizen, an interracial statesman, effiicent administrator and "a princely gentleman" were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman board of trustees, and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical officer in charge United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, and Albon L. Holsey, secretary National Negro Business League; Alvin J. Neely, secretary Tuskegee General Alumni Association, and Walter A. Brown dean of men, Hampton Institute.

The principal addresses were delivered by Leo M. Favrot, former field representative of the General Education Board and at present member of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., and Channing H. Tobias, secretary National Council Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.

Music On Program.

Music was supplied by the Tuskegee choir under the direction of William L. Dawson and Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, who was for a number of years director of music, Hampton Institute.

Dr. Patterson, in his brief message, catalogued a number of contributions Dr. Moton made toward the physical and cultural appreciation of Tuskegee Institute, including the successful conduct of the ten-million-dollar joint endowment campaign for Tuskegee and Hampton.

The part played by Dr. Moton in the establishment of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, according to Dr. Dibble, dramatizes the interest of Dr. Moton in the restoration of the health of Negro veterans of the World War and in scientific treatment and governmental care for those who were permanently disabled.

Dr. Schieffelin paid tribute to the courageous position taken and maintained by Dr. Moton in opposition to the wishes of the local white community who threatened a visit of the Ku Klux Klan as a means of intimidating the school officials, who were holding out for a Negro personnel to man the hospital. When the leading white citizens were convinced that Dr. Moton's position was logical, they were won over on his side and guaranteed that they would protect him and the institution from any threatened violence.

WALLACE SENDS LETTER.

A. L. Holsey recited noteworthy developments of the Business League under Dr. Moton's leadership, and called attention to the number of other fraternal, welfare, business and professional organizations with which Dr. Moton was connected and to which he gave a great deal of time and financial support.

Secretary Neely read letters from educators and prominent private citizens throughout the nation, as well as representatives of state and federal governments, including Vice President Wallace.

Dean Brown, of Hampton, gave Dr. Moton credit for his ambition to become an educated man and for the attitude he assumed toward matters both intra and inter-racially. He worked in the office of Dr. Moton and lived in his home, which gave him an intimate association which enabled him to touch the life of his benefactor on many sides.

Favrot recounted the experience he had with Dr. Moton as a member of the commission appointed by President Hoover to make a study of the educational setup of Haiti as a basis of shaping future policy of the American government in development of the people in that area.

Dr. Tobias spoke of Dr. Moton as a gentleman. He gave many concrete illustrations to support his thesis. He said that in his judgment to qualify as a gentleman is more important than being an educator, a statesman or administrator. This quality, he said, enabled Dr. Moton to be as considerate of the underprivileged as he was of the "overprivileged."

One of the musical numbers, directed by Dr. Dett, was an old Negro melody transscribed from the singing of Dr. Moton. A violin solo, "Londonderry Air," was played by Jack Montgomery, violinist. The singing of "How Firm a Foundation" by the audience, scripture reading by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, and the benediction by the Rev. G. L. Imes brought these solemn ceremonies to a fitting conclusion.

Mrs. Moton and the other members of the immediate family were in attendance.

The chorus opened the program with the singing of Psalm 150 by Cesar Franch. The beautiful "Blue Danube" by Strauss was included among the numbers sung. An unusual feature was the chanting of Lincoln's Gettysburg address by the boys' chorus with the entire chorus jointing in the closing measures. A group of spirituals concluded the numbers.

The Rhythm band of 80 pieces appeared in sparkling new uniforms and presented its rhythmic sketches.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 20, 1941

Urban League

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The National Urban League has announced a change in its policy in regard to the awarding of fellowships. In the future they will be awarded for a period of two years in order to give the successful candidates a chance to qualify for degrees in social work. All accredited schools of social work now require two years of study on a graduate level to obtain a social work degree.

The league is, therefore, not offering fellowships for the school year 1941-42. The next fellowships will be offered for the period 1942-44.

Richmond Barthe, sculptor, of New York city, was the only Negro to receive a Guggenheim fellowship this year. The fellowships, valued at approximately $2,500 each, are awarded annually to "those most capable of adding to the scholarly and artistic power of this country." They have been granted for 16 years without regard to color, sex, creed, political opinions or formalities of education. The foundation was established in 1925 by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to their son, John, who died in 1922.

One thousand boys and girls of the sixth grades in the various public elementary schools presented their ninth spring festival concert at the city auditorium Friday night.

Mrs. Jessie M. Wartman, supervisor of music, presented the youthful singers in concert. Teachers in the various schools aided in perfecting the chorus, which formed an inspiring spectacle on the large stage.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 28, 1941

Urban League To Sponsor Program

The National Urban league will sponsor a radio program concerned with the negro and national defense over the Columbia network Sunday afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock.

Speakers will include Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina and Executive Secretary Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban league.

Featured will be appearances of Marian Anderson, Ethel Waters, Bill Robinson, Joe Louis and others.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
May 4, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Tonight at 6 o'clock the Ever-Ready Club of the First Congregational church will present some of the best young musical artists of Atlanta in their annual recital at the church, corner Houston and Courtland streets.

Music lovers are especially invited to be present.

The Booker T. Washington High School Teachers' Choral Club was warmly received by a large and appreciative audience in its presentation of the annual "candlelight" vesper service at the Central M. E. church, of which the Rev. E. W. McMillan is pastor, Sunday. Promptly at 5 o'clock the processional "Softly Now the Light of Day," played on the organ, ushered in the platform party consisting of Principal C. L. Gideons, Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist church and principal speaker of the evening, and the Rev. McMillan, followed by the choral club of more than 30 voices. Throughout the entire program, which lasted only an hour, a feeling of elevated spirits pervaded the atmosphere as every musical selection and every spoken word emphasized the ennobling goodness of light in the lives of all.

In centralizing the thoughts of those present, Dr. Newton was quite effective in outlining the many occasions where light has always stood for the good, the pure and the Christlike, and the need for the constant adherence of all Christians to the light motive which is of God.

The joint committee of white and colored ministerial councils met in the office of the Atlanta Urban League Monday to arrange a joint program of the quarterly meetings of the council.

Rev. M. L. King presided and said in his opening remarks, "The racial condition between the races will never be settled right until a more friendly contact is made among the ministers of both races."

Rev. Lester Rumble, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Episcopal church, said in his address: "No better movement could be made to bring about a more friendly relation between the races than the joint meeting of the two councils. If the problems between the races are to be thrashed out, it must be done in a Christian spirit by the leaders of religious movements."

Revs. D. Talmadge Murray and B. R. Holmes and W. Y. Bell spoke on the benefits to be derived from the meeting by having sane discussions pointing to a better solution of the problems of Christianity.

The committee selected Rev. John M. Walker, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and Dean C. L. Hill, of Morris Brown College, to deliver addresses. Rev. C. A. Tolbert, president of the Interdenominational Ministers' Union, will conduct the devotional exercises.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 18, 1941

Urban League Bulletins

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

According to Security Administrator McNutt, a number of defense industries are threatened with labor shortages which might be prevented if average Negro skilled laborers were more widely used. It has been learned that in many local communities where there are located Negro mechanics, foreign skilled workmen are brought in, while at the same time the local Negro mechanics are denied the opportunity of working on defense industries.

Sidney Hillman, of the Office of Production Management, has sent out a letter to defense contractors, urging them to utilize all available local labor resources before resorting to recruiting of additional labor outside of their local areas.

Reference was also made in this communication from the Office of Production Management that plans for the training of Negro workers in capacities commensurate with their skills should be undertaken at once.

In order to facilitate the transfer of Negro enlisted men passing through Atlanta a service center has been organized with headquarters established at the Butler Street Branch Y. M. C. A. A recreation program has been outlined which will provide entertainment for these men in the interim of the time they arrive and their scheduled departure. Taxicab companies have agreed to transfer these men to and from the station for 10 cents per man each way. Other persons have offered the use of their automobiles free of charge.

The porters and station helpers are co-operating by informing enlisted men of the location of the center and the facilities offered for their entertainment.

Officers of the Lincoln Country Club are extending the privileges of that institution, including the opportunity for the men to play golf free of charge, if there are any golf players among the number.

Games of various kinds, including dancing, swimming, singing, piano practice and passes to the theaters represent a part of the entertainment plans.

Beginning today, and for the next fortnight, graduation exercises will characterize the program of the different institutions of learning, including both public and private schools. The baccalaureate sermon at Gammon will be delivered today by Rev. R. N. Brooks, editor of the Christian Advocate.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 11, 1941

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

A sectional camporal was held by Region 6 of the Boy Scouts of America at Camp J. K. Orr, April 25-27, for Negro Scouts in this section.

Stanley A. Harris, national director of Inter-Racial Scouting, and his assistant, A. J. Taylor, directed the program. The camporal is considered to have been the best ever held in this section for Negro Scouts and leaders.

There were 368 Scouts and leaders who came from every section of Georgia and some parts of Alabama and South Carolina. A break-down of the attendance will show that 59 Scouts and leaders came from the Chattahoochee area council, 36 came from the Flint River council, 17 from northeast Georgia council, 31 from Blue Ridge council, 16 from central Georgia council, 16 from northwest Georgia council and 193 Scouts and leaders came from the Atlanta area council.

Camp J. K. Orr is 25 miles from Atlanta, near Jonesboro, and is the Atlanta area council camp for Negro Scouts.

Rev. John C. Wright, pastor of the First Congregational church, conducted the Sunday morning services for the entire group of campers. Herbert Stuckey, deputy regional executive, served as general co-ordinator, and A. J. Lewis was camporal director.

Regular summer camp season opens at J. K. Orr June 28, and it is expected that both the information and experience received by the Scouts and leaders at the camporal will help a great deal toward increasing the summer attendance.

Atlantans are eagerly awaiting the Spring Music Festival of all-Negro music, which is to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the city auditorium under the auspices of the National Youth Administration for Georgia.

Features of the festival will be contributions by a 200 - voice chorus, composed of NYA youths from over the state and local talent which has been organized and trained by Lawrence C. Mann, supervisor of music in the Georgia NYA division of Negro affairs, and selections by the musical groups of the various Atlanta educational and religious institutions.

Graham Jackson, nationally known local musician, will accompany the chorus at the organ.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The 44th opening convocation of Turner Theological Seminary will be held in the chapel at 10 o'clock tomorrow, with Dr. C. L. Hill, dean, presiding.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, President W. A. Fountain Jr. and other members of the seminary faculty will take part.

The dean will deliver the main address on the subject, "Can Christianity Survive?"

Holy communion will follow the exercises. Bishop Fountain will act as celebrant, assisted by others of the faculty.

The Atlanta Urban League plans to sponsor a consumers' conference October 1, 2 and 3 at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. It is the League's initial step in helping the consumer to get the most for his money.

The Neighborhood Clubs, under the supervision of the group work secretary of the League, have been receiving lectures on consumer education by a WPA worker.

An invitation to attend this conference is extended to the public. All sessions will begin at 7:30 o'clock. There will be demonstrations and speakers on the following subjects: Clothing and fabrics, patent medicines, cosmetics, weights and measurements and nutrition and diets. There will also be a lecture on the relation of national defense and the consumer.

All consumers should come out and see if their dollar will buy as much this year as it did last; learn how to get the best quality for the least money; how to save a dollar a week; how to select the best buys in fruits, vegetables and clothing.

Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian church, corner of Fort and Houston streets, N. E., will conduct its fifth annual program featuring the appearance of business people of the city this morning at the 11 o'clock service.

According to the Rev. D. Talmadge Murray, pastor, an outstanding program has been arranged for the service which is given over to honoring Negro business.

The general public is being invited.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE WEEK

MAR 14 1941

The Vocational Guidance Week which is sponsored each year by the National Urban League should capture the thinking of every Negro citizen at this particular time. Never in the history of the United States has the need of vocational guidance and training been needed among our people as it is today. The purpose of the Vocational Guidance Week is to bring to the Negro people vital information as found by scholars concerning the Negro's status in the field of industry and to give inspiration to guide the Negro in the future.

America, since its early beginning with European settlers, has been a rapidly growing nation. It has not been a country which adhered to old principles and stayed in one rut. America has been a process of industrial revolution. And today we find America in one of its greatest changes, perhaps in any period of its history. We find all classes of people and races struggling to adjust themselves in order to be in the midst of the revolution of industry which is taking place because of the European war. Today industry pleads for skilled men, machinists, welders, draftmen and precision workers. The problem of the Negro is to be prepared and then fight the color bar. As this week is being observed our leaders should emphasize the fact that it is easier for industry to force prejudice and discrimination against the Negro when he is not trained than it is when he is trained. We must meet the issue squarely in the face if we are to make adjustment to the rapidly growing changes in our American industry and social intercourse. To predict what the future will be is beyond our ability. But we do believe that it can be safely predicted that when the defense program is over and when the war ends industry and commerce will call for men and women highly trained, and the unskilled individuals will have a much harder way to go than they do now.

Our entire set-up as Negro citizens in all lines of human endeavor hinges on the strength of the great masses of people who must work in the industries and earn their living with their hands. So it is very important that our business institutions, professional leaders, school teachers and ministers join in this great program of vocational guidance and not only give some serious thinking to the matter but do some constructive work in whatever community they are serving toward corralling the great host of young men and women who are shiftless, who feel that they do not have an opportunity to labor, who are disgusted because of the fact that the doors of opportunity have been slammed in their faces, and who have been denied intelligent guidance.

MAR 14 1941

Throughout the country defense courses are now available in public schools financed by the Federal Government. The Government buys the machinery, furnishes the teachers, pays all of the incidental expenses and all that is required of local cities is to furnish a building. These courses are supposed to be open to all American citizens. However, in a number of our cities Negroes have been denied participation in defense training. Wherever such is the practice Negroes should rise to their feet and not stop until their boys and girls are allowed to share in on this defense training. The courses offered in these schools are of two kinds pre-employment which is designed for adults or those who desire to learn some specific trade, and refresher courses for those who wish to improve themselves in trades that they already know. Under this program the Government hopes to turn thousands and thousands of common laborers and unskilled laborers into skilled tradesmen. Under no circumstances should the Negro allow this opportunity to pass. We look upon the present changes now taking place as the last possible strangler's hold on life, liberty and freedom. And we sincerely believe only those who will enjoy that freedom will be those who are able to adjust themselves to the economic pattern governed by industry and commerce.

Constitution
March 23, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

An interesting experiment in private housing was demonstrated to the Atlanta public last Sunday when the "King Wigwam Apartments" were opened for public inspection. This modernistic, fireproof structure has such up-to-date conveniences as automatically controlled steam heat, hot and cold water, complete gas kitchens, ample closet space, beautiful interiors, laundry room, basement store rooms and showers and tubs. It was designed by Vincent A. Daley, Atlanta University architect, and built by J. W. Banks, local contractor, for Cornelius King & Son, real estate agents. The structure is located at 587 Auburn avenue, N. E., at the corner of Randolph.

Planning for the project was based on a survey sponsored by an auxiliary of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce in 1937, which showed that little attention has been given to providing rental housing for Negro tenants who could afford to pay for modern conveniences.

Boy Scouts in District 10 will celebrate the 10th anniversary of Scouting among Negro boys in Atlanta this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Greater Wheat Street Baptist church, of which the Rev. W. Holmes Borders is pastor. The Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor of Allen Temple A. M. E. church, will deliver the main address. Rev. Wilkes was a member of the committee which organized the first troop.

The seed cast to earth in 1931 has brought forth great fruitage. They have grown from one troop to 31 troops and four Cub packs sponsored by our leading schools and churches of every denomination.

As a part of the celebration there will be a parade which will form at the corner of Courtland and Houston streets promptly at 2:15 o'clock and will be led up Auburn avenue by the famous Washington High school band. Also featured in this parade will be the youthful David T. Howard school band.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. KINCKLE JONES RETIRED; GRANGER SUCCEEDS TO POST

DEC 6 - 19

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—(By ANP) Lester Granger, who has been serving as acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, was elected executive secretary this week to succeed Eugene Kinckle Jones, who has been ill for the past three years.

The board of directors retired Mr. Jones for a year beginning January 1, 1942, at half of his annual salary of $7,000, with the understanding that if he regained his health during that time, and in the opinion of the board was physically able to resume his former post, he would resume all of his duties.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GRANGER GETS BIG URBAN LEAGUE POST

DEC 7 - 1941

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DEC 7 - 1941

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Eugene Kinckle Jones had been an officer of the National Urban league since he joined it in 1911 guiding it to the place it now occupies with 42 branches scattered throughout the country.

Lester Granger, recognized as one of the ablest of the younger group of social work executives in the country, has held a number of important posts before assuming the post of executive secretary.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Plea For Fairness

APR 5 - 1941

In a coast to coast broadcast last Sunday in which a number of outstanding individuals took part, the National Urban League sought to dramatize its plea to the nation for a square deal and fair play for the Negro in employment in American Industry.

Lieut. Governor Charles Poletti, as one of the principal speakers on the program said, among other things:

"Now, more than ever, we must reject any policy of discrimination on a basis of race, color and creed. Our security depends upon the participation of all Americans in the Defense Program.

APR 5 - 1941

"The Negro, throughout our history, has nobly proved his loyalty to America and its institutions. No group is more worthy of consideration in connection with the program. America should make the fullest possible use of the Negro's patriotic desire for service."

APR 5 - 1941

The efforts of the National Urban League throughout its 30 years of existence have been directed toward the development of a better and fuller life for the Negro in America. Organized primarily with the view of orientating the rural Negro who was at the time migrating to the urban communities, the league has continued that work wherever it has been needed, but has also performed and is still performing yeoman service in improving job opportunities and in general the social status of the Negro. It richly deserved the support of freedom and liberty-loving people throughout the land.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

YOUTH: DON'T LOSE FAITH!

(Hampton Institute Press)

Stating that "as long as there is a man there will be a need for skills to meet his needs and serve his ideals," Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute, in the publication "You and Your Job" just released by the National Urban League insists that Negro youth must not give up their faith in a growing America.

MAR 28 1941

Dean Lanier, whose statement was prepared in connection with the Ninth Vocational Opportunity Campaign for Negroes sponsored by the National Urban League, says that there is no place for "Oh, what's the use" defeatism in the lives of Negroes.

"Today our frontiers are social ones," says Dean Lanier. "Man must adjust himself to the machine age, or be conquered by it."

MAR 28 1941

Though he agrees that in many professions the saturation point seems to have been reached, Dean Lanier says there will always be a place for the better than average—and tells of the many fields still open to Negroes. He says that every youth must analyze and capitalize his personality traits, and must develop a maximum efficiency through superior training and superior job performance in competition with others

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The National Urban League Appeals For Fair Play

APR 3 1941

In a dramatic and direct appeal to the American public for fair play to the American Negro in the matter of jobs in the defense industries the National Urban League staged a nation-wide program over the Columbia Broadcasting System Sunday. From the entertainment angle the most outstanding of Negro artists were featured on this program, a triupmh in itself, which reflected much credit upon the Urban League.

APR 3 1941

Speaking directly on the issue of jobs for Negroes in defense industries were Mayor LaGuardia, the lieutenant-governor of New York, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, who made most forceful appeals for the fair treatment of Negroes in the matter of employment in the preparation for defense of the nation. It was shown that Negroes have established a most enviable reputation for loyalty and patriotism; and that it is the most flagrant violation of democratic principles to deny him opportunity to work in the defense program, not only because his services are sorely needed, but because he in his subnormal economic situation needs the income which this employment would insure.

The National Urban League, which for 30 years has worked for the economic and industrial emancipation of the Negro population, particularly in urban cities, as the name suggests, has a record of achievement for which the organization may be justly proud. Through efforts of the League thousands of qualified Negro workers have been placed in strategic employment, which but for the aid of the League would have been denied them.

APR 3 1941

Executive Secretary Jones has received national recognition, having been chosen to serve as Negro advisor in the Department of Labor at Washington for some time. It has been the policy of the League to secure the cooperation of sympathetic white people in the various cities where it is operated and its activities have been directed by trained social workers, who have throughly understood what they were about. The National Urban League perhaps more than any other organization is in position to act intelligently in this nationally important question of adequate employment of Negroes in defense industries.

URGAN LEAGUE

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

AN S. O. S.

Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League has sent out what we might call an S. O. S. calling attention to the possible reduction in W.P.A. work by the present Congress. MAY 9 - 1941

Because of the fact that Negroes are denied work in so many of the defense jobs and industries, work on W.P.A. furnishes the largest amount of employment for our group in all sections of the country. This work is what we may call the "life blood" of our very existence in times like these. Therefore, any threat on the part of Congress to reduce the rolls of W.P.A. workers makes us fairly quake to think about the far-reaching ill effect such a reduction would have upon the colored people. MAY 9 - 1941

Therefore, we join with many other interested citizens in the request that as a protest everyone of us should write to the congressmen in our districts and also write to the two senators, protesting any reduction in W.P.A. work at this time. By so doing we will help not only ourselves, but also thousands of others of our race whose very existence is threatened.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Urban League Survey Reveals Few Blacks Hired

NEW YORK CITY—(NNS)— Instances of racial discrimination against Negoes in national defense jobs were brought to light this week, when the National Urban League issued a report based on answers to a questionnaire-survey and through other investigations which it has conducted.

The National Urban League seeks to place competent Negroes in jobs and has been conducting a placement program to improve the possibilities for Negroes in national defense work. The league sent questionaires to concerns holding defense contracts to learn their policies on hiring Negroes. AUG 24 1941

It must be borne in mind that not all concerns holding defense contracts are guilty of discrimination, b u t those ''not guilty'' firms are all too f e w. Inexcusable discrimination against Negroes in the general situation. A few of the answers given were:

1. ''Have Negroes as cleaners, helpers and delivery men in plant. I have been in this business for many years and I have never seen a Negro operator in this line of work.''

2. ''Negroes employed in unskilled capacities.''

3. ''At present time, in our employ, 20 Negroes. Their occupations are five janitors, one coal passer, four chefs and waiters and 10 cafeteria workers.''

4. ''No particular reason for not employing Negroes, can get all of our work done by white people.''

Various concerns stated flatly: ''No Negroes employed.''

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

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By JESSE O. THOMAS.

There seems to have developed some conflicting opinions if not controversial attitudes on the part of certain segments of Negro leadership in the state of Georgia, stimulated by an alleged address made by Dr. J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany, before the Board of Regents some six years ago. Excerpts from the address, according to the daily press and to certain radio-minded citizens, were included in a speech made by Governor Talmadge over the radio a few days ago. AUG 3 1941

Holley's alleged philosophy of education and the position Negroes should occupy in American culture do not coincide apparently with the philosophy of some of his contemporaries. It is important to understand for whom Holley spoke and for whom he essays now to speak.

As a citizen of Georgia and the United States and a taxpayer, being "of age," he has a right to express his opinion concerning any subject about which he feels he has enough information or intelligence to speak as long as he makes it clear that he is registering his individual and personal opinion.

In any connection where he assumes to speak for the race or to advise concerning the type of educational opportunities shall be afforded Negro children out of consultation with those in whose name he speaks and whose fortune his speech is calculated to condition, he moves out on thin ice.

Holley to Speak.

According to the press, the president of Georgia Normal has been invited, and we are sure he will accept the invitation, to speak before the Board of Regents in the early part of August. Since he is scheduled to speak in a representative capacity before the Board of Regents on the subject under discussion, it would seem that other Negro leaders would want to have their position stated to the same board.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' Association ought to ascertain whether or not this proposed address by Dr. Holley is to be made in the name of the Negro teachers of the state and to the extent it does not represent the position of the majority of the teachers in the state. AUG 3 1941

This fact ought to be made clear to the Board of Regents: No one individual, "it does not make any difference how white his hair is," has a right to speak in a representative capacity concerning the program of education which shall be provided for the Negro youth of this or any other state, without having been commissioned or authorized so to do by the intelligent majority of the people most concerned. In addition to an expression from the Negro teachers of the state, Negro parents and Negro citizens of the state should be interested in the program of education which the state shall foster on behalf of Negro youth

Negro Youth Training.

On the question about which there is obviously such widespread disagreement, some means of collaboration or clearance would seem necessary. Whatever is the position of the State Teachers' Association or the majority of Negro teachers in the state on the subject, as well as the position of leadership in other professions and vocations, it should be made clear at the next meeting of the Board of Regents where the president of the Georgia Normal is scheduled to speak. The Board of Regents ought to be clear in its mind as to who has what opinion on the question of the education of Negro youth of this state.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the "27 Club," which was held at the home of Attorney T. W. Holmes Monday night, Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, was guest speaker. It will be recalled that Judge Hastie was for more than two years federal judge of the federal court of Haiti. He is on leave of absence from the School of Law, Howard University, where he occupied the position as dean. AUG 3 1941

Negro in Defense.

Following the formal address of Judge Hastie on the subject "The Negro and the Armed Forces of the Nation in Connection With the Program of the National Defense" an informal discussion ensued which educed a great deal of information concerning the present status of the Negro in the military division in the defense program coming under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

It is very obvious that the presence of Judge Hastie and his official connection with and relationship to Secretary of War Stimson has enhanced the opportunities of Negroes for training in the different combat divisions of the department.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Mrs. Mays, Jesse O. Thomas, field director of the National Urban League, and Mrs. Thomas, left Atlanta the latter part of the week for Miami, Fla., where they will sail on the S. S. Florida for Havana. Cuba. They are planning to spend a fortnight in this tropical capital as a part of their vacation. They have scheduled a number of inland trips which will take them into the mountainous section of Cuba on observation trips. AUG 3 1941

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
August 10, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

In accordance with the program of the Atlanta Urban League in sponsoring occupational training for industrial workers who have wanted to increase their skills and become more efficient on the job, the League has started a dry cleaning and laundry institute through the co-operation of the local laundries.

The first meeting was held Friday night in the assembly room of the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn avenue, N. E. Those wanting to learn how to become spotters, pressers, finishers and sorters, whether employed or unemployed are welcomed at the meetings.

The institute is the outgrowth of a reported shortage of dry cleaning and laundry workers to the Atlanta Urban League through the Community Employment Service and the Georgia State Employment Bureau.

League officials stated that the institute will mean more prepared workers and will result in a larger amount of work being done at a decided saving for the dry cleaning and laundry business.

Defense Project.

The Atlanta Urban League is calling the attention of Negro skilled workers to a defense housing project shortly to be constructed in Albany, Ga.

A total of 100 homes are to be built for army enlistees and civilian personnel, and the contract for general construction including plumbing, heating, electrical work and street improvement has been let to R. J. Edgerly, Albany, by the Albany Housing Authority.

Work is expected to start immediately and the project is scheduled for completion within 90 days.

All work constructed by the United States Housing Authority carries with it the provision that Negro workers are not to be discriminated against in employment and the League is emphasizing the urgency of having Negro brick masons carpenters, plasterers and concrete workers apply immediately to the Edgerly company for employment.

Beauty Convention.

The twenty-second annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League will convene in Atlanta August 11 through the 15. Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, of Jersey City, president of the organization, issued a proclamation hailing the forthcoming convention last week.

The Atlanta chapter of the League, headed by William Driskell, is to serve as host to this year's session and preparations are under way to make the 1941 convention a historic one.

A full program will greet the more than 2,000 beauticians who are expected to respond to the proclamation. The sessions are to be held in the auditorium of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

A lengthy schedule of social affairs has been made by the local committee to relieve any monotony of those delegates who might tire of the business sessions.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
August 24, 1941

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The writer has just returned from a nine-day visit to what is sometimes called the American paradise or playground—Havana, Cuba. During this brief visit to the capital of the Cuban republic it was our privilege to visit a number of historical places, including cathedrals, monuments, parks, castles, cemeteries, educational institutions, and public buildings.

Perhaps the most impressive building from the point of view of its magnificence of architectural design and the expensive composition of the materials which went into its construction is the national capitol building. The construction of this building started in 1925 and was completed in 1929.

I understand that the Cuban government borrowed some $25,000,000 from Americans with which to construct this capitol building. The actual cost of construction, however, according to official information, was $16,647,730.

Where Difference Went.

The guide who showed us through the building implied that the "ducks" got the difference between $16,500,000 and $25,000,000. The architects and artistic designers were all Cubans. From 5,000 to 6,000 men were employed, working day and night in three shifts, making it possible to complete one of the most beautiful state buildings in the world in five years.

There are a number of impressive pieces of statuary pictures of generals, soldiers, and statesmen, and carving in metal doors which tell a remarkable story of the development of this island from the beginning of the 16th century up to the present time.

Among those one can never forget are the statue of the republic and the "Diamond" and the libraries. The statue which symbolizes the republic is located at the center of the reception hall. It is called "Statue of the Republic" and is also known as the "Goddess of the Republic."

Cast in Bronze.

It was modeled by Signor Anglo Zanzelli, world-renowned Italian artist. It was cast in bronze in Rome and transported to Cuba in three pieces. It was assembled on its base under the direction of the artist and finished in three layers of 22-carat gold leaf. The structure is hollow and its dimensions are 38 feet from the head to the foot. From the top of the head to the stretched arm is 44 feet; it weighs 32 tons.

The "Diamond" is a special stone in Cuba. It is supposed to set the starting point of a central highway marking the "zero kilometer." From this point to Santiago via Cuba on the east of the island is a distance of 600 miles, and from the same point to Pinta Del Rio on the western end is a distance of 113 miles, making a total of 713 miles of concrete and asphalt highway. This stone comes from the Kimberly mines of South Africa.

It was bought in London and donated to the capital by the laborers. One day's work is supposed to have been donated by all the laborers in the capital to pay for the diamond. Its actual cost was $30,000; it weighs 34 carats and has 32 facets. It is a superb diamond of pure beauty mounted on a base of black onyx; is octagonal in shape. It is located at the back of the reception hall and is a marvelous sight to behold.

Contains Libraries.

There is a private library for the exclusive use of members of congress and two other public libraries on the main floor. Four solid bronze chandelier, weighing 900 pounds each, hang from the corner of the ceiling, each carrying 75 electric lamps. We were told that there are 10,000 volumes of international law codes and political and economic encyclopedia on the shelves of this library, and that the number of books properly catalogued in five languages are 53,000.

I was particularly impressed by the library "Maceo." This is one of the public libraries. The furniture and all the woodwork is made of Cuban mahogany handcarved. There is a niche on one of the walls carved in solid bronze of the great Cuban general, Maceo. There is also a Maceo park which contains a magnificent monument of Antonia Maceo, situated on the Malacon at the junction of the San Alzoro and Beleschonia streets.

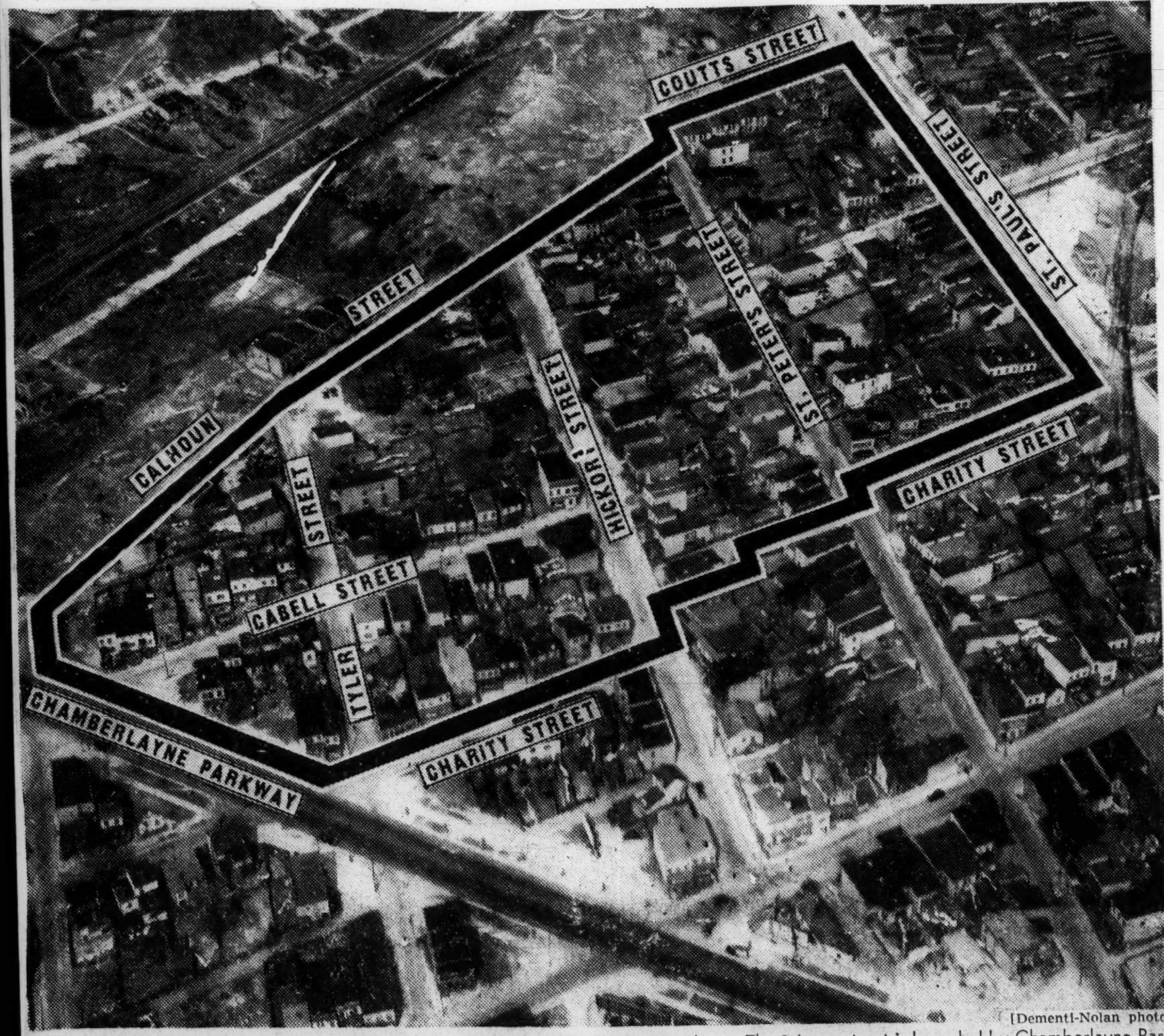
Antonia Maceo was the Negro general who occupied a position of leadership in the Cuban revolution. On the walls of the capitol there could be seen portraits and pictures of other Negro generals, Negro poets, and statesmen. The Cuban republic thus expresses its appreciation and gratitude to those who contributed toward its independence and present status without regard to accident of birth.

A large number of Gate City tennis fans attended the thirteenth national tennis tournament at Tuskeegee. Several of the Atlanta tennis players made excellent showing in the women's doubles and singles and in the men's doubles and singles. This national sport is attracting an increasingly large number of enthusiastic supporters to these annual contests.

66a-1941

VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 28, 1941



[Dementi-Nolan photo.

SITE SELECTED FOR NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT—The site of the $1,200,000 housing project in Jackson Ward is shown in this air photo. The 9.6-acre tract is bounded by Chamberlayne Parkway, Charity Street, Calhoun and St. Paul Streets.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
DEC 20 1941

Urgent Need of More Housing

THE Housing Authority for the City of Norfolk is conducting a survey of the present housing situation as it relates to the Negro population. It was decided to explore 2,000 units running crosswise the whole colored area, as a barometer for tenant selection for Roberts Park, the first slum clearance project, on which construction is to start soon.

That the survey was revealing "startling facts" was made known by Mr. Lawrence M. Cox, Executive Director of the Housing Authority, after a few hundred of the houses had been examined. "The results," said Mr. Cox, "indicate what we were very fearful about, and that is an overcrowding in the Negro areas." Mr. Cox went on to say that in a survey conducted in 1940 there were not more than 100 livable quarters available for Negroes at that time, and that no more than 40 new units, including 20 erected by the Navy, had been made available since that time. Considering the large number of colored people that have come into Norfolk during the past 12 months to engage in defense work, God only knows how they have managed to live.

A population and housing report issued by the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council November 1st shows that during 1940-41 the government constructed 2,212 dwelling units in the city of Norfolk. These were to house defense workers and member of the naval and military establishments, but mostly for defense workers. If we subtract from the total number the 300 Oak Leaf Park units now nearing completion, we have 1,912 new government constructed units for whites and 300 for Negroes. In the whole Norfolk-Portsmouth-Norfolk county area the government has constructed 3,587 units for the occupancy of white families against 320 family units for Negroes.

Still more and more colored men are being drawn daily into the defense effort, and the urgent need now, as it has always been, is adequate housing for them. As Dr. Frank P. Graham has well said: "Total defense is not merely a matter of armies and navies. There are back lines as well as front lines." Housing constitutes the backbone of these back lines.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 28, 1941

USHA Awards City's Housing $750,000 More

First of Projects To Be Located Off Chamberlayne

By JOHN RUS

The United States Housing Administration has earmarked an additional $750,000 for Richmond, making a total of $3,191,000 available to the Richmond Housing Authority for slum clearance and rehousing, according to William Shands Meacham, chairman, who revealed the location and progress made on the $1,200,000 Negro housing project.

The site selected for the Negro housing project is a 9.6 acre tract of approximately eight blocks in a thickly populated section of Jackson Ward. It is bounded by Chamberlayne Parkway, Charity Street, Calhoun and St. Paul Streets.

The Negro housing project will wipe out a breeding spot of crime, and disease. On this small area the average death rate is 21 compared to a city average of 13.9. The adult delinquency rate is 73 compared to a city average of 15.8. The juvenile delinquency rate is 22 as against a city average of 6.6 and the tuberculosis rate is 26 compared to 9.2 for the city.

Area Formerly Called Apostle Town

Mr. Meacham's statement follows:

"The area which we have chosen for our first mass slum clearance project used to be known as Apostle Town because sacred names of the twelve were given to its streets, but the saints did not preserve them. Decay and deterioration have been at work in the section for a long time, and these eight city blocks afforded us an opportunity to compensate in the city's physical structure for a process which might be described as evolution by atrophy. As deurbanization goes on, and more people move toward the outer residential fringes and into the suburbs, the central areas of modern cities tend to become blighted. Annexation and metropolitan districts may afford one answer to this problem, but public housing provides the cure for the more serious pathological condition that is associated with it.

"We are, in our first slum clearance project, fortifying and reinforcing the mid-town business section of Richmond, for experience in other cities has convinced us that our housing project will contribute importantly to the upbuilding of the section in which it is located. The project is correlated with city planning, since it is contributing to the development of a section of the city near the area in which the proposed civic center is to be located.

"We have under contract, $2,441,000 for slum clearance and rehousing in Richmond. We have just received an earmarking of an additional $750,000. This will give us slightly more than $3,000,000 for our program here, enough money to insure three projects. Looking ahead, we are hoping to encourage co-operative efforts among the people living in our projects, which will result in bettering their economic and cultural condition. The transformation of the slums into areas which will contribute to the culture of the city, is our goal."

The majority of the property needed for the Negro housing project has now been acquired by the Housing Authority and by negotiation with the owners although the Housing Authority has the power of condemnation, Mr. Meacham pointed out.

Demolition of the buildings standing on the project site will begin between June 1 and July 1. Tenants now occupying the houses on the site will not be required to move into other quarters, unless they wish to, until actual demolition of the houses now on the site begins.

Between 250 and 300 Negro families live on the project site now and only forty-two of them are homeowners. The rest of the property is investment property with rents running from $15 to $20 a month and averaging about $3 a room. There are only eight vacant lots in the 157 parcels of land embraced in the project site. Ninety per cent. of the houses now on the project site are without bath, inside toilets or running water. Most of them are dilapidated shacks unfit for human occupancy.

They will be replaced by 300 modern, brick, fireproof dwelling units ranging from one to three bedrooms, with living-room, kitchen and bathroom. All of the houses will be equipped with running water and a heating system.

Well over 50 per cent. of the property has been acquired and payment for the property options held by the Housing Authority will begin within the next two weeks when title examinations have been completed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company. The site has been approved by the City Planning Commission.

The land parcels in the tract were appraised by the appraisal committee of the Richmond Real Estate Exchange and options obtained by Morton G. Thalhimer, Inc. All costs in connection with the acquisition of the property have been borne by the Housing Authority.

Architects Completing Plans for Dwellings

Carneal, Johnston & Wright, architects for this first of the two slum clearance projects to be erected here with USHA aid, are completing plans for the 300 modern dwelling units to be erected on the project site.

Inspection of the site by a News Leader reporter and staff photographer found most of the 250 or 300 Negro families crowded together in rickety frame houses, hardly more than shacks, with water supplied in many instances by a hydrant standing next to a tumble-down outside toilet.

Negro children play in the poorly paved or unpaved streets. The back yards beggar description. While there is an occasional fairly respectable looking dwelling the great majority are unfit for human habitation.

Two small basement rooms in one little two-story frame building house a man and his wife and twelve children. The family has lived there since 1926. The reporter found the mother in the back yard painting her furniture so "it will look nice when we move into a new house."

The creation of the Housing Authority was one of the first official acts of Mayor Ambler after he took office and the City Council has approved the housing measure. Since its appointment the authority has been working quietly and unceasingly to get the first of the two USHA projects under way with the least possible delay.

Members of the authority are: William Shands Meecham, chairman; Mrs. W. E. Lee Purcell, vice chairman; Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, A. P. Reynolds, William H. Schwarzschild, Jr. Thomas L. Cockrell is executive director.

Mr. Meacham voiced the gratification of himself and all members of the Housing Authority at the co-operation given by the Mayor and members of the City Council which has made the progress on the housing [illegible]

Norfolk Va Pilot
March 13, 1941

New Housing For Negroes Is Authorized

Construction of First of Two Slum Clearance Projects to Start Soon

For 430 Families

$1,800,000 USHA Loan Contract for Work Approved; Sites Secret

Construction of the first of two slum clearance projects for Negro families will get under way here immediately, officials of the Norfolk Housing Authority announced yesterday following President Roosevelt's approval in Washington of a $1,800,000 USHA loan contract for the work.

The two projects will cost an estimated $2,000,000, 90 per cent of which will be furnished by the Federal Government, and when completed will provide living quarters for 430 Negro families. One project will consist of 200 family units and the other 230.

Sites Not Made Public

Sites for the two projects have been selected, officials of the local authority said yesterday afternoon following a meeting at their headquarters in the Dickson Building, but the locations of both sites were not made public yesterday.

It was revealed, however, that one project will be erected on what is now substantially vacant land, while the other is to be built in a congested slum area. Architects for the projects have not yet been selected.

The project to be erected on the now vacant land will be started at once, it was stated. Members of the local authority have taken all preliminary steps possible during the last few months to expedite the work pending the President's approval and provision of funds.

Funds for slum clearance here were earmarked by the Federal Housing Authority at Washington on January 29, subject to the presentation of acceptable applications covering specific projects, and following this action the local authority submitted two applications covering the projects which ultimately received the go-ahead signal yesterday.

No delay is anticipated in getting actual construction under way, it was stated, and once started the jobs will be rushed through to completion.

Another meeting of the local authority will be held next week, George H. Lewis, executive director, said following yesterday's meeting. At that time the authority's Negro advisory committee, consisting of P. B. Young, chairman; J. Eugene Diggs and the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, will be in attendance, and progress will be reviewed and further plans for carrying out the work will be perfected.

Roanoke, Va., World News
March 18, 1941

Conference of Negro Youths Is Arranged

"Negro Youth Faces the World of Tomorrow" will be the theme for the ninth annual Youth conference here April 5-6 under the joint auspices of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. and the William A. Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A., conference officials announced today.

Sessions for all youths between the ages of 15 and 25 will be held the opening day at Lucy Addison high school and the closing day at one of the local Negro churches.

New Trustees Of Community Chest Named, Reports Given

Expanded Activity Seen for Next Year; Orphanage Leaders Tell of Larger Work Due to Organization

Trustees of the Newport News-Warwick County Community Chest, Inc., for 1941 were elected last night at the first annual meeting of the chest since its organization late in 1939, and reports were submitted by President Raymond B. Bottom and Treasurer Samuel H. Plummer.

Bottom said the trustees will meet at an early date, not as yet fixed, to elect the officers for the next year. The reports showed a considerable expansion of the work during the year just beginning as compared with the first year of operation.

In a brief talk on his organization's work Frank D. Preston of Richmond, general secretary of the Children's Home Society of Virginia (one of the 18 institutional members of the chest) said contributions to the society by community chests, combined with funds raised in non-chest communities, had increased the society's funds so as to enable it to care for 95 more children during the past year.

The aged Mrs. Weaver, Negro, who with her late husband founded the Weaver Orphans' home (another institutional member) told the members that the Bible advised "waiting on the Lord" and "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

"I waited for something that was badly needed," she said, "and . . . you came to the rescue. I thank you for all the community chest has done for our work."

Brief talks on various phases of the work were made by C. B. Coe, Councilman Harry Reyner, Prof. L. F Palmer, Negro, George T. Hardy, the Rev. Fr. Carroll T. Dozier, Rabbi Jesse J. Finkle, and others.

Contributing-member representatives were nominated by a committee including City Attorney Samuel R. Buxton, chairman; Franklin O. Blechman, Judge John W. Massey, Robert M. Gindhart, and Clifford J. Siegrist. The nominations, which were confirmed by the members, are:

Mrs. Charles W. Mugler Jr., Father Dozier, Superintendent of Schools, Joseph H. Saunders, Dr. R. Cowles Taylor, Henry Legum, Litt H. Zehmer, E. W. Fenn, R. M. Lett, Dr. Otis T. Amory, Charles A. Ferguson, Bottom, L. U. Noland, J. Cargill Johnson, Mrs. P. W. Hiden, Reyner, the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Putney, City Manager Joseph C. Biggins, Plummer, and Philip W. Murray.

The institutional-member nominations were made by the member organizations and were confirmed at last night's meeting. The Citizen's Service exchange has not yet named its representative but is expected to do so in a few days. Others are:

Raymond M. Challoner, Boy Scout council; Harl A. Wolever, Camp Okee; the Rev. Dr. E. T. Wellford the Children's Home Society of Virginia; Mrs. Charles K. Hutchens, Committee for Catholic Charities; Mrs. Edward Blair, Warwick County Co-Operative Welfare league; Mrs. William R. Tomlinson, Council of Social Agencies; Mrs. John W. Daniel, Parent-Teacher Federation's health committee; Rabbi Jesse J. Finkle, Hebrew Friendly inn; Mrs. John J. Pohl, Instructive Visiting Nurse and Tuberculosis association; Mrs. H. M. Clements, Warwick County King's Daughters; Prof. Lutrelle F. Palmer, Negro, Negro transient relief; Mrs. J. Peyton, Negro, Negro Parent-Teacher council; the Rev. Jesse H. Dollar, Salvation Army; Mrs. Grace Drake, Negro, Warwick County Negro Parent-Teacher association; George T Hardy, Weaver Orphans' home; Dr. W. P. Dickerson, Negro, Whittaker Memorial hospital; and Mrs. James Maclarty, Young Women's Christian association.

Bottom's report showed that out of a total budget of $34,425.69 the first year, $33,842.66 had been expended, the difference including a $574.88 balance in the bank, $3,004.38 office expense which included the cost of both the 1939 and 1940 finance campaigns and, in addition, about $400 worth of office equipment, and the difference was approximately 1.5 per cent uncollected pledges. He cited the 98.5 per cent collection of subscriptions as an unusually high showing.

In addition, he said, discounting the office equipment cost, the total administrative cost for the past year was only a little over $2,500, or only 7.5 per cent overhead.

This year, against an originally adopted budget of about $48,000, the chest had raised $45,800 in gifts and pledges, the president said, making possible a larger degree of activity. In addition, he cited reports by various institutional members that their organizations had fared better under last year's allotments than ever before.

However, he cautioned against "ever becoming satisfied" with the results accomplished, saying that there is need for a much broader

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

To Spend Two Million On Colored Units

FEB 8 1941

"Worst" Slum Areas Doomed As Grant Approved

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

The $2,000,000 allocation by the U. S. Housing Authority this week paved the way for Norfolk's Housing Authority to launch its city-wide and long range program designed eventually to eliminate or rehabilitate and modernize all substandard housing here.

The Journal and Guide was notified of the grant of funds by Louis H. Windholz, chairman of the authority, immediately after he received official word from Washington Wednesday.

Lawrence M. Cox, assistant executive director of the local authority, in an interview with the Journal and Guide, said that each member of the authority had made frequent personal and detailed study of the local situation and all members are convinced that the real need here is for decent low-cost housing facilities for the city's Negro citizens.

The entire allocation of $2,000,000 will be used for a Negro low-cost housing project, he said.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

Not only does the local authority's housing program contemplate the building of a government financed project, but plans have been formulated for close cooperation with owners of substandard housing units whereby such units will be rehabilitated and modernized.

In addition, Mr. Cox stated, other government funds for additional low cost projects will be made available until all slum areas in the city have been entirely eliminated or properly improved.

HOW IT WILL BE DONE

This objective will be reached by means of the USHA plan for slum clearance under which the local authority must "perform equivalent elimination" of substandard homes by demolishing or rehabilitating a number of slum dwelling units equal to the number of new units erected.

While the location of the first site for slum clearance project was not definite this week, Mr. Cox said every effort was being made to choose a site which would lend itself to the best solution of the most urgent housing needs.

HOW TO BE EQUIPPED

The housing units will be of one and two-story brick construction and each uit will contain the standard utilities, including bathroom and toilet facilities, individual circulator heaters, built-in kitchen cabinet, cook stoves, refrigeration, electric lights, hot and cold water, usual kitchen sinks, and so forth.

Members of the Norfolk Housing Authority were not prepared on Thursday to say how many family units would be erected with the initial allocation for just what type the construction would take.

It was learned, however, that skeleton specifications and proposals for the slum clearance project were submitted to the USHA in Washington before the housing funds were earmarked, an unusual procedure in slum clearance negotiations.

HAS WORKED HARD

Since the appointment last August the local housing authority has been working diligently for funds for strictly slum clearance purposes. Several trips have been made to Washington by Chairman Windholz, George H. Lewis, executive director and other members of the authority for conferences with Nathan Straus, USHA administrator and other officials.

Impetus was given the local program with a visit to the city on October 18 last by Mr. Straus who characterized Norfolk's slum areas as "the worst in the United States."

FEB 8 1941

J. H. Cutheridge, president of the Norfolk Real Estate Board and a member of the Norfolk Housing Authority, said he "did not realize conditions were so bad until I became a member of the local housing authority and had made a very close and frequent study. Afterwards, I became convinced of the pressing need for a Negro low-cost housing project."

Newport News Va Press
February 2, 1941

LOCAL REPORT ON YULE SEAL DRIVE GIVEN

Of the 1,300 letters sent out to citizens of Hampton by the Elizabeth City County Tuberculosis association during the Christmas seal campaign, 579 resulted in contributions being made to the campaign, according to the report for Hampton made to the Virginia Tuberculosis association by Mrs. H. D. Howe.

Mrs. Howe's report in full follows:

"Of the 1,300 letters sent out to citizens of Hampton, 579 brought in money, while 119 were returned with seals, and 461 brought no response.

"The county association furnishes sanatorium care for six to 10 patients all the time. This has been true for 12 or 15 years. The association also provides milk and eggs and other care to tubercular patients who are at home.

"It is never too late for Hampton citizens to pay for Christmas seals, since tuberculosis stays with us throughout the year. Virginia has decreased the tuberculosis death rate 62.7 per cent in the white population (60.7 per cent for the Negro population) since 1914; but in 1939 the death rate was still high—66.2 in 100,000 of population (white, 43.5; Negro, 128.9). During 1939 Virginia lost 1,639 citizens through tuberculosis, and, of this number, 929 individuals were between the ages of 20 and 49 years.

"Because of long illness, loss of wages, hospital care and family relief, tuberculosis is a costly disease. Annually, the 16,000 cases in Virginia—and the 21,000 persons who are in contact with tuberculosis in the home—cost Virginia $22,150,000.

"Virginia sanatoria, with 790 beds for white patients, have been established at Charlottesville and Catawba, while the Piedmont sanatorium at Burkeville provides 265 beds for Negro patients. While the ratio at the State sanatoria is low, for the services which they provide, the task still remains of stirring up local public interest in providing money that can be used for needy and emergency cases, as well as in continuing the campaign for better community and personal health.

"The income from the sale of Christmas seals helps Virginians to help other Virginians, who are stricken with tuberculosis or who are brought in contact with tubercular patients at home or abroad in community life."

Norfolk Va Pilot
January 31, 1941

Housing Unit Already Has Slum Options

Authority Reveals They Were Held Before Funds Approved

Site Undisclosed

Other Property Needed; Fear Expressed Publicity Might Collapse Deals

The Norfolk Housing Authority already has options on several pieces of slum property on which it is possible that slum clearance projects for Negroes will be erected with the $2,000,000 earmarked for Norfolk Wednesday by the United States Housing Authority, it was learned yesterday.

Chairman Louis H. Windholz and Assistant Executive Director Lawrence M. Cox still were reluctant, however, to reveal where these options are held, as other options remain to be negotiated and no final decision has been reached as to where the projects are to be constructed.

More Than One Project

That there will be more than one project was suggested by Mr. Cox, who said the evidence was "overwhelming" that this would be the case. It was likewise indicated that all projects undertaken with the $2,000,000 would be for the relief of Negro slum dwellers.

"Over the last several months the local authority has made a detailed and exhaustive study of slum conditions in Norfolk," Mr. Cox said. "Anxious to see that such funds as are earmarked for slum clearance in Norfolk are devoted to the most immediate need, the authority has come to the conclusion that the greatest need exists in Negro areas. Not only do more slums exist among the Negroes but they are also the worst."

Proposals on File

In anticipation of Wednesday's earmarking of funds, the local authority already has on file in Washington specific slum clearance project proposals. These have been submitted to routine review, Mr. Cox said, but several weeks may elapse before final presidential approval.

The earmarking of $2,000,000 by the USHA means that this agency is prepared to purchase Norfolk Housing Authority bonds in this amount for slum clearance projects. Of the total bond issue, however, the USHA will purchase only 90 per cent. The remainder will be sold on the open market.

Bristol Va Herald-Courier
April 2, 1941

DR. JOHNSON SAYS DAD WOULD LIKE HOUSING PROJECT

Famed Son Sees Johnson Court, Named in Memory of Parent Who Served Bristol 42 Years

The famous son of a revered minister who served a Bristol pastorate for 42 years came home yesterday and inspected handsome Johnson Court, low rental housing project which was named in honor of the late Rev. C. H. Johnson.

The famous son is Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Johnson Court is a 68-unit part of Bristol's $788,000 housing project which has been developed here with the cooperation of the United States Housing Authority. Already, 55 families occupy completely modern units in the project named in memory of Dr. Johnson's father.

Dr. Johnson, here to deliver the principal address for Bristol's Negro health week, viewed Johnson Court late yesterday, accompanied by public school authorities and several of the city's leading ministers. Later he was honor guest at an early evening dinner served at Douglass high school.

"If my father could have selected a monument to his 42 years of service in Bristol it would have been such a monument as Johnson Court," he said. The low-cost housing development, he said, represents the advancement of social vision in the reconstruction of human beings by constructing comfortable and even beautiful places in which they may bring up their children.

People Must Show Desire For Improvement

Dr. Johnson said that low-rental housing projects are fitting parts to the year-round work of a community and that they contribute to good health, good morals, and good life.

Dr. Johnson, the author of several books, consultant for the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, director of the Southern Rural division, Study of Negro Youth for the American Youth Commission, and a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Delta Cooperative Farms, declared that evidence of the desire for better housing was a principal factor in securing housing betterments, and the hope was expressed that Johnson Court would lead to an expanded program of housing improvements in Bristol.

Present at the early evening dinner in honor of Dr. Johnson were Dr. A. W. White, Chairman Max Rice of the Bristol, Va., school board, Chairman C. P. Daniel of the Bristol Housing Authority, Secretary W. A. Hiddleson of the Chamber of Commerce, Lester Ely, the Rev. S. J. Ellis, the Rev. J. A. Martin, the Rev. P. L. DeBerry, the Rev. C. J. Owens, the Rev. J. R. Washington, Bristol, Va., School Superintendent B. D. French, Walter Crockett of the Bristol Publishing Corp., Prof. W. W. Hayes of Douglass school, and Dr. J. L. Price.

The party inspected several units in Johnson Court. Each apartment dwelling of from eight to 10 family units has its own central heating plant; play facilities are provided for children; gas is used for heating and cooking purposes, and all units are served with electricity.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 25, 1941

Harbor Homes Tenants Sought

H. W. Blandford, managing director of the Newport News housing authority, has called the attention of local Negro families of low income to the modern living quarters and low rentals of Harbor Homes, slum-clearance housing project for Negroes.

The project is close to churches, stores and schools, and includes spacious playing fields and spray pools for children, as well as paved sidewalks and a community building, he said.

The units have three to five-and-a-half rooms, and rentals are from $10.50 to $22.50 a month. Rent includes electricity, space heater, water, cooking range, refrigerator, window shades, and copper screens.

Blandford pointed out that families who lived on the site that was cleared for the development will be given preference for leases in Harbor Homes.

The tenant selection office is at Sixteenth street and Jefferson avenue.

The official announced that the first 40 units of the project would be ready for occupancy on May 5, and the whole development would be ready by the end of May.

Blandford also reported that leases already have been signed for 247 of the 352 units of Marshall Courts, defense housing project, and that all units will be completed within a few weeks.

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Bristol, Va. Herald-Courier
April 2, 1941

VIRGINIA

FAMOUS SON VISITS HOUSING PROJECT NAMED IN HONOR OF REVERED FATHER





Top: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, son of the late Rev. C. H. Johnson for whom a low-rental modern Bristol public housing project is named, is shown above with companions yesterday as he inspected the project. From right to left in the picture, C. P. Daniel, W. A. Hiddleson, Dr. Johnson, the Rev. C. J. Owens, the Rev. S. L. Leak, the Rev. J. R. Washington, the Rev. S. J. Ellis and the Rev. J. A. Martin. Right photo: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, dean of social sciences at Fisk University, and his daughter, Christine, who accompanied him to Bristol, where last night he delivered the address at a rally in connection with the city's observance of Negro Health Week.

Negro Mass Meeting Hears Dr. Johnson

Noted Educator Discusses Sound Community Plan for Negro Health

Discussing significant social and economic factors underlying a sound community program for negro health, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., addressed a capacity audience at Lee Street Baptist church last evening, his appearance here marking the highlight of the fifth annual local observance of National Negro Health Week.

The observance will continue today with a special pre-school clinic at the Edward Forrest Nursery School at 9:30 a. m., at which time all children from six months to six years of age will be given vaccinations and diphtheria toxoids.

"The problem of negro health is not simply a question of medicine, nor of hospitals, nor of doctors," Dr. Johnson told his audience last evening. "It is bound up even more securely with the elusive factors of cultural status. economic levels and medical science itself. The present problems of negro mortality cannot be understood out of relation to these items. It is not enough to know that the negro mortality rate is higher than any other people in the population—what is important is why it is higher."

Dr. Johnson set forth certain propositions which he said seemed fully warranted by fact and readily demonstrable:

The history of negro mortality is a story of: (1) the persistence of folk superstitions, magic and witchcraft; (2) theories of racial differences successively altered and abandoned as the science of medicine itself progressed; (3) economic factors operating at one period of history to insure their proper care as property and later to limit their struggle for survival following their emancipation: and (4) negro sensitiveness misplaced; it is bound up with population changes, urbanization, industrialization, physical surroundings, diet and even philosophies of life.

Mortality Rate Exceedingly High

Discussing the present health status of the negro race, Dr. Johnson pointed out that mortality statistics reveal for the country as a whole a negro death rate nearly 90 per cent greater than the white in urban areas and 50 per cent greater in rural areas. Diseases which authorities agree are due largely to unfavorable sanitary conditions and low economic status show at present the greatest disparity between the negro and white races: pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid, malaria, pellagra and puerperal conditions. Tuberculosis is a major cause of death in the negro population and is still a scourge, he said, especially in the younger age groups.

"The economic factor is the matrix of an expanding series of social problems, from poor housing to inadequate diet, from physical congestion to insufficient hospitalization," Dr. Johnson asserted.

Among suggestions for correction of existing evils he offered the following: (1) reduced cost of intelligent medical care for low income groups; (2) systematic instruction in elementary physiology and hygiene in elementary and secondary schools; (3) encouragement of negro enterprise; (4) development of public facilities for negro children in the form of community health and play centers under trained leadership; (5) trained negro leadership and particularly where for any reason negroes are not included in community devices for its own government and well being; (6) prophylactic social work with the negro family in the spirit of habilitation rather than rehabilitation.

"There still exists a great need for improvement in the realm of negro health," Dr. Johnson concluded. "If we are to meet it to the best of our ability, the lay member, the social scientist, the physician and the public health officer must all make common cause. With such a group cooperating effectively, there are no negro health obstacles which could not be overcome if the group takes heed of the lesson taught by past experiences and remains open-minded and sincere in its approach.

"There is hope, as well as sound community defense, in the fact that wherever public health programs of education and correction have been given a chance and effectively carried out among negroes, they have been rewarded with longer and more productive life, sounder and more contented bodies, and a general well-being which reflects a secure and wholesome social advancement."

Danville, Va., Register
April 6, 1941

NEGRO CITIZENS HONOR CONWAY

Testimonial Service to Be Held at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church Tuesday Evening

The congregation of St. Paul A.M.E. Church, located at the corner of Gay and Monroe Streets, will conduct a testimonial service honoring A. C. Conway, a champion of improvements in the welfare of Negro citizens of Danville, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The service will consist of addresses by both white and Negro ministers and also singing by the 35-voice choir of Loyal Baptist Church, colored.

The Rev. L. P. Herring, pastor of the host church, stated last night that the program had been arranged following widespread expressions by Negro citizens who feel that Mr. Conway's efforts to provide better housing facilities and better living conditions for the colored race in Danville should be acknowledged.

An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. James M. Shelburne, pastor of First Baptist Church and long an exponent of betterment of the colored race in Danville.

The sermon for the evening will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur W Jones, pastor of Loyal Baptist Church colored. Other addresses to be heard will be from the Rev. Dr. G. W. Goode, pastor of Calvary (colored) Baptist Church and Professor J. T. Page, local Negro educator.

The Rev. Herring will serve as master of ceremonies for the evening.

On Wednesday night the Rev. W. P. Keen and congregation of Oak Grove Baptist Church will hold services at St. Paul's and on Thursday evening the Rev. H. E. Stewart and congregation of Shiloh A. M. E. Church will also conduct services.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
April 8, 1941

Nursery Drive Planned

A financial campaign in the interest of the Miller Day Nursery has already begun, although the general solicitation may not begin until the week of April 20. Upkeep of the nursery, and its continued effectiveness as a haven for under-privileged children, as well as an aid to working mothers, necessitates a financial drive just now, it was explained by nursery officials, and good response on the part of all churches, general organizations, and individuals, is expected.

Nearly a generation of service to the city in caring for indigent and under-privileged colored children here represents the long struggle and determination on the part of nursery officials and friends to keep the doors of the institution open. The nursery needs help now, it it is to continue this service and meet the standards set by local and state welfare boards. W. H. Jennings is head of the nursery, and Mrs. I. E. Hoard is secretary of the board.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES' RECORD!

MAY 22 19

Hampton Institute, Va. — "During the past two years American consumer cooperatives have built a dozen refineries, pipelines, mills, mines and factories to produce goods already used in consumer cooperatives. Oil wells have been drilled to supply the consumers with gas and oil from consumer-owned wells, through consumer-owned pipelines to cooperative refineries and carry it by co-op cars and transports to co-op filling stations and bulk plants until it goes directly into the consumer's tank'," said Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Cooperative League of the United States, in his address Monday evening opening the Regional Conference of the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association at Hampton Institute.

Roanoke, Va., World News
August 14, 1941

Richmond's Slum Clearance

The City of Richmond has awarded contract and slum clearance projects for which Federal funds have been provided. The Laburnum Construction Company was the low bidder at $1,027,400 on Gilpin Court, for which the total cost, including land, will be $1,246,150.

To make this development possible the city has acquired by condemnation eight city blocks in the heart of the Negro section known as Jackson Ward, the building contract calling for demolition of the present unsightly and unhealthy structures in an area that has provided Richmond with much of its tuberculosis and other diseases.

The new development will consist of 301 dwelling units on eight blocks, the contract calling for completion in 300 days, ending what has been regarded as one of the worst Negro slums in Richmond. Plans were prepared by local architects and the award has been made to a local contracting firm.

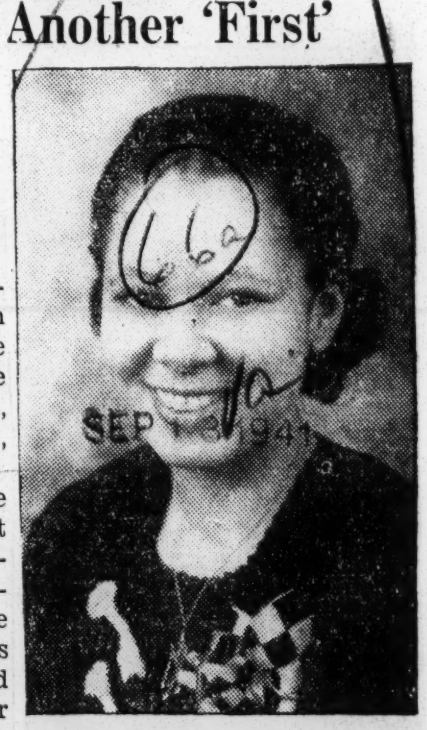
Richmond's experiment in better housing for its poorer population will be watched with interest. In Roanoke, because of its tax exempt feature, the Council has been slow to embark on such a venture, feeling that there would be inevitable discrimination between the families elected to live in the new tax free dwellings as compared with those compelled to live in less desirable and less sanitary surroundings subject to city taxation.

Roanoke has no central congested area such as the eight block slum Richmond now proposes to replace. And many of our citizens feel that much could be accomplished by a more hard-boiled attitude toward landlords, compelling them to repair the buildings they rent, or tear them down.

Our housing problem may not be identical with that of other cities. But so long as it remains largely unsolved, so long as property owners are collecting rents from properties with no water and sewer connections, and where health and safety are not sufficiently safeguarded, so long will we be interested in the experiments other cities make to meet this situation. Such a problem will never be solved by doing nothing.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Another 'First'



First colored child welfare worker to be employed by the State of Virginia, Miss Edna Ruth Reid, holder of a master of social work degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has been named child welfare service worker for the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls at Peak's Turnout, Va., will serve as liaison worker between the school and community in foster home investigations, placements and other allied activities.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 24, 1941

Norfolk Negro To Head Slum Projects Here

Work on Roberts, Peake Parks to Start Soon, Says L. M. Cox

William Thomas Mason, well-known Norfolk Negro, has been named by the Norfolk Housing Authority as manager of Roberts Park and Peake Park, the two slum clearance projects which are soon to be started.

Lawrence M. Cox, executive director of the authority, announced the selection of Mason, a native of Trinidad, British West Indies, along with the names of the projects for which Federal funds to the extent of $2,000,000 have already been allocated.

Completion of a transaction to obtain property for the projects is expected shortly, Mr. Cox said.

For several years manager of the 252 family units in Truxtun, Mason also has managed several office buildings in Norfolk. He has been a resident of the United States for 25 years, and came to Norfolk in 1922, entering the insurance field. In 1923 he set up a fire insurance company in collaboration with the Building and Loan Association and has operated the business along with real estate from that date.

Active in Civic Affairs

Mr. Cox pointed out that Mason has been interested in civic affairs since coming here and has taken a leading part in practically all movements in Tidewater. He was one of the original members of the Norfolk Civic Association and a member of a number of organizations, including Eureka Lodge of Elks and the Democratic Club.

He was educated at Tranquility Boys' School and Pittman Institute of English, London, and attended Wayland Academy, Richmond, and the Virginia Union University, Richmond, before studying accounting and business administration at the University of Chicago.

Currently manager of City Beach, Mason helped promote and voluntarily managed for several years the Norfolk Community Hospital, and later served as paid administrator. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, and has been both vestryman and warden for several years.

Named for Notable Negroes

The first project will be called Roberts Park for Joseph Jenkins Roberts, colonizer and first president of Liberia, Africa, and the second is to be Peake Park, for Mary S. Peake, founder of one of the first schools for Negroes during slavery and originator of the Daughters of Zion, a benevolent society which is still in existence. The names were recommended by a Negro advisory committee composed of P. B. Young, chairman; Rev. Richard H. Bowling and J. Eugene Diggs.

Work on the first of the two projects should start by November 1, Mr. Cox said. It will be virtually completed before the second is started, since families must be moved from the slum residences before they can be demolished.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 1, 1941



HOUSING MAN RENAMED

Leroy F. Ridley, Negro, was re-appointed a member of the housing authority yesterday by Mayor T. Parker Host for a four-year term beginning Jan. 16. Ridley has been a member since the commission was appointed two years ago by Basil G. James, then mayor, under the terms of the U. S. and State Housing acts. In announcing the re-appointment Host remarked that "I understand Ridley has been a loyal and efficient worker in the cause of improved housing conditions for persons of low income." The authority is now building Harbor Homes, a 252-unit subsidized-housing project for low-income Negroes, and Marshall Courts, 352-unit project for whites, and Orcutt Homes, 148-unit project for Negroes, to be used as defense projects now but for slum clearance after the emergency.

Newport News, Va. Press
December 21, 1940

Negro Community Center Will Fete Children Monday

The annual Christmas party for children sponsored by the Negro Community center will be held at the center building, Thirty fifth street and Wickham avenue, at 7:30 Monday night, it was announced last night by J. A. Williams, manager.

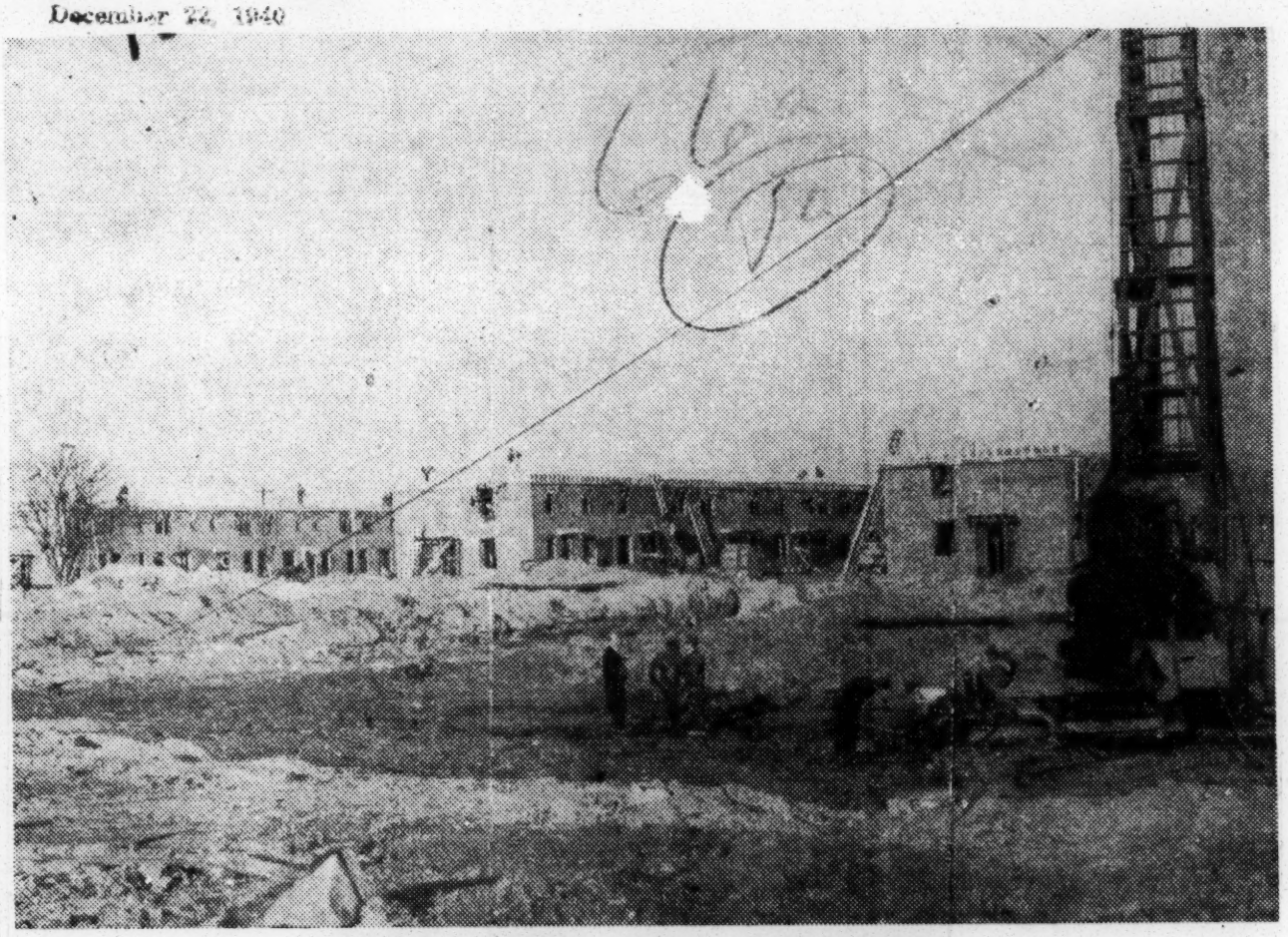
The affair is for children 10 years of age or less, Williams said. Tickets were distributed yesterday in the Negro elementary schools, and at the center. Tickets for pre-school children will be given out at the center from 1 to 5 this afternoon.

Children and adolescents will present the major portion of the program, with a number of recitations by boys and girls scheduled. Group singing of Christmas carols also is on the program.

Boy Scout troop 36, sponsored by Huntington high school, will have several numbers. Two musical selections will be a violin and piano number played by Carl Ward, violinist, and David Willis, pianist, of the troop, and the troop quartet will sing.

Several solos will be sung also by Bobby P. Cossey, 16-year-old Negro baritone who sang at the Huntington school yesterday and who has received wide acclaim on his appearances in numerous schools and colleges.

Newport News, Va. Press
December 22, 1940



HARBOR HOMES WORK PROGRESSING

This photo taken of the latest strides in the erection of residential units for 252 Negro families, Harbor homes, represents the first slum clearance project here under direction of the local housing authority. The project calls for an outlay of something more than $1,000,000. This is strictly a slum clearance plan and has nothing to do with defense building. (Daily Press staff photo.)

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 9, 1941

The Berkley Housing Project

Private and government money aggregating many millions of dollars is being applied in Norfolk to the construction of housing to provide shelter for the white population increment produced by the defense concentration. By contrast, the shelter requirements of the Negro workers drawn here by the defense program have been wholly ignored by the Federal government and almost as completely ignored by private investors. Portsmouth, where the pressure for Negro defense housing registered early, has made substantial progress in meeting this need. Norfolk has yet to begin.

This is the background of the decision of the Federal Works Agency to construct 300 homes on a 40-acre tract between Campostella Road and Steamboat Creek, in Berkley, for the use of families of Negro workers employed at the Navy Yard and at the ship repair and other plants in this busy waterfront area. It is important as the first move in Norfolk to deal with the growing Negro housing shortage.

Although the Norfolk Housing Authority will be the agency through which the Berkley housing project will be constructed and managed, this project will be wholly a defense enterprise and financed as such, and therefore different in character and mission from the subsidized slum clearance projects which will be directed to the relief of Negro families in the lowest income groups. The first of these projects, calling for the construction of 230 housing units on a vacant tract of land, will soon reach the contract-letting stage. A co-operation agreement between the city and the Norfolk Housing Authority, touching the servicing of this development, was approved by the Council on May 13. When this project is completed, the way will be cleared for a second low-cost housing project of 200 units, involving actual demolition of slum structures.

The attack on Norfolk's accumulated Negro slum problem and its newer Negro defense-housing problem, has been slow getting underway. But it is at long last moving to the point of action. And the action, as might have been expected, will take place first on the defense sector, for the Berkley project seems destined to jell before the first low-cost housing project. It is our own version of the slogan that first swept Germany, then Britain and is now taking hold in the United States—guns before butter.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 8, 1941

Editor Will Address Negro Forum Council

The Negro Forum Council will present the second of its current public sessions at Leigh Street M. E. Church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, featuring as its guest speaker, Ralph Matthews, editor of the Washington Afro-American and columnist.

Mr. Matthews, a widely traveled journalist, will speak on the subject, "America Tomorrow." He will be presented by David McCullom, manager of the Richmond bureau. Devotionals on the program will be given by Rev. C. E. Queen, pastor of the host church. Milton L. Randolph will preside.

For the second February meeting, scheduled for Sunday evening, Feb. 23, Dr. Henry J. McQuinn, of the faculty of Virginia Union University, will address the forum on the subject, "Can Labor Unions Solve Our Economic Problems."

Norfolk Va. Pilot
January 31, 1941

Slum Clearance at the Right Time

Present indications are that most of the $2,000,000 which the United States Housing Authority has allocated to Norfolk for low cost housing, if not all of it, will be used for projects for the relief of the Negro population. It is this population group that most urgently needs housing relief—for at least three good reasons:

1. It is the Negro group in Norfolk which inhabits the city's worst slums.
2. It is this group which is least able by its own unaided efforts, to achieve decent, sanitary and well-spaced housing, because it is the first to suffer job and wage losses in times of depression, and the last to profit by wage and job increases in times of expansion and boom.
3. It is this group which, in the present defense expansion, has had no government-financed or private-financed increase of housing facilities, whereas many millions of dollars have been and are being expended here by government and private agencies in new housing for the white population.

Instead of benefiting substantially by the defense concentration in Norfolk, the Negro population has benefited but little. Its skilled artisans are systematically excluded from the highly paid defense construction jobs. Negro workers, in large number, have been drawn to Norfolk by work opportunities in the day-labor categories, but there has been virtually no increase at all in the housing open to their occupancy. The net effect of this impact of a growing Negro working population on a static, if not declining, reservoir of cheap housing, has been to produce a rise in rents.

These are some of the reasons and circumstances that give the $2,000,000 USHA allocation for Norfolk slum-clearance great timeliness. Defense housing and privately financed housing directed to meet the needs of the growing white population, is now reaching its crest. For reasons that need no explanation to those who are familiar with economic factors involved, private capital has manifested no interest in providing housing for the rising number of low-wage earners in the Negro group. The housing situation, as fas as this group is concerned, instead of undergoing improvement, is becoming worse—worse and more expensive. Whatever the government can do toward initiating a rectification here, however small the relief may be in comparison with the aggregate need for relief, will be welcome and valuable.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Young, Diggs, And Bowling On Committee

FEB 22 1941

To Advise Local Housing Authority On Slum Clearance

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

The appointment of an official advisory committee of three colored citizens was announced Thursday afternoon by Lawrence M. Cox, assistant executive director of the Norfolk Housing Authority.

The local authority has already been alloted $2,000,000 by the U S. Housing Authority for the construction of a slum clearance project here for Negroes.

Those appointed were:

P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, chairman.

J. Eugene Diggs, prominent local attorney.

Dr. R. H. Bowling, pastor, First Baptist Church.

DUTIES OF GROUP

In making public the personnel of the advisory committee, Mr Cox said: FEB 22 1941

"The men named constitute a Negro advisory commitee to the Housing Authority to assist the members of the latter in carrying out the local slum clearance program so far as it relates to low cost housing for low income colored families.

"The commission, in taking this action, felt that it would be advantageous to have the advice and counsel of these prominent Negro men in dealing with problems intimately related to their race."

MORE FUNDS SOUGHT

Mr. Cox also reported on his most recent trip to Washington this week in connection with the program for slum eradication here. He went to the capital to confer on some technical phases of the contract for the local project.

He related that the local authority is still negotiating for an additional appropriation to augment the two million dollars already earmarked for the long-range program worked out to the end of eliminating or modernizing blighted Negro housing in Norfolk

Newport News, Va. Press
May 15, 1941

First Families Move Into Negro Housing Project

The first families yesterday moved into Orcutt Homes, Negro defense housing project here, and H. Wharton Blandford, executive director of the Newport News Housing Authority, said the entire project should be completed by the middle of June.

Four families took up residence yesterday in units of the project which was the last of three Negro facilities on which construction was begun.

Harbor Homes, a slum clearance project, also will be completed by the middle of June, Blandford said. He reported that 312 applications for 252 units on this project had been made.

Marshall courts now is completed with the exception of landscaping, the director said, and 811 applications for 352 units now are on file.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 2, 1941

Colored People Launch Many Community Projects Here

BY LEE F. RODGERS

Last week two major community projects were advanced here by Portsmouth colored citizens. On Tuesday night, February 25, a representative group of colored people assembled in Zion Baptist Church for the purpose of having explained to them the "consumers' co-operative" movement, and on Thursday night, February 27, representative colored people met in Norcom High School in the interest of a colored hospital for Portsmouth.

The consumers' co-operative meeting was made possible through the efforts of two young Virginia Union University graduates, Charles E. Wilson, of this city, and Samuel S. Mitchell. The co-operative movement is a business enterprise wherein the consumers pool their resources and operate grocery stores. The movement has met with success in Richmond, and two of the leaders of the Richmond project, E. R. Storrs and Homer Rose, addressed the meeting Tuesday night.

The Richmond speakers, along with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mitchell, explained the business venture. The Rev. C. J. Washington, pastor of Third Baptist Church, spoke on "The Need of Negro Business." Harvey N. Johnson, Jr., outlined a diagram showing economic trends and how the principles apply to colored people. Music was by two Norcom High School singing groups. The Rev. S. L. Scott, Sr., offered invocation, and the Rev. U. G. Wilson, pastor of Zion, pronounced benediction. Moses F. Gibson served as master of ceremonies.

Organize Co-operative Body

The consumers' co-operative movement was endorsed by the citizens, and a temporary organization was formed with Charles E. Wilson as chairman. H. N. Johnson, Jr., was named secretary, and M. F. Gibson was chosen as treasurer. The enrollment of members of the organization was begun.

The colored hospital movement dates back to nearly a year ago, but in the meeting in Norcom High School last Thursday night, the citizens formally endorsed the effort, and a permanent organization was made. The Rev. U. G Wilson, who served as temporary chairman, was chosen permanent chairman, and the temporary secretary, Mrs. L. V. Jordan, was made permanent. Mrs. Cornelia E. Reid was named vice chairman and Moses F. Gibson, treasurer.

Fact finding and contact committees were made permanent by the body. Possible location of a colored hospital was discussed at length, as well as the ways and means of acquiring a site. A number of persons spoke in the course of the meeting, and the whole hospital movement was subjected to candid and critical review before the permanent organization was effected.

Meetings in the near future will be called for both the hospital movement and the consumers' co-operative movement.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
September 5, 1941

'The Practical Impossibility'

The letter of Chairman Raymond B. Bottom of the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council to Governor Price and the State Defense Council asking them to appeal to President Roosevelt for more Federal aid on capital improvements in local governments necessitated by defense activities' points out that at least $20,000,000 is needed in this area. This is the sum required for expansion of water systems, schools, hospitals, sewers, recreation centers, public health services and other facilities.

Yet, as Mr. Bottom points out, the early allocations from the Lanham Act fund indicate that Federal aid on these applications will amount to about one-third of the estimated cost, or perhaps a little more. At this rate, the total Federal allocations for the Hampton Roads area would be about $7,000,000. If this is correct, the burden on the local governments in this area would be about $14,000,000. Confronting this prospect, Mr. Bottom wrote:

> The great concern over the situation proceeds from the total inability of the local communities to shoulder the other two-thirds . . .
>
> The simpliest examination of the resources of the communities involved will evidence the practical impossibility of their shouldering the burden of a $14,000,000 debt for capital investments in expansion of their community facilities, together with the added burden of the substantially increased overhead costs involved in operation of these facilities.

This is precisely the situation to which we called attention yesterday, except that our attention then was confined to Norfolk's problem while Mr. Bottom's survey is for the whole Hampton Roads area, including Norfolk. Norfolk forced to an expansion of its water system estimated to cost more than $2,000,000, has an allocation from the Federal Works Agency of about 30 per cent of this amount. On a second item of Negro hospital expansion estimated to cost more than $330,000, Norfolk has an allocation of about 50 per cent.

If these allocations are guides, the total expansions for which Norfolk has made applications cannot be realized without a cost to Norfolk, in shouldering from two-thirds to one-half of the total cost, of a sum that would be nearly $4,000,000 or nearly $5,000,000, depending on the proportion of the Federal aid.

What is true of Norfolk is true of the whole Hampton Roads area for which Mr. Bottom appeals. It is admitted of course, that the Federal funds on hand for this purpose are limited. It is also admitted that some capital investments (expanded water supplies, for instance) will be a permanent addition to the plants of the local governments. Norfolk and all other Hampton Roads communities will benefit in the long run from many of these improvements, just as elements of the population are already benefiting from defense activities. The fact that these expansions are neded because of activities essentially Federal in character, and not local, does not remove the other fact that in the long run the localities will gain something.

But Mr. Bottom has set forth the immediate practical problem. It is not a fancied problem but a real one. That is why it deserves the earnest consideration of the Governor and of the State Defense Council, and ultimately of the Federal government.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
September 28, 1941

The Roberts Park Project

A "co-operation" agreement between the city of Norfolk and the Norfolk Housing Authority defining their reciprocal obligations in respect of the two Negro housing projects for which a USHA grant of $1,800,000 had been made, was approved by the Council on May 13. It seemed then that the first of the slum clearance projects—the one to be developed on an unimproved tract—had been given the green signal. But it has taken more than four months to complete negotiations for acquisition of the 15.44 acres of property—a fact that is its own commentary on the obstacles with which the Housing Authority is confronted in even so relatively simple operation as the acquisition of unimproved property held by a concentrated ownership.

From now on the problem of getting the Roberts Park project under way is another order—that of recasting the original plans for the 230-unit housing development to keep its total cost inside the approximately $1,000,000 that will be available for it, for rising materials and labor costs have supervened which make the original specifications too costly. The offsetting consideration is that the project will rate a preferred priorities classification. Construction bids should reflect this advantage. It is the hope of the Housing Authority that, notwithstanding the market rise, it will be possible to preserve most of the essential features of the Roberts Park development unimpaired.

The road to the first slum clearance experiment in Norfolk proper has been a long and winding one, but it is now turning into the home stretch. With favoring trade winds, the Housing Authority should be in position to invite construction bids on the Roberts Park project by November 1. With reasonably favoring labor and material conditions, construction should be well advanced before Christmas.

In combination with the 300-unit Oak Leaf Park project on Campostella Road (now 50 per cent complete) which is designed for a more limited purpose, the Roberts Park project will raise to 530 the number of new, low-cost dwelling units available to Norfolk's Negro population. A second slum clearance project, to follow in the wake of the Roberts Park development, will add 200 more units. There will be need for all these facilities and more, for in the feverish building program that has been under way in Norfolk for nearly 18 months, the needs of the underhoused and greatly enlarged Negro population have been virtually ignored.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.
OCT 1 1941

Named for Negro Actor

The name of Charles Sydney Gilpin, one of the prominent Negro actors, will be perpetuated by a low-rent United States Housing Authority project at Richmond, Va. Gilpin, who reached the height of his career in the title role of "Emperor Jones" by Eugene O'Neill, was born in the slums of Richmond on the very site selected for the new housing project.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.
OCT 4 1941

Public Housing

The mayor of Bristol, Va., jubilates over the benefits which have been brought to the city by public housing. "We have found that school attendance of children living in our low-cost housing area is better than formerly, and crime has been cut to nothing—this is an area that used to be a slum section and a breeding place of crime.

"The advantages of the housing project to the city off-set any loss which might be sustained in tax exemption of the Bristol project," the Mayor said. "Before the housing project went up the city had a revenue of only about $1,100 a year in taxes from the area which is now a clean, respectable part of the city. The city now benefits from the sale of more water in the rehabilitated area and also from the fact that homes in the neighborhood surrounding the project have been improved, automatically increasing the assessed values of those residences and properties."

This is a delightful report, which persons familiar with "our low-cost housing" on Lenox street, Boston, would wish to duplicate as they describe the results of building that project. Under Massachusetts laws school attendance had better be good. The careful selection of tenants and the administration of the project account for the expected order among the project population. The project homes and grounds add to the beauty of the area. But we fail if we attempt to assert that "homes in the neighborhood surrounding the project have been improved. They have not been improved. The south side of Kendall street, for a painful example, presents to its "clean, respectable" newcomer on the opposite side an ugly picture of dilapidation. Some houses have been torn down; the vacant lots are heaped with rubbish; other houses appear ready to fall down; still others are badly in need of repairs. There is nothing whatever to indicate that the owners intend to rehabilitate the block. Without seeing any of the remaining tenants, any observer could be sure that it is a "colored neighborhood:" landlord greed and neglect, the "wrack and ruin," proclaim it to the world.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 30, 1941

NAME FOR HOUSING PROJECT—A Norfolk-born Negro, who became the first president of Liberia, has been commemorated in the naming of a United States Housing Authority low-rent housing project in the Virginia city.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts, born in Norfolk in 1809, went to Liberia as a colonist and trader when the American Colonization Society controlled the small country on the African coast. He first became commander of the militia of the colony, then Governor, and finally in 1848, became the first president of the world's only Negro republic. Roberts remained as president until 1856 and was chosen to head the country a second time in 1872, a difficult period for the little nation since after the Civil War in the United States, Americans lost interest in colonizing the country.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Gains for the Negro

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

IN ONE of his last public appearances, Dr. Robert Russa Moton commended the Negro Organization, Inc., of Virginia, which has just concluded its twenty-ninth annual convention at Centralia. He said the society, which was organized under his guidance in 1912, had never made a serious mistake. This holds true today, and it probably can be said that the organization has done much more for its members by building in the way that it has, than if it had gone crusading year after year. It has been an asset to the white folk of the State, no less than the black folk, by its educational work that has aided in the building of better homes, better schools, and better farms for its members.

The annual meeting of the society is in a sense interracial, for it invites to its platform white speakers who can discuss subjects of interest to Negroes, as well as leading Negro educators and professional men. Every year there is a progress report from the many community leagues in the State that make up the society's membership, and Dr. M. E. Davis, who has been its president since 1930, always attaches a great deal of importance to these, and sees that they are given a full hearing.

In a broader field, Negro organizations concerned with measuring the progress of the humanities as they are applied to their people, can now count many gains. There has always been relief for the poor, but never on such a general basis for the Negro poor as since the advent of the public assistance program of the Federal Government and the States; all through the South, Negro population will be the chief beneficiary of the public housing program; the insistence of the Government upon the employment of a reasonable proportion of skilled Negro labor on defense projects and public works which it sponsors, has led to the establishment of more Negro trade unions (a highly important development for the future of Negro employment); and the principle of equal educational opportunities for Negro students and equal pay for Negro teachers, has been given a ratification by the Supreme Court of the United States which will prove to be more than ceremonious.

It is obvious, then, that within the past decade, tremendous gains have been made for the Negro's right to live in America with more freedom of opportunity, and under a less sharply-etched pattern of discrimination.

66b-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Negro Man

AS A HUSBAND AND FATHER HAS NOT YET COME OF AGE

APR 26 1941

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

APR 26 1941

RECENTLY, a teacher in a famous Negro high school told me that the average student when asked the name of his parent, gives his mother's name. Any social worker in a private or public agency, can recount dramatically his experience with Negro family life as a matriarchal unit. The Negro man as husband and father has not come of age.

His failure to play the dominant role required of the male in Western Civilization is a pattern rooted in the customs of the plantation and persisting until today. It is largely responsible for the disorganization and disruptions in what should be the basic unit of social control in Negro life. In urban centers from 10 to 30 per cent of Negro families have female heads. Illegitimacy is from five to ten times higher among Negroes than among whites.



APR 26 1941

Miss McKenzie

TRADITIONAL DESERTER

Negro men are traditionally deserters. The poverty of the Negro family is augmented by the fact that the burden of support falls on the shoulders of the mother, who is untrained, under-paid and over-worked. She is, consequently, too exhausted to provide proper parental supervision, must house her family in slum areas and thus prepare her children for a career in juvenile delinquency and adult crime.

APR 26 1941

WHY IS IT that the Negro, who has assimilated the culture of the white man with an imitative aptitude sometimes bordering on the ludicrous, has demonstrated so weak an inclination to assume his duties and responsibilities as head of the household? There are several historical reasons which do not absolve him from performance of his proper function today. During slavery, white traders showed little regard for Negro family ties and members of a family were sold away from each other. It was natural that the mother, upon whom depended the welfare of her children, who were also slaves and therefore valuable, should develop sentimental attachment for her family. Thus arose a tradition which is a simple and elemental form of family life. This social pattern was brought to the cities with the migration of the Negro from the economically impoverished rural South.

TIES HAVE BEEN BROKEN

APR 26 1941

Among some families, after emancipation, there developed the traditional patriarchal family, but with the impact of the disintegrating influences of urban life, these ties have been broken. Whereas illegitimacy in the Mississippi backwoods carries little social stigma and economic concern, in the city it is a problem of increasing despair to social planners. The administration of the Social Security Act provisions for Aid to Dependent Children, requires constant reinterpretation because of the irregular activities of the Negro father. When is he deserted or just "on leave"? Does he support his family or not? Whatever may be the answer today, it is not descriptive of the situation tomorrow.

APR 26 1941

AMONG middle and "upper class" Negroes, the respect for traditional family life is but a few generations old and is even now, beginning to show signs of disintegration. The white woman has fought a fierce battle for political rights and occupational freedom. She has demanded and won the "right" to work. This is a privilege the Negro woman has possessed from time immemorial and which has been jealously guarded for her by her husband. Perhaps in her whole history, she has enjoyed the security and protection of her home only for one or two generations.

APR 26 1941

SECOND EMANCIPATION

Today she has "progressed" with her white sister and has been emancipated for the second time. And once again, the Negro man has been released from his one investment through the medium of family life, in the social and economic progress of the race. Moral laxity, separation and divorce are the concrete evidence of the Negro' tendency towards random selection of the worst elements in the culture with which he seeks to identify himself.

IN THE SHIFTING sands of modern life, in this period of transition, there are indications that the foundations of the family are universally shaken. The Negro man must, nevertheless, build his future within the family as long as it remains the accepted norm of social grouping, in order to insure his own cultural integrity and economic security.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DOCTOR ATTENDS N. C. MOTHER FOR 18 BIRTHS

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(ANP)—Both Mrs. Sandy Patterson and Dr. Black Lloyd, white physician are claiming some sort of record.

APR 4 1941

Recently Dr. Lloyd attended Mrs. Patterson in Chatham county and helped bring into the world her 18th child, 15 of whom are living. There were 12 boys and six girls. Dr. Lloyd delivered every one of the 18 children.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 5, 1941

Must Do Equity

March 27 more than a month ago, a statement of grievances of negroes was presented to the city council of Columbia by a committee of negroes. It was published in The State, of that city. So far as The News and Courier has observed it has received no attention. Not much of it deserves attention. The meritorious parts of it were obscured and drowned in foolishness.

At least one of its protests should have attention. We quote: "Negro citizens are being unjustly discriminated against in the administration of old age pensions. . . . We understand that the federal government matches dollar for dollar with the state government to increase the income of the aged in this state. We understand that such pensions are to be allocated according to the needs of the case and without regard to race or color."

The statement of the committee alleges injustices to blind negro pensioners and, that gross favoritism is practiced in favor of white people.

The News and Courier, as everyone who reads it knows, holds that the "matching" scheme, or game, which the federal and state governments operate, drains South Carolina and other Southern states, to the advantage of wealthy states, and looks upon it as outrageous. The South Carolinians do not agree with The News and Courier, and they take the crumbs flung to them from the table of Dives, gobbling them with glee.

If South Carolina must consent to the partnership with the federal government in this field, clearly it has got to disregard race and color in the division of the stuff, or swag. One is surprised that the numerous "Democratic" statesmen in congress now champions of the colored folk have not already demanded investigation of the complaints of Columbia's negroes. They should. They will, in time; the South Carolina Democrats may be sure of that.

The greater the secrecy that shall surround the administration of welfare agency, the easier it will be to discriminate against the poor negroes. (They do not vote in primaries.)

There is a disposition among some members of the general assembly to make welfare administration, of whatever form, a lodge, to be carefully and rigidly tiled.

The News and Courier, mark, is opposed to this "cooperation" of the state and federal governments in welfare activities, has no faith in it, does not trust it, is convinced that South Carolina cannot but be victimized by it. If the state must have it, the state has got to play fair. It cannot deal with the federal government in a matter of dividing money and take into account race or color in the division. Nor should it wish to do so.

If what the negroes of Columbia have said to the city council is untrue, its falsity should be exposed. The silence about it is a sign that somebody is hoping that it will be forgotten.

The Columbia negroes blundered in saying too much about too many subjects in their statement, and most of it was nonsense. The part about federal-state pensions was not nonsense.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 27, 1941

73,500 Negroes In SC Under Old-Age Law

Washington, April 26—(AP)—North Carolina ranks first among 12 Southern states in the number of Negroes covered by old-age insurance.

Of the 1,183,000 Negroes who received taxable wages qualifying them for inclusion in the program, 142,700 lived in North Carolina and 135,400 lived in Georgia, which ranked second.

This was disclosed in a study by Charles L. Franklin of the analysis division of the bureau of old-age and survivors insurance.

The number of Negroes covered in the other ten states were: Virginia, 119,200; Alabama, 118,300; Louisiana, 118,600; Florida, 112,500; Arkansas, 44,600; Kentucky, 41,300; Maryland, 64,500; Mississippi, 82,200; South Carolina, 73,500; and Tennessee, 84,200.

The District of Columbia, also included in the study, had 45,300.

Franklin reported the average wage for these Negroes was only $388 in 1938, representing 23 per cent of all workers covered by old-age insurance in those areas, their total taxable wages for that year was $372,000,000.

Alabama was first in the total amount of taxable wages with $42,500,000; Virginia second at $41,300,000, and North Carolina next with $40,900,000.

Franklin noted that only 31 per cent of the Southern Negroes were covered by the program, most of the exclusions result from the exemption of agricultural and domestic workers, he explained.

The division official said it was "clear that Negro workers are at a disadvantage with respect to the program" because of three factors.

He enumerated them as employment excluded from coverage; mortality rates and the amounts of earnings in covered employment.

With respect to mortality, he declared: "The shorter life span among Negro workers precludes, for relatively more individuals, an opportunity to qualify for primary benefits at age 65."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
April 28, 1941

Average Wage For All In South Is $388; North Carolina Ranks First

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26—(AP)—North Carolina ranks first among 12 southern states in the number of negroes covered by old-age insurance.

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

17 States Have Laws Requiring Pre-marital Blood Test for Syphilis

In the nationwide campaign to eleminate syphilis the National Medical Association has released some epertinent facts on legislation already adopted by several states requiring pre-marital blood testing of the prospective bride and bridegroom.

States in which such laws have been passed include: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The laws are practically the same in all States and will soon be adopted throughout the nation. There is no class, exemption or distinction. They affect alike everyone who contemplates marriage requiring each one to have a blood test to detect a possible syphilis.

Blood Specimen to Laboratory

After taking the blood, the physician of your choice sends it to an approved laboratory where the test is made and a report sent back to the physician. If the blood is negative for both male and female, it is reported upon special blanks to the proper authority and a license to marry is granted.

This marriage must take place within fifteen, twenty, thirty or forty days after the laboratory reports the test—States differing in this time requirement. If the marriage is not consumated within the required time, the whole procedure of blood testing must be repeated.

If either or both parties, seeking marriage are found positive the permit is withheld and another test is made. The physician is required to make a most careful physical examination and must explain fully the danger of syphilis, the possibility of hereditary transmission and the terrible consequences of Congenital Syphilis.

A marriage license will be granted, but in accordance with the State law, treatments must be taken, seeking the prevention of its spread and later consequences. These laws have created some confusion and a great deal of complaint. "Why am I compelled to have a blood test? I am well, look healthy, feel all right. What's the whole thing about anyhow," One may ask.

May Be Inheritted

The answer is syphilis may be inherited. The mother may transmit this to her child. This malady may yearly kill 25,000 babies before birth or within the first year after birth and infect 60,000 babies born alive.

The child may become blind or its sight impaired, hearing may be defective, mentality may be lessened or physical features deformed. One can never tell where the disaster may fall and may extend itself to a future generation. The state must protect the individual, home and society so premarital testing of blood for Syphilis is required.

It is no disgrace, but a matter of precaution and prevention that these laws have been passed.

Dr. A. N. Vaughn is president of the National Medical Association. Dr. D. W Byrd is chairman of the N.M.A. committee on syphilis and Dr. E. D. Burke is secretary

JUN 7 1941

Greeneville, Tenn., News-Bulletin
June 19, 1941

"POT LIKKER" IS GIVEN BOOST IN SOCIAL RANK

Nutritional research has revealed that malnutrition is often a less serious problem among low income Negro families than among white families. Miss Sallie Brooks, assistant extension nutritionist of North Carolina State College, says that one reason for this is that Negro families usually consume the "pot liker"—the water in which their vegetables are boiled—while the white families throw it away.

"Actually," Miss Brooks said, "this 'pot liquor' contains much of the vitamin content of the vegetables, including the essential B vitamins that are soluble in water." She thinks that the social standing of "pot liquor" should be raised.

The extension specialist said that one of the National Defense measures being stressed by the United States Department of Agriculture is the improvement of the diet of the American people through the popularization of vitamin-enriched foods. Already on the market in many sections of the country is a new vitamin-enriched bread.

There is very little, if any discernable difference between the new and old breads, Miss Brooks explained. They look alike and taste exactly alike.

One thing being emphasized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is that food is not being used as a carrier of medicine. "They are not giving the American people drugs under the guise of bread," the nutritionist declared. "The vitamin-enriched bread only serves to restore to the diet some of the most essential elements that have been taken from it by changing food habits and some new processing methods."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Couple's 26th Baby Named for Joe Louis

CHELSEA, Mass. — The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson of 38 Williams Street for the twenty-sixth time on August 21, leaving a healthy baby boy, it was revealed this week.

The parents, most of whose children are boys, named this latest addition to their family Joe Louis Nelson, in honor of Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

LOUIS, BAER IN NAVY BENEFIT

NOV 1 1941

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 31 (UP).—Ancil Hoffman today said he had signed Buddy Baer to meet heavyweight champion Joe Louis in New York Jan. 2 for a navy ben-

NOV 1 1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

LOUIS TO MEET BUDDY BAER IN BENEFIT SCRAP

Bomber's Title To Be At Stake In Naval Relief Fight Jan. 9

NOV 3 1941

Jacobs Arranges Match For 15 Rounds At Madison Garden

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—(AP)—Joe Louis will defend his heavyweight boxing title against Buddy Baer in a 15-round scrap at Madison Square Garden here, Jan. 9, with the proceeds to go to navy relief.

Rear Adml. Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the third naval district and commander of the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier, announced Wednesday night that Promoter Mike Jacobs, of New York, arranged the championship fight.

Adml. Andrews said Louis would receive only his expenses in turn for risking his title, which he defended successfully against Buddy in a previous fight.

The bout will be for the benefit of the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, of which Adml. Andrews is president. All profits will be given to the navy relief to provide for emergency situations encountered by officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy and their families.

The New York office of Promoter Jacobs made no comment on the fight except to confirm the navy's announcement.

Louis defended his crown for the nineteenth time when he knocked out Lou Nova in six rounds here late in September.

NOV 3 1941

It took the champion the same number of rounds to dispose of Buddy in their meeting last Spring.

Earlier Wednesday, the bulky brother of former champion Max Baer predicted in Sacramento, Calif., that he would win the title the next time he crawled into the ropes with Louis.

Instead of dreaming up something fancy like the cosmic punch that failed for Nova, Baer plans to wade in and match the champion blow for blow.

Buddy weighs 224, just 10 pounds over his fighting weight. He will train at Lakewood, N. J., for five weeks.

66b-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Doctors, Health Experts Support Birth Control Drive

Excessively High Death Rate Among Mothers, Babies Cited

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—Active cooperation of hundreds of Negro physicians and county health officers has been pledged to the special Negro health program of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., Kenneth Rose, national director, announced in a public statement here Thursday.

This special program seeks to focus the attention of the general public and of public health officials on the excessively high death rate among Negro mothers and babies, and to demonstrate that it can be drastically reduced through the extension of birth control service.

"The greatest waste of life now takes place among the Negro population each year," Mr. Rose pointed out. "Negro mothers die in childbirth at twice the rate of white mothers. Out of 250,000 Negro babies born alive each year, 22,000 die in their first year. That is almost two-thirds more than white families lose."

AWAKE TO PROBLEM

The responses already received from Negro doctors and from county health officers to communications sent them recently explaining the program and services of the Federation's Division of Negro Service, prove that these two groups, upon whom the health needs of the Negro race principally depend, are not only awake to this big problem, but are ready to cooperate in every way to solve it, Mr. Rose stated.

"Of the 300 Negro doctors who replied, practically all requested medical literature on contraceptive techniques offered by the Federation, and expressed their wish to cooperate in their own communities. Typical of the responses received were comments such as, 'I will be glad to do anything to help my people,' and 'Having charge of the obstetrical service of the General Hospital in this city, every day I see the urgent need for birth control information, especially among the poorer patients."

REQUEST POSTERS

"Practically all of the 200 replies received thus far from county health officers request display posters, literature and other assistance in making family planning information more widely available to Negro families in the communities they serve.

The replies came from 39 states, and were particularly gratifying as the largest response came from the states with the largest Negro populations. Fifteen public health officers in Arkansas asked for material, six in Mississippi, eight in Kentucky, twelve in Louisiana, ten each in Alabama and Ohio, and twenty-one in Texas.

Approximately 300 exhibits were requested, and more than 10,000 copies of each piece of literature offered by the Division of Negro Service." Special interest was expressed in a leaflet called "PLAN YOUR FAMILY." The leaflet answered in simple terms the questions usually asked about birth control. It explains that birth control is a safe and simple way to plan children when wanted, that it is harmless and recommended by doctors and most ministers, and will not change the marriage relations of husband or wife.

612 BIRTH CONTROL CENTERS

Mr. Rose pointed out that there are 612 birth control centers scattered over the country at the present time, but the Birth Control Federation feels these clinics can reach only a small portion of mothers needing this service. To reach the great mass of poorer mothers, he stated, the Federation carries on a continuous campaign to secure the inclusion of this essential preventive health service in state public health programs. North and South Carolina and Alabama have pioneered in this field, and in these states Negro mothers who cannot afford the services of private doctors may obtain this information through their country health departments.

The Division of Negro Service of the Birth Control Federation was established a little over a year ago. Its program is carried on with the cooperation of a National Advisory Council of distinguished Negro leaders, which includes Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Michael J. Bent. M. D., Meharry Medical School, Nashville; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D.C.; M. O. Bousfield, M.D., Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Virginia; Frank R. Crosswaithe. Negro Labor Committee, New York; John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, West Virginia; Albert W. Dent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Crystal Bird Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alpha Kappa Alpha, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Holsey, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mrs. John Hope, New York, N.Y.; Charles D. Hubert, D.D., Morehouse College, Atlanta; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University. Nashville; Engene Kinckle Jones, National Urban League, New York; Walter Maddux, M. D., Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Abyssinian Baptist church, New York; Ira De A. Reid, American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C.; Bishop David H. Sims, African Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mabel K. Staupers, R.N., National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York, N.Y.; Jesse O. Thomas, National Urban League, New York; Channing H. Tobias, National Council, YMCA, New York; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia; Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York; Max Yergan, National Negro Congress, New York.

ACT AS CONSULTANTS

Acting as Consultants to the program are Arthur B. Spingarn, President, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York; L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League, New York, and Arthur D. Wright, President, Southern Education Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Medical organizations, church and civic groups, women's clubs, and others who are interested in this program may obtain literature and attractive exhibit material by writing to the Division of Negro Service, Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

North Carolina Woman to Have Her 26th Child

BOILING SPRINGS, N. C.—(ANP). — Although she is the mother of twenty-five children, twenty-one of whom are living now, Mrs. Mnnie Boykins will soon become the mother of another, it was learned recently from her physician, Dr. J. Y. Yamrick.

Much the more surprising is the fact that the coming blessed event will be number 31 for her husband, Buck. He was the father of five children by a previous marriage. According to Dr. Hamrick, Mrs. Boykins, now 44, is in excellent health.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

'Dead' 44 Years, Negro Finally Comes Home, But His Wife Says 'So What?'

Montgomery Youth Marries Four Times Trying To Escape Draft; Prank Pulls Really Mean Joke

BY JACK HOUSE

Remember reading about the man who died at Detroit last week after his family had thought he was legally dead for six years?

Well, here's a story that has that one beat—by 38 years.

Forty-four years ago, John Johnson, a young Negro, left his wife, Caroline, and their nine children at Cameron, N. C., and went to Portsmouth, Va., in search of work.

For two months he wrote his family every day. Then the letters suddenly stopped. A relative of the Johnsons wrote Caroline that John had died in the Portsmouth "pest house" during a smallpox epidemic.

His rubber boots were sent to Caroline as keepsakes. As soon as her mourning period was over, Caroline started the difficult task of raising nine children without a husband. Gradually, she consoled herself to being a widow.

Recently, the Negro woman, now 70, got the shock of her life. John Johnson, the man she had thought dead for 44 years, came home. For many of these 44 years—almost half a century—John Johnson had worked turpentine for Bud Arnold at Sylacauga, Ala.

What made this aged Negro decide to return to his family after being unheard from for so many years is a mystery to all, but Caroline Johnson, who sacrificed more than half of her life to thinking she was a widow but wasn't, puts it very bluntly like this:

"You've been dead so long, I think you might as well stay dead."

* * *

WHAT-A-MAN—A boy in Montgomery was determined to stay out of the draft. After he got through marrying, Uncle Sam couldn't say he didn't have any dependents. He married four times, the bigamist, before two of his mammas-in-law got together and got him in dutch.

* * *

INSULT TO INJURY—As if losing his house that burned wasn't enough, Beauregard Hicks, who lived on Graveyard Alley in Mobile, lost $300 in currency that had been left in a dresser drawer . . . A Negro in Mobile was arrested for cutting his wife's head, but he had a good excuse. "Jedge, I knowed she wuz go'n' leave me, soze I jest cut off a lock of 'er 'air to 'member her by—and the knife slipped." He was fined $22.50, including costs . . . Judge Eugene Carter, of Montgomery County Circuit Court, was hot and he didn't mind telling anybody about it, so he just moved court to an air-conditioned chamber and everybody was happy—and cool . . . Mrs. Ben Sims, of Clanton, has some apple trees that are 69 years old and still bearing fruit . . . Foremen at the giant powder plant being constructed at Childersburg got tired of passing each other and not knowing each other, so they finally had a dinner and 75 foremen attended. After that, everybody knew everybody else's first name and his business. It seems until lately nobody had time to find out who the others were.

* * *

HONEST WATCH REPAIRMAN—A national magazine in a current issue carries a story: "The Watch Repair Man Will Gyp You If You Don't Watch Out," and in this story the magazine says 49 per cent of watch repairmen tested in a survey "(1) lied, (2) overcharged, (3) gave phony diagnoses or (4) suggested unnecessary repairs." The same magazine has awarded Robert Smith, of Enterprise, a merit of honor for being one of 236 honest craftsmen among 462 tested in the United States.

SEP 14 1941

A COINCIDENCE—By coincidence, ye editor's ticker has been in and out of the watch repairman's office so much lately he's ashamed to ask for it again . . . No reflections, though! . . . An excited Negro woman called the Police Department at Luverne and asked for an officer to be sent to her mistress' house immediately, if not sooner. The officer hurried to the residence and found a snake in the pantry . . . The Rev. G. D. Hunt has retired from the pastorate of Antioch Christian Church at Doublehead after serving 54 years . . . And, speaking of churches, Mrs. L. C. D., of Keener, writes in that the New Home Negro Baptist Church has no prospect list. Every person old enough belongs to the church. And the pastor's name is Christian. And Mrs. Lula Fletcher, of Keener, has a hightop shoe that was ripped from her foot by lightning 40 years ago. She was not burned by the bolt.

* * *

WEEK'S DIRTIEST TRICK—The prankster who inserted a want ad in an Anniston paper didn't do right by a young married couple from Birmingham. The ad called for prospects for a high-salaried, easy job. Persons interested were asked to call such and such a room at such and such a hotel. That happened to be the room occupied by the newlyweds.

* * *

BUT MORE COMING—Hale County taxpayers have paid 99.85 per cent of their 1941 taxes already. Only $151.71 is left unpaid . . . For six years deputies at Greensboro figured sooner or later Clyde Cook, escaped distiller, would show up somewhere sometime. He did, last week, in Atlanta . . . Bennie Hubbard, of Centerville, raised a stalk of sorghum 14 feet, 2 inches tall . . . J. B. Loper, 22, of Chatom, drowned trying to save a young girl from the same fate . . . Because he can eat 27 "hot dogs" at one sitting, Pvt. Fred Coiner, Jr., stationed at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, thinks he should be crowned the Wiener King of the Air Corps . . . What do you think? . . . He's the Wimpy of the wienersnitzers . . . The favorite "pubilitcy stunt" of some animal shows—that of having some unknown call the Humane Society and make a complaint against the treatment of animals, is hitting on all fours at a certain Alabama city about to have a rodeo.

Carnesville, Ga., Herald
November 6, 1941

Their Unique System of Buying and Paying for A Negro Family

Bills Earns Recognition

A system of buying and selling which probably had its origin a hundred years ago makes the family of Ace Gholston (colored) highly regarded among Royston merchants. Consequently, the family, about 15 children and grandchildren, can get credit when they need it, although they never abuse the privilege.

A few days ago (it wasn't on Saturday), Ace brought his offspring to a local dry goods store and the line of 15 boys and girls formed at the right. They passed every counter where they wanted some particular item. Each child had his own money and bought his own goods. And each one remembered exactly how much he or she owed on goods bought earlier in the year.

Each bought enough to last through the winter, as well as could be foreseen. If additional items are needed, they can be purchased on the Negro's good name.

Ace says this system of buying was the way he was taught, and he will teach his own children as long as he lives.

"They work the same as I do and they get taught how to spend their money. They know how to earn it, and they got to know how to spend it, too," he said.

Ace Gholston is a cropper on the Tom Bond farm, Royston, R. F. D.

66c-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SOCIAL SECURITY PLANNED

JAN 10 1941

Seek Status Of Classification For Amendment

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Twenty-five trained investigators were to start work Monday in Baltimore to interview domestic workers to determine their status for classification under the social security act.

Previously domestic workers have been barred from social security benefits because of the uncertainty of their position and the great turnover in their employment.

Authorized by congressional action, the present survey will include visits to 1,000 homes in two weeks as a sample of the conditions of 30,000 persons employed in domestic service in Baltimore. The investigators will attempt to determine the average yearly earnings, the marital status and other pertinent facts about the employes by questioning the employers.

The results of the survey will be turned over to congress for consideration of probable inclusion of domestic workers in the social security set-up.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Old Men Getting Jobs.

JAN 16 1941

Increasing employment for older men is indicated in a report made public today by Edwin Raum, manager of the Social Security Board field office in Cincinnati. His report is based on a decrease which is taking place in the number of applications now being filed for the monthly insurance payments which are made to workers who reach age 65 and retire after service on jobs covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

According to a friend of ours in Social Security, there are some five million Negroes covered by this act in all forms of employment except the main fields of domestics and agricultural workers.

APR 22 1941

Incidentally, the recent survey made in Baltimore of domestic workers with an idea of bringing them in under the coverage of the Social Security act is being worked out now for an official report but officials are going ahead with plans for additional surveys, which is encouraging to say the least.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Tells Why Negroes at Disadvantage Under Social Security Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) Writing on the characteristics and taxable wages of Negro workers in 13 selected southern states, Dr. Charles Lionel Franklin says in his conclusion to this article, which appeared in the Social Security Bulletin:

"It is clear that Negro workers are at a disadvantage with respect to the old-age and survivors insurance program, primarily because of three major factors; employment excluded from coverage; mortality rates; and amounts of earnings in covered employment.

JUN 2 1941

"With respect to the first factor, the shorter life span among Negro workers precludes, for relatively more individuals, an opportunity to qualify for primary benefits at age 65. In the younger age groups, on the other hand, the greater mortality among Negro than among white workers would make benefits possible for a relatively larger number of Negro widows with young children, if the deceased wage earners have had currently insured status at the time of their death.

"With reference to the third factor the generally low wages among Negro covered workers will seriously affect their ability to qualify for primary benefits, and in numerous cases will preclude protection of families since many will not have currently insured status at the time of death. Negro married women work to a greater extent than do white women; such continuance in employment after marriage, while generally necessitated by the relatively low income of Negro men, may make it possible for them to build up wage credits toward their own benefits.

"Nevertheless, it would appear that a double penalty may be suffered by Negro workers in covered employed and the amounts of taxable wages will often be such as to make it possible for individuals to qualify under the present eligibility requirements for either old-age benefits, or on occasion, for the benefits payable to survivors."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Rap Security Official For Upholding Jim Crow

JUN 21 1941

WASHINGTON. — Opposition to the elimination of segregation in Washington's job centers attributed to Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security board, by an editorial in the Greenville (S. C.) News of May 14, has brought a vigorous condemnation from Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MAY 31 1941

In a letter sent last week to Altmeyer, the N.A.A.C.P. chief declared that a person in a responsible government post who opposes the breaking down of racial barriers should not be allowed to continue. tor, Negro men are affected adversely somewhat more seriously than white men, and the large majority of Negro women in the labor force are eliminated at the outset from participation in the program by reason of their principal employment as domestic workers in private homes—an employment specifically excluded from coverage. The extension of coverage to domestic service, and to agricultural and other employments now excepted, would at least make possible their participation in the program.

"With respect to the second factor, the shorter life span among Negro workers precludes, for relatively more individuals, an opportunity to qualify for primary benefits at age 65. In the younger age groups, on the other hand, the greater mortality among Negro than among white workers would make benefits possible for a relatively larger number of Negro widows with young children, if the deceased wage earners have had currently insured status at the time of their death.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tells Why Negroes At Disadvantage Under S. C. Law

WASHINGTON, June 19—(ANP)—Writing on the characteristics and taxable wages of Negro workers in 13 selected southern states, Dr. Charles Lionel Franklin says in his conclusion to this article, which appeared in the Social Security Bulletin:

"It is clear that Negro workers are at a disadvantage with respect to the old-age and survivors insurance program, primarily because of three major factors; employment excluded from coverage; mortality rates; and amounts of earnings in covered employment.

JUN 22 1941

"With respect to the first factor, Negro men are affected adversely somewhat more seriously than white men, and the large majority of Negro women in the labor force are eliminated at the outset from participation in the program by reason of their principal employment as domestic workers in private homes—an employment specifically excluded from coverage. The extension of coverage to domestic service, and to agricultural and other employments now excepted, would at least make possible their participation in the program.

"With respect to the second factor, the shorter life span among Negro workers precludes, for relatively more individuals, an opportunity to qualify for primary benefits at age 65. In the younger age groups, on the other hand, the greater mortality among Negro than among white workers would make benefits possible for a relatively larger number of Negro widows with young children, if the deceased wage earners have had currently insured status at the time of their death.

"With reference to the third factor, the generally low wages among Negro covered workers will seriously affect their ability to qualify for primary benefits, and in numerous cases will preclude protection of families since many will not have currently insured status at the time of death. Negro married women work to a greater extent than do white women; such continuance in employment after marriage, while generally necessitated by the relatively low income of Negro men, may make it possible for them to build up wage credits toward their own benefits.

"Nevertheless it would appear that a double penalty may be suffered by Negro workers in covered employment and their families in that the duration of covered employed and the amounts of taxable wages will often be such as to make is possible for individuals to qualify under the present eligibility requirements for either old-age benefits, or on occasion, for the benefits payable to survivors."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Social Security Segregation Sought Through Circulation Of Prejudiced Letter

Objection Made to Negro Interviewers Waiting On Destitute Whites

Want Office Model For Entire Nation

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Officials of the employment division of the Social Security board were walking softly and speaking in whispers Monday following the widespread distribution through the mails of a circular calculated to stir up racial animosity and strife with regard to the contemplated

if it were an attempt on the part Riley got his information incorrectly and published the story as side of the office. They brought into the picture one George Riley, who writes a column of civil service news for a local daily. Mr. reorganization of the badly muddled District Employment center.

Growing out of the McAlpin case, the present situation has not been helped by the circularization of this letter, which officials think has even been taken to members of congress. The circular states:

"It is proposed by the United States Employment service that a complete integration be made at the District of Columbia Employment center that Negro interviewers, except where the public objects, interview white men and women who are looking for work, and place white men and women in jobs; that Negro personnel, where functions warrant, supervise white personnel regardless of objection; and the Negro supervisors on adjustment and complaints coming to their divisions, deal with the white public that does not object. This is being proposed despite the fact that the city of Washington, through its public schools, its churches, and its community activities, has an established social pattern of segregation.

"One of the reasons given for this change is that the city of Washington should be a model for the operation of governmental agencies throughout te United States, both North and South East and West and that a comparable cange is being contemplated in all of the state employment services.

"Do you feel that a high official in the United States Employment service should of his own violition, put this into effect with complete disregard for the social structure of the community?

"The employment service was created in 1933 by the Wagner-Peyser act. Its fundamental purpose is to find jobs for the local unemployed and to help local employers they need. Negroes have been on the staff of the center since 1933. Negro interviewers have been employed to interview and place in jobs Negro people. Negro supervisors have been employed to supervise Negro personnel.

"In attempting to disturb the existing policy of segregation at the employment center and to enter into a field of social reform, the United States Empolyment center is deliberately diverging from the fundamental functions set up by law.

"It is belived that such a change in organizational structure will seriously impair the usefulness of the District of Columbia Employment center as a community agency. In 1934, the employment center found jobs for 80,000 people. In 1940, the employment center found jobs for 48,000 people.

"If this proposed change is contrary to the policy that you consider appropriate for the city of Washington, your objection should be made known to those in authority at the federal office of the United States Employment service.

Then follow the names of the ranking officers with their titles.

It is said that the whole thing grew out of the survey made in the office at the time of the McAlpin furor when a white man assigned to the task discovered that the mater was not a racial thing at all, but a matter of poor organization. When his report was submitted to Martin F. Carpenter, chief of the service, Mr. Carpenter accepted the report, called all heads of the various departments under him and read the report and the recommendations.

The result was that Mr. Carpenter said he had determined to reorganize the office, which meant promotions, demotions and firings. Regardless of who was hit in the general shake-up, the personnel had to produce.

One of the subordinates then brought up the question of the Negro interviewers waiting on whites and asked wouldn't that be objectionable. An answer given him was in effect, that if a white man was seeking work, and there was no fee attached to the service, he ought to be glad to get waited on and if he couldn't stand being interviewed by a Negro, then he could either go out or wait until a white interviewer was available to talk with him.

Making much of the situation, the objectors, chiefly those whose jobs they felt were in jeapordy, began discussing te matter out of the office to force Negro supervisors, etc., on white workers, which, according to Mr. Carpenter, it not the case. It is a case of efficiency, according to Mr. Carpenter.

Emphasizing the matter overly much the writer suggests that the same rule will be attempted in southern cities, Atlanta, Memphis, and a few others where there are employment centers the same as in other large cities.

Declaring for a "jim-crow" setup in the Washington office, these people responsible for the circularizing of the Social Security board are demanding that segregation be continued, pointing out the acutal segregation of Negroes in all other things in the capital.

Social workers who have been interested in the reorganization of the office declare for Mr. Carpenter and say that if Carpenter's ruling is put into effect, Negroes will begin getting jobs from the center, something they haven't done in the past. Carpenter still stands by his original ruling, it is reported, and declares he is going through with it regardless of who it hits or how it hits them.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

WHAT ALABAMA DOES FOR ITS AGED

"Dear Editor, if you can publish the answer to the request I am enclosing without publishing my name I will thank you. for the one I am indebted to for shelter objects to being made public. I do trust that you will understand." MAY 24 1941

The lady who wrote the above paragraph gives her age as something over 80. From the content of her letter she knows little about old age pensions in Alabama except that there are such things. Such letters to the editor are not unusual.

In Alabama pensions to the needy aged are called Old Age Assistance. Such assistance has been granted in this and other states for about five years. In Alabama old age assistance is administered by the county departments of public welfare. This means that a person who wishes to file an application for such assistance must go to the Department of Public Welfare in his county. Workers from this department will then make an investigation to determine the need of the applicant.

To be eligible for old age assistance a person must be 65 years of age or over and in need. Determination of the need of an applicant is made upon the basis of income, or lack of income, and upon the ability of certain legally responsible relatives to assist. As nearly as possible the assistance is granted on the basis of standard of living. However there is only a certain amount of money to be stretched among a large number of needy aged so it happens that divergences in individual grants of assistance occur usually because of such factors as physical disabilities which require medicines, special diets, and medical attention.

Last month Alabama granted old age assistance to over twenty thousand persons. This required almost one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. Thus the average individual grant last month was slightly more than nine dollars. It is estimated that Alabama grants old age assistance to 171 of every 1,000 of the estimated population over 65 years of age.

The lady who wrote us said she had been too proud to apply for assistance. This is human and understandable. On the other hand, old age assistance is a public fund created from tax funds, established by law for such aged persons as must have help. It is in no respect a charity. A person who receives old age assistance need be beholden to no one, unless it be to such allegorical symbols as Uncle Sam or the Stars and Stripes.

Undoubtedly there are people who receive no assistance yet need such more than others who do receive help. We doubt if there are many such instances. We know something of the careful investigations which are made by the Department of Public Welfare. Some people with hidden incomes have thought these investigations too careful. But they are necessary to protect the funds for those who need them most.

66c-1941

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 29, 1941

Social Security Law Of State Target Of Mitch At Session Here

Alabama Industrial Union Council Hears Vinson Bill And Poll Tax Condemned

BY ROBERT W. KINCEY

Delegates to the third constitutional convention of the Alabama Industrial Union Council (CIO), Saturday heard and participated in discussions of a variety of subjects ranging from the poll tax law to social security, from Congressman Starnes' labor record to a renewed condemnation of the Vinson bill and many others.

They then proceeded to adopt a number of resolutions backing up their position on these and kindred subjects, and adjourned at 5 p. m. to reconvene Sunday morning at the Pickwick Club to complete the two-day program.

After the Department of Industrial Relations of the state had shown a motion picture highlighting activities of the state branch, and following a brief talk by Fred Gormley, of the same department, William Mitch, head of the CIO in the South, deplored the social security laws as they appear on Alabama statutes and urged that, unless they be strengthened and made of greater benefit to the worker, the entire setup ought to be junked.

"If any state were given a loving cup for the sorriest social security law," Mr. Mitch said, "Alabama certainly would win the prize."

William H. Ivey, state labor commissioner, addressing the convention briefly, declared the people of this section are disfranchised "to a certain extent" by the poll tax, and agreed with what Mr. Mitch had to say on the need of strengthening the unemployment compensation laws.

State Law Needed

Mr. Ivey suggested the need for a state wage and hour law, a strengthening of the child labor law, a wage collection law for Alabama and a curb on private employment agencies.

Judge John D. Petree, head of the Department of Industrial Relations, spoke briefly, being unable to deliver his scheduled address because of an indisposition. Judge Petree cited briefly the work of his department, calling attention to the fact that he had to work with the "tools at hand," meaning he must administer the laws as they stand and not, often, as he would like to see them interpreted.

He congratulated the Congress of Industrial Organizations on its leadership in this state.

The convention adopted a resolution condemning the proposed St. Lawrence River development program and building additional hydro-electric plants, declaring such a move to be detrimental to the best interests of the country generally, and to the bituminous coal industry in particular.

A resolution was adopted condemning the poll tax and urging its abolition, and still another roundly scoring the Vinson bill. In commenting on the latter resolution, Mr. Mitch declared that while there have been strikes led or inspired by men for ulterior motives, the bulk of strikes, in defense industries and elsewhere, have been caused by refusal of management to meet with workers who are faced with the necessity of boosting their pay to meet costs of living which he said are increasing by "leaps and bounds."

After Noel R. Beddow, executive director of the SWOC, had said that if Congressman Starnes "ever calls me a Communist and comes to Alabama, I'll whip him if it's the last thing I do," Mr. Mitch called attention to the fact that Mr. Starnes labor record is not bad.

The mouthings of the committee (Dies) is the biggest trouble, Mr. Mitch declared.

The convention voted unanimously to urge John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to visit the city and district and by resolution reaffirmed the position of the CIO and its affiliated unions as American and Democratic institutions.

Employers Obey Law

Robert T. Amis, director of the government's wage and hour division here, told the delegates that employers in this section now know that the law can be enforced and is being enforced.

"They realize," he said, "that we are here and here to stay and are exercising themselves to get into compliance as quickly as possible."

Mr. Amis pointed to the educational campaign his office has conducted to acquaint employers with provisions of the law, and called attention to the fact that no decisions had been made until both sides were given fair and impartial hearings.

Mr. Amis told of the difficulties encountered in getting the enforcement operations under way at the start and how they had been overcome through direct correspondence with heads of industries and education through the press, radio, public meetings, individual conferences and otherwise.

A greatly improved situation has developed, he said, since the employer and the employe have learned the government means to enforce the law on a fair basis.

At 7:30 p. m. white delegates were guests at a banquet at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel. Negro delegates attended a banquet at the Masonic Temple at the same hour.

Sunday's sessions will be addressed by David Fowler, president of the Oklahoma State Industrial Union Council, and president of District 21, United Mine Workers of America; Allan S. Haywood, director of organization, CIO, and by Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Church, South.

Business sessions will be interspersed through the two-day program.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 10, 1941

GREGORY

Says Talmadge Outmaneuvered U. S. Board on Pension Roll Publication

By C. E. GREGORY

BENEFICIARIES of social security payments in Georgia—the aged, the blind, the guardians of dependent children—are awaiting July 1 with a sort of natural dread.

On that date the federal ban against publication of the names of social security beneficiaries becomes effective. After July 1 federal aid for social security payments—amounting to $3,000,000 per annum in this state—will be withdrawn from all states that do not guarantee that the names of pensioners will not be published.

Governor Talmadge assailed the distribution of social security payments in Georgia during his pre-election campaign. He charged that many persons who were not entitled to pensions at all were getting them, while thousands of more needy and deserving persons were not receiving one cent.

Governor Talmadge insisted that the only way to correct this discrimination was to make the names of all beneficiaries public. He said that public opinion in the various counties would then demand the separation of the just from the unjust. He also charged that welfare workers imported from the North and East had discriminated against deserving white people in favor of Negroes.

List Near Completion

Despite threats of immediate withdrawal of federal aid the Governor undertook publication of the 64,960 names on the state social security rolls in his own newspaper, the Statesman. These names have been published at the rate of about a dozen counties each week. Last week the roll was completed through Stephens County.

There are just 32 counties left for publication, and most of these are small counties. There will be three more issues of The Statesman before July 1. By using some extra pages, as he already has done to take care of the larger counties, the Governor can very easily complete publication of the pension rolls before the federal deadline hits him.

As long as he is as politically wise as he has always been, Governor Talmadge is not going to bring down the wrath of 65,000 pensioners and the members of their families upon his head. He is not going to jeopardize a federal subsidy of $250,000 per month now being paid to this state. He has simply outmaneuvered the Social Security Board and kept his promise to the people of Georgia by publishing the pension rolls before the federal agency could do anything about it.

Mark this prediction! Governor Talmadge will issue an executive proclamation on July 1 prohibiting future publication of pension rolls in Georgia. Then the pension money will keep on rolling in.

Many States Raise Bars

Other states have had trouble with welfare workers brought in from different sections of the country, with varying ideas and some misunderstanding of local conditions and traditions. Twenty-two states have set up requirements of one year's residence in the state for the personnel of state and local public assistance workers. North Carolina and West Virginia waive the residence requirements only for former residents and natives.

Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Rhode Island require two years' residence to get on their welfare pay rolls. Pennsylvania requires three years, Texas four, Kentucky five and Nevada five to nine.

That makes 31 states with specific residence requirements for welfare workers before they can be employed by state or county boards. Eleven other states have no specific requirements, but give preference to legal residents by custom, according to a survey made by the American Public Welfare Association. Some states prohibit city and county welfare organizations from going outside their own territories for employes.

Publication of the pension rolls has revealed that some counties pay more pensioners and a higher average pension than other counties of similar size and wealth, and that in some counties there are more colored pensioners than white ones.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FRANKLIN EXPLAINS SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER

AUG 17 1941

ARTICLE II

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD

By CHARLES I. FRANKLIN

The Social Security Act is a law for all the people of the United States. Three programs are administered by the Social Security Board: "old-age and survivors insurance," "employment security," and "public assistance."

This is the second of a series of articles explaining these programs.

The BEE invites you to ask questions about them.

The social security account number card is the key to the old-age and survivors insurance system. This is the system which provides monthly insurance payments to workers past 65 who have stopped work. It also provides insurance payments to the widows and young children, and sometimes the parents, of workers who die. To explain the social security account number card, let's take the case of a young man—we'll call him John Jones—who is about to get his first job. The man who offered him a job is in the trucking business. John Jones must get a social security account number because the trucking business is "covered" by the old-age and survivors insurance part of the Social Security Act.

AUG 17 1941

He would also need an account number if his first job had been in a factory, mine, mill, store, office, hotel, restaurant, bank, building-and-loan association, construction work, or in almost any other kind of business or industry. Women also need account numbers if they work in any of these places, or in beauty parlors, tea rooms, laundries, telephone and telegraph offices, and other lines of business. John Jones would not need an account number if he went to work on a farm or in domestic service, or if he got a job with a religious, charitable, educational or other non-profit organization, because these occupations are not "covered" under old-age and survivors insurance."

John Jones went to his nearest field office of the Social Security Board, where he filled out an application for a social security number. He put on the application such information as his name, the date of his birth, and the names of his father and mother. This information is needed to set up his social security account. John Jones has no reason to fear that anyone else will get this information because the Government keeps it absolutely confidential.

The field office then gave him an account card with a social security number on it. When he reported for work, his employer made a record of his name and number. Out of every dollar of John's wages to the United States deducts a penny for social security taxes. That is why John Jones' pay check does not come out to the full amount of his salary. The employer matches this penny out of John's wages with one of his own. Every 3 months he sends these 2 pennies on each dollar of John's wages to the United States Treasury. His employer must give John a receipt for these taxes at least once a year or when he leaves this job.

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In Baltimore, Maryland, where the Social Security Board keeps its records, an account has been set up for John Jones. Every cent he earns in jobs that come under the old-age and survivors insurance system is noted in his account. There are many John Joneses throughout the country, but the number he got from the field office is different from all other social security account numbers. His number is the key to his social security account. It makes sure that the RIGHT John Jones will get the RIGHT insurance checks when he gets old and that his family will receive the RIGHT checks if he dies.

But suppose John Jones gets more than one social security account number as some people have done, what then? Cases of this kind come up every once in a while in the social security offices throughout the country. One office reported that a man applied for a number and showed by a comment he made that he had filled out an application before. It turned out that he had numbers—one for each town in which he had worked. This meant that in Baltimore, the Social Security Board had five different accounts for this man, each a record of only part of his wages. If this had gone on for the rest of his working life, he would have had trouble getting all his insurance benefits when they were due, because there would not have been ONE COMPLETE record of ALL his wages. Or, if he died and left a widow and children, they might not get all the money to which they were entitled. This is why each worker should have only one social security account number as long as he lives, no matter how many different jobs he may have or in how many cities he may work.

Now suppose John Jones has been working for a year or so. He has kept a record of the amount of money he has earned, but he wants to make sure that the Social Security Board also has an accurate record. If he asks the nearest field office of the Social Security Board, it will give him a card to send to the Baltimore office asking for a statement of the wages he has earned. If that statement shows that a mistake has been made somewhere along the line, the field office will help him straighten things out.

Three things must be done if John Jones' social security account is to be kept accurate:

1. He must have only **one** account number.

2. He must give each employer he works for, his name and account number, and he must see that the employers get them right.

3. His employer must see that John Jones' name, social security number, and his wages are correctly reported to the Government.

AUG 17 1941

A worker who is insured under the old-age and survivors insurance system is entitled by law to monthly benefits when he is 65 years or older, and stops work. His wife, at 65, and any young children they may have are also entitled to monthly insurance payments. In case of the worker's death, his widow and young children (under 16 or under 18 if in school) will receive monthly insurance checks. In some cases a worker's parents may be entitled to insurance payments.

If you want more information about old-age and survivors insurance, ask the nearest Social Security Board field office. You can find the address in the telephone book

REVISION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT HAS been suggested by the President, in part as a deterrent to inflation, in part as a means of cushioning the economic readjustments of the post-defense period. Those revisions which would combine unemployment with old-age protection in an all-inclusive, rational social-insurance system and extend its benefits to domestic servants, farm laborers, and the employees of religious, charitable, and non-profit organizations are wholly desirable; such action should have been taken sooner. But spreading the program, even to some twenty-five or thirty million additional persons, will have little effect on inflation. Although the purchasing power of the country would be reduced perhaps half a billion dollars by the pay-roll tax imposed on those additional workers, the cut would be insignificant in comparison with the inflationary effects of the defense program. Much greater results could be obtained by jumping the pay-roll tax for old-age and survivors' insurance from the present 2 per cent to 6 per cent, as has been proposed in some quarters. Such an increase, it is estimated, would bring in approximately five billion dollars a year and would exert a powerful anti-inflation influence. But it would be a tax measure, not a social-security measure, and should be judged as such. For the present, pay-roll taxes more than cover the costs of the social-security program. As a tax, the pay-roll levy is perhaps the most regressive of any on the statute books. The part imposed directly on the worker amounts to a gross-income tax which is limited to wages under $3,000; and the part falling on the employer is a gross tax on the costs of doing business which has no relation to profits. Until the cost of the social-security program requires it, there can be no justification for an increase in the pay-roll levy.

66c-1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Early Payment Of Payroll Tax Vital This Year

JAN 1 2 1941

Petree Tells Employers To Watch Two Deadlines

Employers covered by Alabama's unemployment compensation law were advised Saturday by Judge John D. Petree, director of Industrial Relations, that they should make their payroll contributions to the unemployment trust fund not later than Jan. 31 in order to obtain the maximum set-off permitted by the Federal Internal Revenue Law.

Judge Petree also announced that employers have another important incentive this year for making prompt payment of their contributions for past years: They cannot get the maximum benefit of Alabama's experience rating plan unless their contributions are in the administrative offices of the Unemployment Compensation Agency not later than Feb. 15.

"We want all Alabama employers and their workers to get the maximum benefits of the unemployment compensation program," said Judge Petree. . "We want to save them as much money as possible and to assure them the maximum protection of the law.

"Most employers now know that the Internal Revenue Law levies a payroll tax of three per cent on employers who have eight or more employed. These employers are permitted to take credit under the Federal Law for all payments made to a State unemployment trust fund up to 90 per cent of the total amount due the Federal Government provided payments are made to the State fund not later than midnight of Jan. 31. Before the credit can be allowed by the Federal Government the Unemployment Compensation Agency must certify that payment was made to the State within the time permitted by law. Provision is made for short extensions but application for such an extension must be made in advance to the Unemployment Compensation Agency as well as the collector of International Revenue.

"We cannot certify that payments have been made on or before Jan. 31, unless the contributors are received or the envelopes bear the postmark of Jan. 31.

"Attention is also called to the fact that under the experience rating plan payments made to the unemployment trust fund after Feb. 15 cannot be considered in determining the rate an employer is permitted to pay on his payrolls in 1941. The experience rating law does not permit any extension of time whatever; therefore, it is doubly important that contribution be sent to the Unemployment Compensation Agency without delay."

Judge Petree also announced that any employer in Alabama who did not have as many as eight persons employed at some period on 20 different days, each day being in a different calendar week in 1940, may apply for termination of his coverage under the Alabama unemployment compensation law provided the coverage did not result from voluntary election. One who has voluntarily elected to come under the law must remain under it for two years. An application for termination because eight or more were not employed the required 20 days in different weeks in 1940 must be filed not later than March 31. An investigation must be made by the department and the director of Industrial Relations must be furnished with evidence to show that the employer did not have the required number of workers before an order for termination can be issued.

"Those employers who believe they should be relieved of coverage should submit their applications prior to March 31," commented Judge Petree. "We shall assign field representatives to investigate all claims in order that those who are entitled to termination may get the benefit of this provision."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow in South Cuts Negroes Off Social Security

MAY 6 - 1941

Study of Average Wage Levels in 13 States for Negroes Shows Only $338 in Annual Earnings; Sharecroppers Not Listed

MAY 6 - 1941

Old Jim Crow has set his mark upon the federal social security laws with the result that 22 per cent of all Negro workers covered by the laws would have to work 40 years before they could earn anything for their old age.

The overwhelming majority of Negro workers are eligible for no benefits at all because they are excluded from most covered employment and must subsist from the slim pickings of domestic or agricultural labor. "Dime an Hour" Howard Smith of Virginia and other poll tax Congressmen from the Deep South saw that these two occupational categories were exempted from the provisions of the social security act, the wage-hour law, and the Wagner labor relations act.

LESS THAN $100 A YEAR

MAY 6 - 1941

These are the part time Negro workers in 12 Southern states and the District of Columbia who earn less than $100 per year. If you want to meet them personally, go down the back alleys of Birmingham of Washington where you will find them picking food out of garbage cans or picking up junk in wagons drawn by boney old horses as ill-fed as their masters.

If you want to read the whole story of the mass degradation of America's Negro workers, go down to the public library and get the social security bulletin for March, 1941, and turn to the article by Charles L. Franklin on page 21 entitled "Characteristics and Taxable Wages of Negro Workers, 13 Selected Southern States, 1939."

The 13 areas covered by Mr. Franklin, a social security board analyst, include Alabama where a Fairfield policeman murdered John Jackson, Negro CIO member the other day; Arkansas (the District of Columbia, meaning our national capital, Washington, where President Roosevelt is marshaling his jim-crow army), Florida, Georgia (where klanhood is in flower), Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virgina (cradle of "Southern chivalry").

MAJORITY IN 13 STATES

MAY 6 - 1941

These 13 states, according to Mr. Franklin's figures, account for 58 per cent of all Negro workers in covered employment throughout the country which shows how wage levels in the poll tax South bring down general wage averages for all Americans. Poll tax Congressman Carl Vinson, of Georgia, would virtually outlaw the CIO unions for trying to abolish wage differentials and racial discrimination in employment on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line.

Mr. Franklin points out that Negro workers in these 13 areas received average wages of $388 in 1938 compared "with an average (wage) of $430 for all Negro workers in the country in 1937. But this average, he admits, accounts only for the 75 per cent of Southern Negro workers employed the year round.

MAY 6 - 1941

SHARECROPPERS EXCLUDED

The average, this government statistician goes on to say, would be even lower if "seasonal, part-time, or intermittent employes who worked only during any of the first three but not the fourth quarter." Jim Crow puts up a bad face however diplomatically you deal with him.

And the average would be still lower if Mr. Franklin included four million Negro sharecroppers—men, women, and children—who labor from sun-up until sundown only to come out more deeply in debt each year to their landlords. Refugee sharecroppers from William T. Cunningham's notorious Sandy Cross plantation in Oglethorpe County, Ga., have testified before FBI men in Chicago that they were lucky to realize ten dollars per year in cash for their labors.

WHITES AVERAGE $839

Mr. Franklin's survey also shows that 33 per cent of all Negro workers in these states received less than $200 in taxable wages during 1938. This is less than the scanty family relief budgets in states like New York and Illinois.

In these 13 states, the average wage for all white workers was only $839—more than twice the average of the Negro workers but far below men, women, and children—who labor from sun-up until sundown only to come out more deeply in debt each year to their landlords.

MAY 6 - 1941

Mississippi, Mr. Franklin shows, had the lowest average wages for Negroes of any of the 13 states surveyed. In this state where the majority of the population is colored, annual average wages for Negro men workers covered by the act amounted to $293; for women, $187.

How can even the small percentage of Negro workers covered under the act qualify for old age benefits or survival payments to their families if they cannot meet the stipulated qualification of earning at least $50 in taxable wages during two quarters of each year

Neither President Roosevelt nor the Social Security Board has any answer to these and other such questions. But they will be answered by the Southern people themselves

Southern News
almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Workers In South Denied Social Security Because Of Low Wages

MAY 8 - 1941

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Wages of Negro workers in the South are so low that many of them are unable to qualify for the old age or survivors benefits of the social security act, the Social Security Board said here April 30 in an article published in the March social security bulletin.

In 13 southern states, it was found, the average wage of Negroes in employment coming within the terms of the social security act was $388 a year while the average for all white workers was $839 a year.

Highest wages were paid in the District of Columbia where Negro men averaging $649 a year as compared with $1,382 for white men and $561 for Negro women as compared with $806 for white women.

The actual average figure, it was believed, is considerably lower inasmuch as many jobs performed by Negroes in the south do not come within the terms of the social security act. In this category are jobs as domestic helpers, filled mainly by women, and field hands, filled mainly by men.

Lowest wages to Negroes were paid in Mississippi and South Caroline where the average wage for Negro men was $300 a year while in Arkansas the average wage for white men in covered employment was $816 a year.

Mississippi paid $187 a year, on the average, to Negro women while Arkansas paid $408 a year, on the average, to white women in covered employment.

MAY 8 - 1941

"It would appear," the article said, "that in fact a double penalty may be suffered by Negro workers in covered employment and their families in that the duration of covered employment and the amounts of taxable wages will often be such as to make it impossible for individuals to qualify under the present eligibility requirements for either old-age benefits or, on occasion for the benefits payable to survivors."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 22, 1941

Talmadge Prints Fulton Aid List

Governor Talmadge's personal newspaper, The Statesman, published in Thursday's issue the names of approximately 3,445 Fulton Countians receiving Social Securitl benefits.

The list shows approximately 1,435 white persons receive old-age assistance pensions ranging from $3 to $30 monthly, some 440 receive aid-to-the-blind payments ranging from $6 to $71, and 160 dependent children get payments ranging from $15.50 to $66.

Approximately 1,260 Negroes received old-age assistance payments ranging from $6 to $30, and 150 other Negroes received aid-to-the-blind checks ranging from $8 to $24, the list shows.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGES IN JOBS CAUSE OF MORE NEGROES QUALIFYING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JUN 1 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— Writing on the characteristics and taxable wages of Negro workers in 13 selected Southern states, Dr. Charles Israel Franklin says in his conclusion to this article, which appeared in the Social Security Bulletin:

"It is clear that Negro workers are at a disadvantage with respect to the old-age and survivors insurance program primarily because of three major factors, employment excluded from coverage, mortality rates, and amounts of earnings in covered employment.

Domestics Excluded

"With respect to the first factor, Negro men are affected adversely somewhat more seriously than white men, and the large majority of Negro women in the labor force are eliminated at the outset from participation in the program by reason of their principal employment as domestic workers in private homes—an employment specifically excluded from coverage. The extension of coverage to domestic service, and to agricultural and other employment now excepted, would at least make possible their participation in the program.

"With respect to the second factor, the shorter life span among Negrow workers precludes, for relatively more individuals, an opportunity to qualify for primary benefits at age 65. In the younger age groups, on the other hand, the greater mortality among Negro than among white workers would make benefits possible for a relatively larger number of Negro widows with younger children, if the deceased wage earners have had currently insured status at the time of their death.

"With reference to the third factor the generally low wages among Negro covered workers will seriously affect their ability to qualify for primary benefits, and in numerous cases will preclude protection of families since many will not have currently insured status at the time of death. Negro married women work to a greater extent than do white women: such continuance in employment after marriage, while generally necessitated by the relatively low income of Negro men, may make it possible for them to build up wage credits toward their own benefits.

"Nevertheless, it would appear that a double penalty may be suffered by Negro workers in covered employment and their families in that the duration of covered employed and the amounts of taxable wages will often be such as to make it possible for individuals to qualify under the present eligibility requirements for either old-age benefits, or on occasion, for the benefits payable to survivors."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE WORKERS WILL SHARE IN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

OCT 18 1941

Washington Bureau
Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Of vital importance to Negro citizens is the President's proposed new Social Security program, conceived at present to include large categories of Negro workers excluded from the provisions fo the present law.

A new social security bill will be introduced into Congress soon.

Social security officials estimate that about 27,000,000 additional workers will be affected by the new bill. The categories included:

Seven million farm operators.

Four million agricultural workers.

Two million five hundred thousand domestics.

One million workers in non-profit institutions.

Three million casual laborers.

Four million state and local government employes.

Five million self-employed persons.

Another feature of the President's program will increase federal social security aid to "poor" or southern states. The national average for old-age assistance is $20.63 a month, but southern states fall below that average. South Carolina only pays $7.49 a month. The present law authories the federal government to pay 50 per cent of the sum up to $20 if the state puts up a like amount.

66d-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

A Sherman's Back in the Army, But for No March Into Georgia

CAMP LEE, Va., Oct. 10.—(AP)—He served with Pershing on the Mexican border, he was a top sergeant in the World War, and he comes from the aggressive locality of Red Hook, Brooklyn—but the newest recruit at Camp Lee's Quartermaster replacement center is afraid of Georgia.

"You would be, too," he explained, "if your name happened to be William T. Sherman."

OCT 1 1 1941

Sherman was a member of a post of veterans whose members, though middle-aged, volunteered and entered the Army through a special ruling of the adjutant general's office.

Called "Pop" by his fellow soldiers, Sherman was detailed to drill some of the awkward squads of the Sixth Regiment.

"I'm glad to be back in the service," he said. "I joined up after all these years mainly to show the boys who are in that if the country needs men, even older fellows like me are willing to do our part. Now that I'm in, the Army can do whatever it wants with me.

"As long as they don't send me to Georgia. With a name like mine, I'd be licked."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Says Fascism May Stem From Conditions in South

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(ANP)—Speaking at the 32nd annual meeting of the New England conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana, president of Piedmont college, warned the 200 New England women leaders gathered in the convention that if fascism comes to this country, it will stem from the South. The southern educator deplored the total unconcern of one region of the country about the problems of another region.

SEP 10 1941

Said Dr. Dana, "New England cannot be healthy with the rest of the country sick."

He advocated that the women of the country, either organized or unorganized, work political or as an informal pressure group and take an interest in the welfare of all groups of the nation, "the entire 130,000,000 persons."

In describing the problems peculiar to the South, which he termed the number one economic problem area of the country, Dr. Dana enumerated diseases rampant there, including pellagra, cancer of the stomach and tuberculosis. Then he discussed the southern poll tax system, which he said, was ostensibly set up to keep the Negro from voting, but has now affected the whie man also.

"That symbol of democracy, the ability to cast a vote, is not possible in southern states unless you have money to pay for your vote," he stated. "The southern congressmen control America."

Claiming that the most hopeful sign in America today is the activities of labor as a group, he stated that when a dictator comes into power the first thing he does is to brand every progressive move-

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Endless extinction of unhappy hates."

OCT 1 1 1941

That has come to be something like the No. 2 task now for winning the war and surviving the peace. Next to Hitler nothing threatens us so much as our own unhappy hates of each other. Each of us knows this well enough to preach it against opponents but few of us know it enough to practice it ourselves. Class hates, race hates, religious, sectional — we have lived through more than our share or capacity in recent years. Because of them we came to this supreme crisis dangerously palsied in national spirit, jaundiced in national vision, crippled for the total effort that must be made if the very arena which encloses us all is to be saved. Because of these hates, too, and their long duration and hot degree, we have come to a place where the hate itself is a principal obstacle to improvement in the situations which cause the hate. The New Deal, for example, before this war obscured all else, was needing nothing so much as an end to dealing, a mending of wounds, a consolidation of gains, a scientific application of what had been dealt, an elimination of the hates which make it difficult to operate any economic system at all.

OCT 1 1 1941

Also because of these hates we are threatened in this country now by the very war's end we seek. For if it ends with the domestic passions kept alive through the war period and flaming high in confusions and adjustments a post-war period always brings, there can be for us here the most dreadful time in all our history. And especially for us who live in the South.

ment as Comunistic, closely to be followed with smashing the labor movement.

"There is no use in daming the labor movement," he said. "You have to accept in principle that labor has the right to be organized when you think in terms of democracy."

SEP 10 1941

Dr. Dana's remarks on labor sparked discussoins between speakers and members of the audience, the later criticizing the closed shop, the right of labor to strike in defense industries, the techniques used in organizing the working man and the "irresponsibility" of many of the labor leaders, and the former, defending the growth of the labor movement.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Spinsters Live With Corpses For 16 Years

OCT 9 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., (AP) The Jacksonville Journal in a copyrighted story Wednesday said two old maid sisters have lived alone more than 16 years deep in the pine woods about 20 miles south of here with the unburied bodies of their father, one of their sisters and a Negro servant.

OCT 9 4 1941

A reporter wrote that he found the crumbling buildings which once housed the exclusive Pinehurst Seminary, saw the body of the Negro servant and obtained the rest of the story from Mrs. William P. Bacheller of Newport, R. I., only living sister of the eccentric old maids.

The Journal story said Mrs. Bacheller recently placed one of her sisters, Gertrude Anhorn, 74, in the rest home in St. Augustine, Fla., but had not been able to persuade the other sister, Minnie Anhorn, 68, to leave the isolated plantation and the three bodies which the two women guarded throughout the years.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ONE-CROP CHECK ALL-TIME GOAL

OCT 1 1941

Wickard Desires U. S. To Feed Democracies, Dixie Group Told

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30—(AP)—The U. S. Department of Agriculture's 1942 food production campaign was interpreted by one of its officials Tuesday as the beginning of a permanent program which would modify the one-crop system in America.

Speaking before Southern farm leaders here, Wayne Darrow, chief of the informaiton division of the AAA, termed the present campaign "a pioneer effort in the world of the future."

Later he amplified his statement in an interview, declaring the department's plans should be considered not only as a wartime measure, but as the first step in a permanent program of increased consumption and production for need.

He said there is no idea of "breaking the back of the one-crop system," but that an intelligent program would modify it.

"I do not believe the South's farm economy will be changed in one clean sweep," he explained. "I would say our aim for the South is production of no more cotton than is needed, but certainly as much as is needed.

"And with it, we want other products—milk, eggs, poultry. We want to establish and maintain higher consumptive levels."

"This program is a pioneer effort in conscious planning for the needs of a whole people. It is significant that we have gone clean across the board, surveying needs in every field of farm production.

"In the years ahead I should imagine we will continue a year-by-year program of seeing what we need, then attempting to fill those needs."

OCT 1 1941

The conference, which Monday heard a review of production goals for each of the 13 Southern states, discussed Tuesday methods of carrying the campaign to every farmer in the South. Department officials emphasized in the discussion that every farm and civic agency or organization in the region should take an active part in achieving the goals.

Through the program Secretary Wickard hopes the United States will produce enough food to feed the democracies. His plan calls for reduction in production of cotton, wheat and tobacco and production increases in hogs, milk, eggs and various other foods.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Jonathan Daniels Tells The Story Of North Carolina

TAR HEELS: A Portrait of North Carolina, by Jonathan Daniels. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co.; 347 pages, $3.

JONATHAN DANIELS, the Southerner who discovered the South and who took such a discerning look at New England, has now told the story of North Carolina, his native state. In his truly admirable book, "Tar Heels," he tells of a state "fat and naked, poor but content, hungry sometimes, but full of laughter." And he tells the story like the born writer he is, reminding us of the past and exciting us with tales of the present, forever talking with ease and surety about a state he loves and wisely understands.

North Carolina, he says, was not Eden, "but like Eden it was a place of beginning." Then he tells of this American beginning, the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony in 1587. After his fine story of these shadowy people of the past, he comes on swiftly through the centuries, letting us see and know North Carolina's men and women. The tobacco growers and their wives. The small town merchants. The salesmen, lawyers, school teachers, lean farmers, dawdling Negroes, gap-toothed yokels, mountaineers, and always the hard, sallow women with grimy babies.

Then the image of the old South merges with that of the new as factories are built over the good earth, the swimming hole fades to a shallow puddle, and the fields of virgin woods "become cottoned out." Industrialization comes with all its benefits and evils. Labor leaders come with their vague promises. Mountaineers move into town, leaving worn out farms to take a stooped place in mass production.

Mr. Daniels writes well when he describes the cities of North Carolina, when he tells of his waterfront state that lacks a true deep-sea port, of his state that lacks an east-to-west trunk line railroad.

But he writes even better, creating a fine fury in the reader, when he tells of the indestructible gaiety of the South, describing the dance at Mangum's tobacco warehouse in Rocky Mount—"acres of dancers all dressed up in colors like bees swarming in the lit and shadowed streets." This is the biggest dance "Maybe in America—probably in the world."

OCT 12 1941

MR. DANIELS WRITES of the tobacco marketing with the auctioneer chanting and swaying and the buyers marching to the rhythm of his chant. He writes of the farmers' daughter turned linthead and delighting in her new silk stockings. He tells of the strawberry pickers producing babies and berries with yearly regularity. The fate of all these people and the fate of the industrial workers of the Piedmont section "trail through the pages tightly bound together by their common dominator; hard work."

The story of the beauty of the state is also here, forever blended with its labor. There is the beauty of sand wastes and wild marshes; and there is sorrow as beauty and usefulness both disappear before the terrifying advance of erosion.

The people who built this state throng the pages of "Tar Heels." We come to know them, all of them, from the broken-down field hand in his leaning cabin to the millionaire Dukes—beginning with Buck Duke, who one day "carried a wagon-load of tobacco east to the sounds to swap for mullets." The whole saga of the Dukes is sung by Mr. Daniels until finally he tells of Duke University which "rises as the chief tobacco blossom on land."

Throughout the volume there is constant and delightful evidence of Mr. Daniels' casual humor, particularly when he sets forth his discoveries in Southern cooking and traditional drinking. Particularly, too, when he tells of his father, the immortal Josephus, who roared through his old paste-and-ink-smelling newspaper office "among the multiplicity of remembered and forgotten issues." A man without hypocrisy but with plenty of paradox, who never had a desire for a cigaret or a drink, but who lived "in the exercise of the art of indignation" and often laughed until he grew faint with merriment.

* * *

AMONG ALL THAT IS FINE in the book perhaps most memorable is Mr. Daniels' story of Tom Wolfe, the big, lovable mountaineer, the "Poet of the Boom," the man who seemed to Asheville to be "a Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold and Caesar's Brutus, the bird that fouls its own nest, a viper that an innocent populace had nurtured in its bosom." Here in this book is a tremendously satisfying Tom Wolfe. A boy with the mountain in his blood. A huge dark-haired mountaineer looking "beyond his scrambled eggs at the mountains." A great writer, restless, burning, eager, driven by the fever in his blood to the "rhetorical thunder." Here is Tom Wolfe the friend, the son, and the citizen who did "come home again," only to "lay in state below the crack in the yellow plaster" of the old boarding house where he spent his boyhood. And finally to rest below the mountains "in a long hole in the yellow clay."

Whenever Mr. Daniels writes of the mountains he creates a new feeling for grandeur. From the deep purple gorges, which only the noon sun finds, to the cliffs so precipitate that they would make a buzzard dizzy "iffen he flew offen 'em," there is more, much more, than distance, cascades and waterfall, trout in the swift streams, and spectacular flowering of mountain blossoms. This man Daniels who so finely loves the steep earth is aware that "where quaintness is most apparent poverty is most intense. People can starve to death looking from an eminence at the wide and seriated majesty of God's world."

"Tar Heels" is a literary monument to North Carolina, but it is so much more than merely delight for the purely literary senses. The volume is filled with the sort of experienced life that "no art can compass." It reveals the "divinity in the diversity of a thousand people" traveling their complex ways over North Carolina roads and mountain paths. It shows us their pettiness, and magnificently it shows "the tough dignity which remains beyond their struggle with each other and the earth."—J. S. C.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SOUTH FEELING PRIORITY PINCH

OCT 1 1941

Non-Defense Output Of Product Declines In Six-State Area

ATLANTA, Sept. 30—(AP)—Six Southern states are beginning to feel the pinch of priorities as the government throws its defense production machinery into higher gear.

The large amounts of raw materials necessary for armament production, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta said in its monthly review, have resulted in a sharp curtailment of non-defense production. Shortages in fabricating capacity also have developed, the review said, particularly in the durable goods industries.

However, August department store sales for the district covering Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee recorded a new high level and, allowing for seasonal influences, were larger than for the previous month.

Wholesale trade increased further and business failures declined. According to figures of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, there was a rather spectacular rise in construction contracts awarded and the district total was about three and one-third times the July total and 15 per cent larger than the record total for August last year.

Coal and pig iron production increased and steel mill activity maintained a spirited clip, but there was a small decline in consumption by cotton mills following near-capacity production in other recent months.

Leading with more than 40 per cent increases as department store sales topped the previous month for the fifth time this year were Macon, Tampa, Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Reporting gains between 30 and 40 per cent were Knoxville, Jackson, Birmingham, Nashville, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Atlanta and Montgomery.

Electric power production in the six states increased 4 per cent in July and was 20 per cent over the previous July. Reversing the Spring drouth situation which resulted in a shortage of hydro-generated power, production increased 68 per cent in July, while fuel-produced power declined 29 per cent..

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Good White Folks

Editor, The Telegraph:

You white folks must excuse me for writing this letter to the paper, for I have never written one before. Then, too, I haven't much education. Besides that, it hasn't ever made a fool out of me. And when I write this letter it isn't because I feel bigity but simply because I want to show my appreciation for you. For a long time ago a mighty fine white gentleman, his name was Dr. Solomon, wrote a mighty good letter about me and Mr. Ben, he was my partner. I don't know whether Dr. Solomon thought more of me or Mr. Ben, but he said more about me—said I was the biggest farmer in the whole country—that I was the smartest Negro any where next to Mr. Hitler . . . only I was a more peaceful Negro. More than that, he said I never made a failure in a crop in my life ecept sometime in a dry season — occasionally I make about half a crop.

And he said Mr. Ben was the best white school teacher in Twiggs county and if he had been a black Negro like me there was no telling what he might have been. But all the same, he was still my Mr. Ben so I just felt like I was obliged to write this letter and tell all the fine white folks what the Telegraph, and the Negroes too, what us Negroes down here in Twiggs think of our good white folks.

Now, I still lives on Mr. Ben's place and far as I know I will live right here as long as I live. And if he runs me off I'm going to come right back and he can't help hisself. But Mr. Ben got too much sense to get rid of Songbird for I am the only songbird in all his place that can sing . . . and he keeps me around to sort of show me off. Mr. Ben sho' is a funny man and I can't keep from laughing at him.

I can't get along without him and he can't get along without me . . . that last statement sho' is the truth.

What I tell Mr. Ben to do he does it and what he tells me to do I do it. We are the same as two and just like one.

Now you have heard of the ox what fell in the ditch. Mr. Ben's ox tumbled in the well . . . head down and tail up. That ox snorted and pitched so much he tore up the well and spoiled all the water . . . and nobody had ever seen the like of that before.

SONGBIRD.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

University Seeking Research Institute

OCT 6 1941

UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21.—Added impetus toward the establishment of an Alabama research institute was given by the recent meeting of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce in Birmingham, which was attended by Dr. Stewart J. Lloyd and Dr. George D. Palmer, of the University of Alabama school of chemistry.

Last year the Alabama Power Company made an offer of $25,000 a year for 10 years, that sum to be matched by other industrialists, to maintain the institute.

OCT 22 1941

Scientific research for the benefit of Alabama and the South will be conducted by scientists with funds contributed by industrialists who are members of the State Chamber of Commerce.

The foundation will serve as a coordinating agency for research undertakings of the University, Auburn, and other State institutions and private and industrial laboratories.

Aims of the institute are to aid in the utilization of Alabama's natural resources, to investigate and develop new or improved agricultural, industrial and commercial products and to cooperate with agriculture, industry and commerce in economic studies and in the utilization of organized scientific research.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

In four different Southern states lately we have had opportunity to ask draft board officials about the relative efforts of Jews and Gentile in this part of the country to escape the draft. All reported no appreciable difference in the numbers in proportion to population.

66d-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Why Farmers Are Poor' Out In New Edition

Study of Agriculture in U. S. Available at Reduced Price

The new, popular edition of **Why Farmers Are Poor**, by Anna Rochester, will be welcomed by many New York farmers and their friends who for years have been trying to find the answer to this vital question in their day-to-day struggle for survival on the land.

That farmers have been sinking under an ever-increasing load of under-pricing, debt accumulation, and cold-blooded exploitation by the trusts is a fact that has been written into the records of the several hearings on the Federal Order. It is a fact known to every farmer who ever shipped a can of milk.

Many are the farmers who have spent forty and fifty years of their lives on the land, working without end from before sunup and on into the night, winter and summer, only to find themselves standing at last face to face with poverty—with mortgages, feed bills, and buildings that are collapsing for want of repair.

In **Why Farmers Are Poor** Anna Rochester gives a comprehensive survey of the agrarian crisis, carefully documented, to show what has happened to the American farmer. Tracing the history of American agriculture from the prosperous self-sustaining farms of old New England to the present day of giant "factory" farms and penniless sharecroppers, the author shows what has happened to the "family-sized" farm, the tenant, and the hired help.

Two chapters, entitled "How Capitalism Develops Within Agriculture" and "Rent and Land Ownership," give a basic explanation of the working of capitalism, and finally monopoly capitalism, in agriculture, and shows how the latter has "taken the lead in an aggressive type of fascist action in the United States."

Prophetically, the author puts her finger on the greatest political problem facing the American farmers today. "Whether 'dirt' farmers will play the game of the fascist-minded big employers or will resist their distorted appeals and line up with the working class in a struggle against finance capital, is one of the most momentous questions of the present day." The question today is whether the "dirt" farmers will join with the working class and the broad national front of the American people in an all-out effort to smash the menace of Hitlerism, or whether they will play the game of the pro-fascist appeasers who are out to wreck the agricultural defense program. Upon this question rests the future of the American farmer.

In a special chapter devoted to livestock and milk the author shows the wholesale exploitation of the dairy farmer by the milk trust and recounts the history of the producers' struggle for a decent price for milk.

Why Farmers Are Poor has been highly praised by reviewers in many progressive farm journals. The Department of Agriculture's "Land Policy Review" has described it as a "wealth of carefully organized and analyzed information on every phase of the agricultural situation," and adds, "Her writing wins respect by its studiousness and the general care of its documentation; her proposals provoke thought."

Why Farmers Are Poor is now available in a popular edition for only $1.25, and can be ordered from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York City.

OCT 24 1941

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
October 3, 1941

NEGRO DIALECT

In the name of Joel Chandler Harris, some Southern university ought to endow a department which would be given over to teaching Southerners Negro dialect.

We've thought about it pretty often, and every once in a while we run into something in print so horribly far from the mark that we can't conceive how a Southerner could have written it.

And the pitiful part of it is it's becoming standard. Northern newspaper men see such dialect in Southern papers, assume that we ought to know what we are talking about and proceed to use it themselves.

Thus we are beginning to have a national conception of the speech of an unlettered Negro which is false from beginning to end.

Our main peeve is the practice of ending certain words such as "have" or "of" with the letter "b," putting into the lips of an Alabama Negro such an outlandish expression as this:

"I hab gone to town for a load ob wood."

We've never, in a good many years of listening, heard a Negro put "b" where it did not belong in the ending of a word. A Negro calling his employer to report on such a mission would speak approximately as follows:

"I'se (or I'ze) gone tuh town fuh uh load uh wood."

Another thing, the Negro doesn't use "ah" for "I." He uses the "i" sound distinctly, but he does leave room for confusion there because of the fashion in which he draws it out.

We think the principal thing to remember in the use, or attempted use, of Negro dialect, is the liquid softness of the speech. He contracts words wherever it's possible, and he combines words with ease.

Examples of that are "no'm" and "yessum," and many more. Country Negroes still lean to the use of "hit" for "it." "Carry" means to haul something in a wagon, truck or car. "Tote" means to carry something through physical effort on the part of one or more, or in simple language, used by all of us, to tote it.

There are too many fascinating things about the speech of the Southern Negro for it to be recorded incorrectly.

Unquestionably, there are several types of dialects. We are referring to the Alabama Negro, which holds good through at least the greater part of the Deep South.

But we'd bet $5 which we don't have that no Negro anywhere ever said "hab" or "ob" when he means "have" or "hav."

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Age-Herald
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66d-1941
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL

The question of just what and where "the South" begins has been raised in interesting fashion by Coach Carl Snavely of Cornell. Coach Snavely, with Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern, comprise the Yankee master strategists who will coach northern gridiron talent in Montgomery's 1941 Blue and Gray football game. This annual and now nationally famous classic, embodying the spirit of national unity and reconciliation in a great athletic event, pits against one another descendants of men who once met on bloody battlefields.

DEC 2 - 1941

Specifically, Coach Snavely asked whether West Virginia is to be deemed a northern or a southern state, for recruiting purposes in preparation for the classic. While West Virginia has sometimes been classed as southern, the fact that it was formed by a bolt from Virginia while the Civil War was in progress probably makes it Yankee territory, even though many West Virginians today consider themselves southerners.

Traditionally, the Mason and Dixon line, so named for the two Englishmen who surveyed the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland in the 1760's, has been accepted as where the South begins. Expanded from its original application, the name of the historic line came to denote in general the line of demarcation between "slave" states and "free" states. But, if we take the lineup in the War Between the States, this boundary does not stand. Not all of the states where slavery was permitted seceded.

As a matter of fact, there are several border States which if given representation on the gridiron in keeping with the role they played in the memorable conflict, would have players on both sides. Thus, Kentucky is widely classed as a southern State, in some aspects typically so. A perusal of history reveals that Kentuckians could hardly be said to have been convulsed by the reform wave that swept the north eighty years ago. In the memorable presidential election of 1860, whose outcome precipitated the war, Kentucky cast only 1,364 votes for her native son, Abraham Lincoln, compared with 144,852 distributed among his three opponents. Yet, when the showdown came, a majority sentiment favored union, and Kentucky did not secede, though she furnished fighters to both sides in considerable numbers.

Missouri is today commonly regarded as much less "southern" than Kentucky. Yet Missouri was also a slave State and at the outbreak of the war had a strong secessionist element that included the Governor of the State. Maryland, though a slave State and south of the Mason and Dixon line, remained in the Union, though by no means unanimously. At the outset of the war, blood flowed in the streets of Baltimore when Massachusetts troops on their way to the front clashed with secessionist sympathizers. And the Maryland legislature, meeting in 1861, though it refused to pass an ordinance of secession, did adopt resolutions assenting to the independence of the Confederacy and opposing war.

DEC 2 - 1941

Since there seems to be some doubt as to to the exact present day status of our border brethren, it might be well, when our united efforts have polished off Herr Hitler, to hold a friendly plebiscite in the border marches to determine the sentiment of the natives. Since the border States were occupied by Union troops pretty early in the war, thus adding perhaps an element of compulsion, the South might claim the right to supervise the proposed referendum. Of course, it would not be necessary. The almost pathetic eagerness with which those whose status is not fixed seize upon and revel in any southern affiliation, however remote, is proof of what the outcome would be. The only trouble with the plan is that it might start the shooting all over again to even insinuate that dwellers on the late Confederacy's frontiers should by any chance be classed as Yankees.

Meanwhile, it might be added that if football players from the border States are as good as their ancestors at grabbing the glamor, they should be mighty factors on the playing field whichever side they happen to be on. In literature and tradition built up around the War Between the States, the border dwellers distinctly "stole the show."

DEC 2 - 1941

Meanwhile, 'twill be a devilish good game, suh, with Alabama and the Confederacy's first capital seeing gathered here not only her beauty and chivalry, but a mighty fine assortment of top rank athletes, and guests from far and wide. And this time, since they allow but 11 men per team on the field at a time, the best men should verily win.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Chiseling on the South

DEC 5 1941

In a speech this week before the Macon Lions club, Walter McDonald, chairman of the Public Service Commission and executive secretary of the Southern Governors' Conference, once more brought out the fact that unfair freight rates, which permit one section of the country to profit at the expense of another, are particularly unjust to the South.

It is now a familiar story that this section of the country has received an inconsiderable fraction of the billions of dollars spent on national defense. We can understand that the big industries are, for the most part, located in the East and Middle West. When it became necessary to embark on a gigantic program of defense it was natural that the contracts should go to those concerns that were in a position to handle them. A better co-ordination might have given us a larger share, but we will let that pass for the moment.

It still remains true that there can be no excuse for the discrimination against the South in the matter of freight rates. It is this handicap which placed us in a position where we were not ready to handle the big contracts at the beginning of the emergency.

* * *

The casual observer feels that it does not make sense to charge a higher rate of freight for sending the same class of products from the South to the North than it costs to send them from the North to the South and the experts have never been able to offer any satisfactory explanation.

DEC 5 1941

We have the climate, the labor supply and all the natural resources for building many great industries and the hope of finding employment for the rural population which can no longer earn a living on the farm hinges on the industrial development of the South.

But the same government which has discriminated against us in other fields stands across our path by perpetuating these unjust freight rates.

Mr. McDonald said the myth had been exploded that it costs more to haul a unit of freight in this section, because the population is less dense. As a matter of fact, figures have long been available which show that it costs less per ton-mile to haul freight in the South than in the North.

DEC 5 1941

The Southern Governors' Conference has made persistent efforts to get justice from the Interstate Commerce Commission, and some concessions have been made, but the big inequalities still exist.

We are not asking for any "subsidies." All we want is simple justice. If the Interstate Commerce Commission does not grant us these fair freight rates congress should do so. The rate-making power is merely delegated by congress to ICC and the lawmakers can intervene at any time.

Other legislation which seems important is not more pressing, after all, than the upbuilding of the South. The problem will become more intense as we return to normal and the time to correct this inequality is now.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Chicago's New Paper

DEC 10 1941

The first issue of The Chicago Sun came from the presses on Thursday of last week and an examination of this initial number, containing 64 pages, shows it to be a credit to the Fourth Estate in every respect.

DEC 10 1941

The new paper is founded by Marshall Field, III, with Silliman Evans of Tennessee as publisher and Rex Smith as editor. It has combed the country for the best newspaper talent it could find and certainly begins with a staff of unusual ability. Marshall Field is prepared to sink several million dollars in getting the new paper established and with such resources behind it the future should be assured.

But it is quite possible that the Japanese, without intending it, dropped a small bomb on the new enterprise. Admittedly The Sun has been set up in competition with the established Tribune, which has been violently isolationist and bitterly opposed to the administration at Washington, both as to foreign and domestic policy.

DEC 10 1941

The new paper was to support the administration. But with the first news of Japan's attack on the United States The Tribune announced that its private war was adjourned. It adopted the motto, "My country, right or wrong, my country."

Obviously, this has taken some of the wind out of the sails of the new paper. But it may succeed on its merits.

In the meantime there is no indication that The Tribune has suspended its rancorous hatred of the South and for that reason, if for no other, it is hoped down in this section of the country The Sun will shine for many a year to come.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

We All Have But One Task

(An Editorial.)

DEC 8 - 1941

War has been forced on America by an insane clique of Japanese militarists who apparently see the desperate conflict into which they have led their country as the only thing that can prolong their power.

Thus the thing that we all feared, that so many of us have worked with all our hearts to avert, has happened. That is all that counts. It has happened. America faces war thru no volition of any American. DEC 8 - 1941

Recriminations are useless and we doubt that they will be indulged in. Certainly not by us. All that matters today is that we are in the war and the nation must face that simple fact. All of us, from this day forth, have but one task. That is to strike with all our might to protect and preserve the American freedom that we all hold dear.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTHERN MYSTICISM

DEC 1 3 1941

One of the curious contradictions to be observed in ou Southern white friends is their ability to grow lyrical ove such abstractions as freedom and democracy while demand ing in the next breath that these abstractions not be trans lated into realities.

For example, Senator Pepper will wax eloquent about defending the democratic way of life in Europe but will oppose its introduction in Florida, which is a much easier and less expensive job.

Senator Connally will grow rhapsodic over the necessity of challenging the dictators on their home grounds while aiding and abetting a dictatorship of the Democratic Party in Texas.

Last week John Temple Graves, ace columnist of the Birmingham Age-Herald, grew poetical in the familiar Southern white manner, writing:

> "The American system. The system of freedom. Of political freedom and economic freedom. Of freedom under the law. Economic freedom in the sense of liberty to earn a living, and in the equal sense of liberty to enterprise. Political freedom in the sense of majority rule and equality of minority rights. This is the American system."

DEC 1 3 1941

On the contrary, it is nothing but mysticism and Mr. Graves would be one of the last ones to urge its translation into reality in Alabama where there is not now and never has been political and economic freedom, nor any of the other freedoms, liberties and rights concerning which he waxed lyrical.

DEC 1 3 1941

America would come much nearer to realizing its ideals if our Southern white friends would talk more facts and less fiction.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

White Male Teachers In Alabama Schools Quit For Better Jobs

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Since Sept. 1, 1940, approximately 661, or 23 per cent of the white men teachers of Alabama, have quit the public schools. This fact was revealed Friday by President H. C. Pannell, of the Alabama Education Association.

DEC 2 1 1941

Dr. Pannell stated that 193 white men teachers had entered military service, while another 478 resigned to take work other than teaching. This percentage of loss is based on the latest report of the number of white men teachers available.

"The loss of almost one white male teacher out of four for the period from Sept. 1, 1940 to Oct. 1, 1941, is staggering," said Dr. Pannell. "These men represent the most vigorous men in the profession and their loss is irreparable. Reports come in of women in charge of physical education for high school boys. Principals have been compelled to assume duties of football coaching to the neglect of other more important responsibilities."

The report of this serious shortage of white men teachers in Alabama's public schools is based on an inquiry sent out by the Alabama Education Association to all the city and county superintendents of education in the state. Most of the men, according to Pannell, left the profession to accept some better paid position.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Funeral Rites Held In Brunswick For Aged Servant

DEC 8 - 1941

SAVANNAH, Ga. —(SNS) — FLOYD—Mrs. Mamie A. V. Floyd, for 37 years faithful servant and loyal friend of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. M. Strachan, Sr., and family passed away Sunday morning, November 30, 1941, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Dunn, 631 East Victory Drive. The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon, December 2, 1941, at 3 p.m. from St. Athanasius Episcopal Church in Brunswick, Ga. Interment Brunskick, Ga. Royall Funeral Directors.

This unusually interesting notice appearing in the daily papers Monday, Dec. 1, led us into the most interesting stories of love and devotion between a white employer and colored employee ever brought to our attention for a rather long time. The Strachans and the Dunns are representatives of the leading white citizens of Savannah.

So for 37 years Mamie Ford nursed, cared for, and loved all the children coming into the family during the long period of years. As time rolled on, the ties of love and devotion between employe and the servant gradually became tighter until Mamie Ford was finally adopted as a member of the family.

Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Dunn live at number 631 E. Victory Drive, which is an exclusive residential district, and in this beautiful home Mamie Ford lived, and there is where she died. During her illness, she had the services of a nurse night and day. Her body was prepared for burial in this home and here is where it was laid out that her many friends both white and colored could review her remains.

DEC 8 - 1941

Monday morning by the Rayall Funeral Directors, where it laid in state until Tuesday morning, and the last rites were held from St. Anthanasius Church.

The entire funeral arrangements were made by the Dunn family and all goods used were of the finest quality.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

"BLACK BELT" MEANS EARTH

I confess I was one of those who used to think that the Black Belt was the place where the Negroes lived. It is and they do. But the Black Belt is black earth, earth which was good enough to warrant the purchase of thousands of Negroes to farm it and which their farming and that of white men beside them have worn and gullied.—Jonathan Daniels, in Harper's Magazine.

DEC 2 0 1941

If they have any sense at all they will realize the urgent need of extending full democracy to their Negro constituents in order that the onslaught on American civilization might not end in complete destruction of their security. This is the time and the place where we must be **All for One and One for All.**

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HINT TO SOUTHERN GOVERNORS

The governors of 11 southern states will meet in Miami, Fla., in January. They are to consider the south's part in the war with Japan. We trust that the first item on the agenda of this meeting is the employment of Negro labor in southern industries and the treatment of Negro soldiers stationed in the military camps of that section of the country.

DEC 20 1941

The bulk of the Negro population—that is close to nine or ten million out of 13 million Negroes—lives in the South where prejudice and poll tax have silenced the voices of America's black minority. Will these 11 governors speak for them, or will they ignore their Negro population entirely in their be-

41-1941

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Business In The South

AUG 27 1941

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Two new government reports—one from the Department of Commerce and the other from the Department of Agriculture—tell an almost complete story of what has happened to Southern business.

The war, of course, has been the chief influence on business in the South, just as it has been the greatest factor in the heavily industrialized states of Connecticut and California, which, with their armament factories and airplane plants, have experienced the biggest industrial booms in the country.

To begin with, the war has prevented the South from exporting its chief money crop—cotton. But by way of compensation, the war has meant increased industrial activity and new plants in the South as well as better prices for the farmer's food products.

Only Mississippi, of all the states in the union, had a smaller volume of income in 1940 than in 1939. Alabama's income last year was the highest since 1929.

Yet per capita income payments in Alabama were third from the bottom in the list of states, ranking above only Mississippi and Arkansas. The outlook for 1941, however, is considerably better, and the state's rank, due to its increased number of defense industries, will almost surely improve in relation to other states.

The greater part of the expansion in national income in 1940 took place in the last half of the year, when Alabama's industrial advance was just beginning to take place.

A good measure of the 1941 increase can be seen in the fact that in the East South Central States (Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky) there was a 9 per cent increase in income payments in the first six months of this year over the same period last year, while the increase in 1940 over 1939 was only 6 per cent.

* * *

The table below will show the progress of business in Alabama over the last decade. It shows the income payments in the state and per capita income.

Year	Total Income Payments	Per Capita Income
1929	$848,000,000	$323
1930	643,000,000	242
1931	509,000,000	190
1932	423,000,000	157
1933	394,000,000	145
1934	538,000,000	196
1935	569,000,000	206
1936	683,000,000	247
1937	706,000,000	254
1938	661,000,000	236
1939	698,000,000	248
1940	748,000,000	264

Per capita income in the continental United States in 1929 was $677 and $504 in 1940.

* * *

Turning to cotton, we see the tragic influence of the war on the Southern farmers' export market. The Department of Agriculture believes now that the 1941-42 export figures of cotton will be "considerably less" than the estimated *world* total of 6,300,000 bales exported in 1940-41 and 12,500,000 bales in 1939-40. Moreover, it admits that Brazilian cotton will continue to replace American cotton in the world markets.

American exports in 1940-41 were only about 1,150,000 bales, or 17 per cent of the 1939-40 total. In 1936-37 the United States exported 5,689,000 bales.

AUG 27 1941

* * *

The Department of Commerce believes that in the months to come the effects of the armament boom will be more widely felt throughout the country, and not just in the areas directly affected. It insists that only a fraction of the value of the finished product is created at the point of assembly. Instead, it maintains, all sections of the country must contribute some materials and some labor to the final product, and thus, in turn, receive part of the payments.

This undoubtedly is true, and in the months to come the East Central states, which in the first year of the defense program received only 3.4 per cent of the defense contracts awarded, will begin to feel the effects of production in other sections of the country.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Justice to the South

Every authentic survey of public opinion shows that the South is the most patriotic and aggressive section of the United States in the matter of national defense and all-out aid to Britain and the other democracies. When the man in the street in other areas was still inclined to isolation, the rank and file in the South was out in front demanding a full measure of preparedness with everything it implied.

AUG 1 1941

And yet the South is still the step-child of the Washington administration. We get but a dribble of defense contracts, and now it is shown that the government is spending millions of dollars that could be saved by the simple method of doing justice to the Southern states.

Chairman Walter McDonald, chairman of the Public Service Commission and executive secretary of the Southern Governors' Conference, comes forward with the statement that the discrimination against this section in the matter of freight rates is responsible for excess expenditures. Mr. McDonald points out that bombers made in Tulsa, Okla., cost $375, each, more than they would if equitable freight rates were established.

* * *

No statistics are available to show the total excess cost of the defense program as compared to what it would be if we were on a parity in freight rates with the West and "official" territory in the East, but it goes without saying that the figure must run into millions if the increased cost of production on a single bomber is $375.

AUG 1941

The American people as a whole are making tremendous sacrifices to meet this defense program. The expenditures already run into astronomical billions and we have hardly begun. The heaviest tax bill ever imposed upon the people of this country in peace or war, is on its way through Congress. Public officials are telling us that the placing in circulation of this vast sum already threatens inflation, which would be more ruinous than war.

Small business enterprises, such as predominate in the South, are threatened with collapse under the priorities regulations of the government. They will be folding up like a house of cards.

* * *

There is every incentive for economy and efficiency within the framework of these colossal expenditures. If we can save $375 on a bomber why not do it? And this is but an illustration. If the loss is so great on that one item what must it be when we consider the program as a whole?

We have been before the Interstate Commerce Commission on this matter long enough. It lies in the power of Congress to correct the inequalities at any time. It has merely delegated freight rate control to the ICC and can take back that function at any time and to any extent.

The time has come to do justice to the South.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 22, 1941

A Defense of the South

Addressing a group of manufacturers, labor union men and representatives of the Office of Production Management in Philadelphia, Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator urged wider use of Negroes in defense work. "Let racial prejudice fly out of the window in tackling the job of building America's defense," said Mr. McNutt and then he told his hearers something that may have surprised them. He said that prejudice against the Negro is much worse in Philadelphia and generally north of the Mason-Dixon Line than in the South; that the South had known the value of the Negro worker for generations and had used him freely.

Mr. McNutt spoke the truth, but it must have been a surprise for the corporation heads and union chiefs who heard him. The southern people have no quarrel with their critics north of the Line, but they know that Mr. McNutt "spoke a mouthful" when he charged them with prejudice they have so often attributed to the South.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Rich, Aged Negro, Back at School for Another Year.

Rich is back.

For 46 years Emory University has had Rich on hand when the fall term opened. Rich was supposed to retire this year as the oldest employe of the university. But he couldn't stay away from the students. He's back for another year—maybe more.

Rich is technically Richard Gaither, but for 46 years he has been known to the men of Emory simply as "Rich." He began working for the university in 1895—before it was situated in Atlanta. That was at Oxford, where Rich was born and where he got his first job as house boy at the college. He was hired by Bishop Warren A. Candler.

When Emory University moved to Atlanta, Rich came with the institution. He advanced from house boy to cook, then to a waiter, and now he is the head waiter at the steam table in the university's cafeteria.

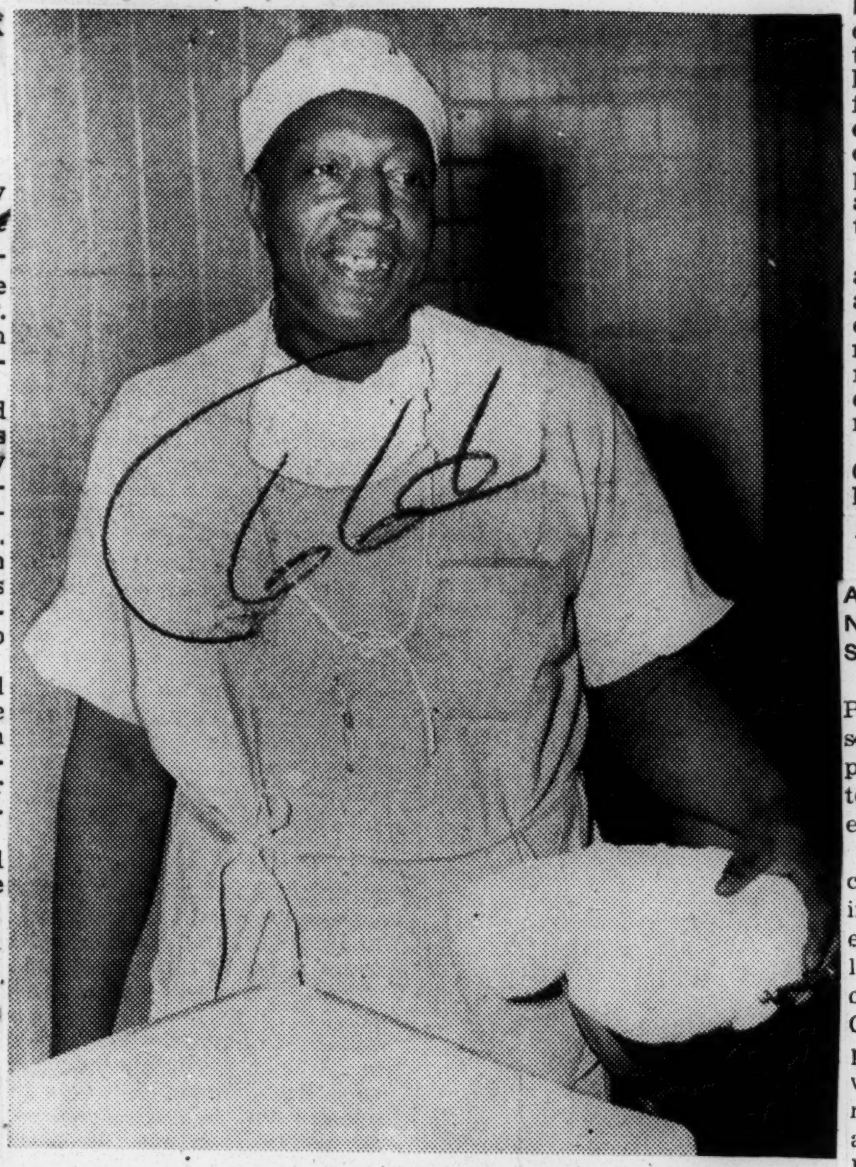
Many are the tales Rich can tell about Halloween pranks by the Emory students. Rich had his share of fun, too, like the time he cooked up cotton biscuits for the boys and insisted they butter them while they were hot. But today, at 60, Rich is happiest in his memories of "the boys" as he knew them when they were students. Harry McCord Sr., Judge Walter Candler, Pierce Stewart and Willis Sutton—all were students at Emory when Rich first knew them.

Each year Rich makes new friends, greets old friends. There isn't a sophomore on the campus who doesn't know Rich. Just to show Rich how much they appreciated his services, his friends on the campus contributed nickels and dimes toward an anniversary gift six years ago. More than $20 was collected.

Last spring Rich believed his health was failing and announced he would not be back this fall. But he is back. After a summer's rest he says he is ready to stay on at Emory. "I jes gotta see the boys," he says.

—F. K. BASKETTE.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 13, 1941



—Staff Photo.

Hospital Orderly Says He 'Doesn't Get Upset'

Ora Stanley Is Fixture at Medical College

Doctors Honor Negro Orderly Ending 25 Years of Service

Ora Stanley was one surprised Negro yesterday afternoon.

The 51-year-old Medical College Hospital operating room orderly, who completes 25 years of service this week, had been called to the office of Superintendent Dr. Lewis E. Jarrett and thought he was to be censured for some breach of duty, but instead received an engraved cigarette case and a thick packet of dollar bills.

"He's outside, scared to death," Dr. Jarrett told members of the surgical staff gathered in his office for the presentation, "and I told him I was going to talk to him about getting upset during operations."

The culprit had protested vigorously, the superintendent said, and answered, "But, Doctor Jarrett, I don't get upset because when the doctors do we got to have somebody calm in there!"

Knows His Surgery

Surgeons at the hospital say that Stanley, head operating room orderly, knows as much surgery as any of them. His duties are to see that all patients get to the operating room and are placed in position for the operation, and he handles lighting and other mechanical arrangements. "He can soothe a patient better than any of us," remarked one surgeon yesterday. "I've seen him calm them down when you'd think it couldn't be done."

The orderly, who lives at 407 North First Street, handles almost all male patients from the time they are taken from the wards to the moment the surgeon begins work, and in some female operations he also makes preparatory arrangements. "What he knows about the best positions for the patient for different operations comes only with years of experience," one physician pointed out. Almost every surgeon asks for Stanley to assist him in the operating room.

At the presentation ceremony, after the nervous Negro had been assured that he had committed no crime, Dr. C. C. Coleman remarked that only through arrangements for the gift had many on the staff learned Stanley's first name was Ora.

The Negro interrupted. "Doctor Coleman," he blurted, "I jes' never had time to tell it to you!"

Andalusia, Ala., News
September 11, 1941

A GOOD NEGRO CITIZEN HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN

Editor Hunter Golson, former President of the Alabama Press Association and owner of half dozen papers in the state has these remarks to say about an editorial that appeared in these columns two weeks ago:

The Covington News is a Democratic weekly newspaper published in the heart of the Deep South. Its editor, Joe Jones, comes from a long line of old-time Southerners, many of whom fought in the Civil War. Contrary to popular opinion in many parts of the North the Southern white man does not hate the good negro citizen—and there are thousands of good negro citizens in Alabama and the other states of the Deep South.

Down in Covington County, Alabama, where Joe Jones publishes his newspaper, there is such a good negro citizen who has reached the ripe age of eighty years. His name is R. C. Kitchens, and he lives near Bass Bridge on Five Runs Creek. Editor Jones makes Good Citizen R. C. Kitchens the subject of a leading editorial in the past week issue of his paper, and pays him the following tribute:

(Here Editor Golson qoutes entire editorial)

The editor of this newspaper reprints the above editorial with our full endorsement and we wish that all of the South-hating Northern newspapers could read it and under stand its meaning. We have in Elmore County scores of good negro citizens about whom similar editorials could be written. Many of these negroes are subscribers to the Wetumpka Herald. They are valued customers of Wetumpka business houses and constitute a not inconsiderable part of the purchasing power of this community. Not only is there no hatred in the hearts of the white people of this section for its good negro citizens, but they have our very best wishes for continued progress and prosperity. We esteem many of them as friends and hundreds of them as valued and trustworthy customers.

Cullman, Ala., Tribune
September 11, 1941

NOW IT MUSTN'T BE MENTIONED

Do you remember Sir Philip Gibbs' book, "Now It Can Be Told", published after World War I had been definitely ended? Do you recall reading magazine articles, written a little later, exposing the munition makers who engineered the little affair of 1914-18 that resulted in the deaths of more than 7,000,000 soldiers and in the destruction of billions of dollars worth of property?

In books like Sir Philip's and in scores of magazine articles we were told all about the ugliness, the crookedness, the deception that attended World War I. We were told how lies were poured down our gullible throats as patriotic propaganda. We were told how the international bankers planned and plotted the war. We were told how the munition makers with their interlocked interests in England, Germany, France, and America, forbade one enemy from firing on certain factories in another's territory—because to do so would bring the war too quickly to an end. We were told, after it was too late, what World War I was all about.

We were told it was not to punish the Germans for their atrocities; we were told it was not to avenge the sinking of the Lusitania; we were told it was not to keep the Huns from trying to enslave the people of Europe; we were told it was not to make the world safe for democracy. We were told that World War I was an economic war—a war fought to decide what nation or nations should control world trade, and a war fought to make billionaires of millionaires. The 7,000,000 men who died on the battlefields were mere pawns in the game.

Do you remember reading, when you were a child, that the Civil War was fought over Slavery? That the North wanted to free the Negroes because the North loved their black brothers so? That the North also loved the South and did not want to see the southern states make the mistake of withdrawing from the Union? Then later on, do you recall learning the actual cause of the Civil War? That it was fought to cripple the south's single industry? That the North realized it could never gain control of national politics and national trade so long as the South was imperial? Today no historian questions these facts.

And so, after the wars are fought and ended, we come at last to learn why it was necessary for our soldiers to die on battlefields "for love of country". But while the real causes—they are raging, the battles mustn't be mentioned. If you mention them, living, and dangerously near being a Fifth Administration, against the democratic way of you are ignorant, apathetic, opposed to the Columnist or a Fascist. —Chattahoochee Valley Times

66d-1941
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

AROUND THE DOOR—They come to Sally Harris' house on Houston street for just one thing—to die. "They" are old cooks and washwomen and janitors and laborers, blind and sick, homeless and friendless. Here one of them cleans up a bit, while another sits nearby, waiting for the Old Marster to call him home.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising,
There are forty feeding like one . . .

* * *

Beautiful in the South are the white stars that shine in fields of cotton. Beautiful are new acres where tall grain waves. But the most beautiful agricultural sight this land offers in economic times like these, let it not be forgotten, is a herd of cattle in a pasture of perennial green. That is one of the most important of a world of important things Southern farmers have learned in the last few years. But it is only one. Improvements in Southern agriculture in these years are immense but an immense more are promised in the education that has come. Education in economics, in farm science, in organization, in the new chemistries, in the art of living. In times like these no one is permitted to be sure of anything. There are awful question marks over all. But we are all permitted to consider what the future might be for us at its best as well as at its worst. And when we consider what the future of the South can be if best comes to best and if potentialities become actualities, especially in agriculture, we are able to believe this war worth winning.

* * *

An Alabama boy came home last Tuesday and, richly honored all over this land, found himself not without honor in his native Lauderdale. The celebration staged for Edward A. O'Neal at Florence by the Lauderdale County Farm Bureau and the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation told the president of the great American Farm Bureau Federation that he is both claimed and acclaimed by the state to which he and bearers of his name before him have given much. "He has done more to unify American farmers than any one person in the nation's history," wrote President R. O. Kilburn, of the Lauderdale Farm Bureau, inviting this column to be present. We couldn't come because we were keeping an engagement with the Institute of Rural Affairs in Virginia, but we were able to remind the Virginians that Ed O'Neal belongs to Alabama and in particular to Lauderdale.

* * *

Having given to American agriculture both Ed O'Neal and John Bankhead, its greatest organizer and its greatest statesman, Alabamians ought to be popular with all farmers now.

* * *

A problem discussed at the Institute of Rural Affairs was the long one of feeding, clothing and sheltering "the low income people—one-third of a nation." Insofar as it is a farm problem (and it is especially that in the South) it seems to us that even though the condition is still far from being overcome the process for overcoming it is here at last and needs only to be followed to succeed. Rarely in history has so much been done for, to, by and with a people as has in the case of the farm people of the South in the last 12 years. And of all the things done, the one that is going to last longest is the education, the things farm people have been taught, inspired, persuaded, financed, tricked, organized, into doing for themselves.

* * *

This column doesn't have room for verse even when it is exceptionally good unless there is some special circumstance aside from the poetry itself. We are printing a poem today because of the special circumstances that it was written by one of the most useful and distinguished women of Alabama, Miss Maud Lindsay, of the Tri-Cities, whose name for kindergarten work and books for children is known all over the country, and who sent this last poem to us in the last letter she wrote before she died the other day. It is called "Lament for Lindbergh:"

Oh, young Achilles, sulking in your tent,
Is all your early noble purpose spent?
What cloud has dimmed the vision of the eyes
That saw not self at all, but only high emprise?

What strangle-hold is this on soul and brain
To make you seek the safety of a chain?
Come, from the hateful nightmare, wake.
The blackest night shall end, new day shall break.

And in a hundred, hundred camps astir
Are lads as true and eager as you were.
You do not judge them rightly when you think
They would from peril or from duty shrink.

Fear not America—Americans shall stand
Till every foe is swept from sea and land:
For freedom breeds a courage never known
To him who dare not call his thoughts his own.

Achilles, brooding o'er his wounded heel
Of pride, while nations round him reel,
Is not the part for you. Awake! Arise!
And be once more our leader to the skies.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

South Is Beginning To Realize Vast Financial Stake In Land Given To Production Of Trees

Out Of Dixie's Woodlands Now Come Products Valued At $497,203,205, Many Vital To Defense Program—Alabama Third In Nation

By A. F. MAHAN JR.
Associated Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—A clump of trees may look like nothing at all but "woods" to some, but the forest experts can see dollar-marks crowning the pines, gums, hickories, oaks and locusts——because out of Dixie's woodlands come products valued at $497,203,205 annually.

These same trees furnish a year-around livelihood for 358,563 in the forests and more than 10,000 wood-working industrial plants in the South.

Production, in both woods and mills, is booming now because lumber is a prime defense material. For instance, 321,000 board feet, or 16 carloads, are required in construction of a battleship.

In the forests of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Alabama and the Carolinas stand 331,597,700,000 board feet in merchantable timber (pines 9 inches up; hardwoods 13 inches or more), according to latest estimates gathered from respective state agencies by J. Brooks Toler, Alabama forestry chief.

Tremendous Upsurge

Some idea of the stupendous amount standing may be gained from considering the fact that if all these merchantable trees were cut and stacked in cords it would take a freight train of 44,449,715 flat cars to move them.

Forest industries have made a tremendous upsurge in the South in recent years, and today there are, according to the experts, 23,000 recognized uses for products of the woods. States are becoming more and more conscious of the value of their trees as a cash crop and of the necessity of conservation and adequate management.

Alabama, with 1800 lumber mills, outranks all others in the South in lumber production and is third in the Nation, topped only by Oregon and Washington. The cut last year was estimated recently by Earl McGowin, one of the state's largest operators, as 1,250,000,000 feet, or enough to load a freight train reaching from Mobile to Louisville.

Mr. McGowin estimated 1941 production was running a fifth ahead of that of last year, that employment was being given an additional 10,000 to [illegible] persons.

Part In Defense Outlined

What part does lumber play in defense?

Mr. McGowin outlined these: Cellulose from wood pulp for nitrocellulose, an ingredient of high explosives; charcoal for gas masks; resin for shrapnel; turpentine for flame throwers; glycerol mixed with sawdust for dynamite; sawmill wastes as substitute fuels for coal or oil; timbers for air raid shelters and pontoon bridges.

And as a matter of fact, it takes an average of a pound and a half of lumber to fully equip one American soldier, including the butt of his rifle, his pick handle, etc.

Lumber is being converted into plastics at a tremendous increasing clip. Wood and sawdust, for instance, are being combined with chemicals to make instrument panels, switchboards, dial knobs, airplane propellers. And now paper from wood is being made into field surgical dressings, gas mask filters.

Fires—most of which are blamed on carelessly tossed cigarets, the blaze of shotguns, sparks from picnic spots and locomotives, and the mistaken idea of some that burning promotes grass growth—raged through 2,500,274 acres in Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Louisville, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas last year.

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

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"Congress has set up a controlled economy that does not control anybody except the farmers," Mr. Linder declared. "Any legislation which says to the American farmer, 'you must produce food and clothing for the balance of the people at a price which does not give you equality with people in other lines,' is nothing short of legislating farmers into peonage."

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Farm Figures Cited

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To achieve this, he said, prices of basic farm products should be: Cotton, .32; cottonseed oil, .16; corn, $1.32; oats, .74; wheat, $2.19; No. 1 hogs, .16; No. 1 steers, .175; No. 1 veal, .175; No. 1 lambs, .21, and No. 1 sheep, 11.

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

South Is Beginning To Realize Vast Financial Stake In Land Given To Production Of Trees

Out of Dixie's Woodlands Now Come Products Valued At $497,203,205, Many Vital To Defense Program—Alabama Third In Nation

By A. F. MAHAN JR.
Associated Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—A clump of trees may look like nothing at all but "woods" to some, but the forest experts can see dollar-marks crowning the pines, gums, hickories, oaks and locusts—because out of Dixie's woodlands come products valued at $497,203,205 annually.

These same trees furnish a year-around livelihood for 358,563 in the forests and more than 10,000 wood-working industrial plants in the South.

Production, in both woods and mills, is booming now because lumber is a prime defense material. For instance, 321,000 board feet, or 16 carloads, are required in construction of a battleship.

In the forests of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Alabama and the Carolinas stand 331,597,700,000 board feet in merchantable timber (pines 9 inches up; hardwoods 13 inches or more), according to latest estimates gathered from respective state agencies by J. Brooks Toler, Alabama forestry chief.

Tremendous Upsurge

Some idea of the stupendous amount standing may be gained from considering the fact that if all these merchantable trees were cut and stacked in cords it would take a freight train of 44,449,715 flat cars to move them.

Forest industries have made a tremendous upsurge in the South in recent years, and today there are, according to the experts, 23,000 recognized uses for products of the woods. States are becoming more and more conscious of the value of their trees as a cash crop and of the necessity of conservation and adequate management.

Alabama, with 1800 lumber mills, outranks all others in the South in lumber production and is third in the Nation, topped only by Oregon and Washington. The cut last year was estimated recently by Earl McGowin, one of the state's largest operators, as 1,250,000,000 feet, or enough to load a freight train reaching from Mobile to Louisville.

Mr. McGowin estimated 1941 production was running a fifth ahead of that of last year, that employment was being given an additional 10,000 to persons.

Part In Defense Outlined

What part does lumber play in defense?

Mr. McGowin outlined these: Cellulose from wood pulp for nitrocellulose, an ingredient of high explosives; charcoal for gas masks; resin for shrapnel; turpentine for flame throwers; glycerol mixed with sawdust for dynamite; sawmill wastes as substitute fuels for coal or oil; timbers for air raid shelters and pontoon bridges.

And as a matter of fact, it takes an average of a pound and a half of lumber to fully equip one American soldier, including the butt of his rifle, his pick handle, etc.

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66d-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Says UMW Won't Halt Wage Fight

APR 29 1941

Declares Southern Coal Operators Are Simply 'Charlie McCarthys' for Big Northern Interests; Flays Tory Senators

66d

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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"We accepted the President's proposal," Lewis declared. "The Southern operators rejected it."

Lewis said that the Southern operators were in fact "Charley McCarthys" for certain Northern operators and for powerful financial groups including the Mellon interests.

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"We're going to get that 40 cents."

Lewis delivered a crushing reply to several Senators including Truman, Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, and Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Republican, who appeared sympathetic to the arguments of the Southern operators and demanded immediate reopening of the Northern mines while the strike continued only in the Southern mines.

"We're afraid to abandon these 145,000 miners to the tender mercies of these arrogant gentlemen who are in this room," Lewis said, as he looked slowly around him at representatives of the Southern operators.

APR 29 1941

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"We're afraid to go back to work," Lewis declared. "We're afraid of the financial, economic and political interests behind these operators.

"We're afraid to leave 145,000 miners to the tender mercies of these gentlemen who do not hesitate to suborn public officials in their communities, to hire private armies."

Then Lewis went on to describe the "economic and military sanctions" which he said Southern operators were already beginning to use and would use increasingly against the operators if the Northern mines opened.

In this category he included eviction of miners from their homes, use of hired gunmen and shutting off of credit at company stores.

As members of the Senate Committee pressed him for a reply as to how the mines could be opened at once, Lewis declared:

"Whenever the government will guarantee, publicly guarantees that they will protect our people in the South against starvation, that they give them food and medical care through the Public Health Service, that they will protect them against eviction and against gunmen, I will recommend immediately that all the mines open where the mine operators will operate on the agreement they have reached with us."

REJECTS ARBITRATION

Lewis told the committee flatly that he opposed arbitration of the mine dispute as demanded by the Southern operators.

APR 29 194

He declared that "I don't think there is any justification for arbitration when 70 per cent of the industry is in agreement."

"I would be a poor servant of the coal miners if I were to recommend arbitration," he added.

Lewis pointed out that if there were arbitration it would disrupt the agreement previously reached between the union and the Northern operators.

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He reminded the committee that the UMW has accepted the proposal of "every government agency" and that Senator Truman had told him in a telegram that "the committee is in entire agreement with the President's proposal" which had been accepted by the UMW and rejected by the Southern operators.

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Senator Truman asked Lewis and the Northern and Southern operators to return to the witness stand tomorrow morning and voiced the "hope that they will see the light before tomorrow morning" and settle the dispute.

SEE INTERVENTION BY FDR

It began to appear increasingly likely that President Roosevelt would step into the coal situation personally.

White House Secretary Stephen Early said this morning that the situation appeared "very serious," and later in the day the President conferred with William H. Davis, Chairman of the Mediation Board panel which handled the mine dispute.

Despite the fact that responsibility for the continued strike rested clearly on the Southern operators, some observers in labor circles fear the possibility of an administration crack-down on the mine union.

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Statements by Edward F. McGrady, special advisor to Secretary of War Stimson, and by Admiral Ray Spear, head of the Navy Departments Ordnance Division, indicated a concerted drive to force the miners back to work by painting a picture of utter collapse in the arms program unless the strike ended.

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After Spear and McGrady testified, representatives of the coal operators took the witness stand in the crowded hearing room of the Truman Committee which was lined with photographers and movie cameramen.

Lewis, who took the witness stand next, promptly denounced Putnam as "a Northern mine superintendent who took his carpet bag and went to West Virginia."

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Putnam's "boss," Lewis continued, "is the head of the old Ben Coal Company of Illinois."

Lewis then pointed out that another of the companies which is standing pat on continuation of the Southern differential is the Koppers Coal Company which is a subsidiary of the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The UMW head told the Committee that one of the most influential men among the Southern operators is James Francis, of the Island Creek Coal Company which is owned by the wealthy Coolidge family of Masschusetts.

As Lewis mentioned these men, he turned around in the crowded hearing room to point them out to the committee.

APR 29 194

He emphasized that of these men represent financial interests which have been willing to sign an agreement for their Northern mines but which are holding out in the South in an effort to smash the union by unleashing a new reign of terror in Harlan County and other areas.

Lewis made it plain that the wage differential was not the only point of difference with the Southern operators, and he told the committee that the Southern operators had refused "to accept a single thing that was in the agreement with the Northern operators.

SPIKES ARGUMENT

Charles O'Neil, head of the Northern operators, told the committee that the argument of the Southern operators that they need a wage differential because of higher frieght rates was without foundation because the Guffey Coal Act wiped out differences in freight rates by stabilizing coal prices.

O'Neil also indicated that it was the union rather than the Northern operators which insisted on having all coal fields return to work at once so as to protect the Southern miners.

L. T. Putnam, spokesman of the Southern operators, assured the committee that his group was anxious to have the government arbitrate the dispute

But under questioning, he hastened to add that this offer to adbitrate would apply only on the basis of a 70-cent-per-day wage increase as against the $1.40 per day demanded by the union in the Southern coal fields In other words, Putnam was willing to grant 70 cents now, and permit the rest of the proposed wage increase go to arbitration

APR 29 1941

While the Southern operators had offered to raise wages $1 a day, Putnam made it plain that they would not arbitrate a further increase on top of this amount

Putnam also emphasized that the Southern operators were unwilling to accept a whole series of other demands made by the UMW and incorporated in its agreement with the Northern operators

CITES REJECTIONS

He mentioned as specific examples of provisions turned down by the Southern operators vacations with pay, UMW safety committees to inspect mine conditions and elimination of the reject clause permitting employers to reject a substantial portion of the miner's tonnage

practice as "a modern form of stealing from the miner."

CONNALLY RETREATS

At the outset of his testimony, Lewis clashed sharply with Senator Tom Connally of Texas, who frequently acts as an administration spokesman on foreign policy and other matters. Connally took the position of the Southern operators

on almost every issue.

It was partly in reply to Connally that Lewis made some of his most eloquent statements about the reign of terror that the Southern operators were preparing against the miners and about the Northern financial control of Southern mines.

Before Lewis was through, Connally was back-watering and ex-

plaining hastily that there were no

"No, in my opinion we are going

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Southern op-

Referring to

Lewis's patriotism.

At one point, Connally asked:

"If you don't get 40 cents, there

won't be any coal?"

"No, Senator," Lewis replied. "I

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As Lewis mentioned these men, he turned around in the crowded hearing room to point them out to the committee.

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He emphasized that of these men represent financial interests which have been willing to sign an agreement for their Northern mines but which are holding out in the South in an effort to smash the union by unleashing a new reign of terror in Harlan County and other areas.

Lewis made it plain that the wage differential was not the only point of difference with the Southern operators, and he told the committee that the Southern operators had refused "to accept a single thing that was in the agreement with the Northern operators.

SPIKES ARGUMENT

Charles O'Neil, head of the Northern operators, told the committee that the argument of the Southern operators that they need a wage differential because of higher frieght rates was without foundation because the Guffey Coal Act wiped out differences in freight rates by stabilizing coal prices.

O'Neil also indicated that it was the union rather than the Northern operators which insisted on having all coal fields return to work at once so as to protect the Southern miners.

L. T. Putnam, spokesman of the Southern operators, assured the committee that his group was anxious to have the government arbitrate the dispute.

But under questioning, he hastened to add that this offer to adbitrate would apply only on the basis of a 70-cent-per-day wage increase as against the $1.40 per day demanded by the union in the Southern coal fields In other words, Putnam was willing to grant 70 cents now, and permit the rest of the proposed wage increase go to arbitration

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While the Southern operators had offered to raise wages $1 a day, Putnam made it plain that they would not arbitrate a further increase on top of this amount

Putnam also emphasized that the Southern operators were unwilling to accept a whole series of other demands made by the UMW and incorporated in its agreement with the Northern operators

CITES REJECTIONS

He mentioned as specific examples of provisions turned down by the Southern operators vacations with pay, UMW safety committees to inspect mine conditions and elimination of the reject clause permitting employers to reject a substantial portion of the miner's tonnage

practice as "a modern form of stealing from the miner."

CONNALLY RETREATS

At the outset of his testimony, Lewis clashed sharply with Senator Tom Connally of Texas, who frequently acts as an administration spokesman on foreign policy and other matters. Connally took the position of the Southern operators

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on almost every issue.

It was partly in reply to Connally that Lewis made some of his most eloquent statements about the reign of terror that the Southern operators were preparing against the miners and about the Northern financial control of Southern mines.

Before Lewis was through, Connally was back-watering and ex-

plaining hastily that there were no mines in his state and that he knew no Southern operators and that he had not meant to impugn Lewis's patriotism.

At one point, Connally asked:

"If you don't get 40 cents, there won't be any coal?"

"No, Senator," Lewis replied. "I wouldn't let even you put words in my opinion we are going to the Southern operators continued.

Referring to erators, Lewis co "I believe that as time goes on will get discouraged and we 40 cents."

"No, 40 cents, there they will get the 40 cents."

News
Birmingham, Ala

Sweet Potato Starch Industry Of South Can See Little Light

MAY 11 1941

Halting Tapioca, Sago Imports From Indies Impracticable, Says Hull

MAY 11 1941

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent For The Birmingham News-Age-Herald

WASHINGTON—Refusal by the trade agreements section of the State Department to make any tariff or quota changes for tapioca or sago imports kills for the time being Southern efforts to inaugurate a sweet potato starch industry, it was predicted here Saturday.

In a letter to W. C. Joy, president of the Citronelle Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of State Hull declared no changes would be made in the trade agreements with The Netherlands Indies, source of virtually all the tapioca and sago shipped to the United States.

Joy headed an Alabama delegation which told Secretary Hull in January that until the South had protection from these imports, no sweet potato starch industry could afford to operate. Along with representatives of the corn starch industry, Joy had appealed to the trade agreements section to seek to amend the Dutch treaties.

Some officials here said it might be possible that the general tightening of the shipping situation might result in smaller imports of tapioca and sago but that few business men would put their money into an industry without more definite assurances imports would not be started again after the war.

At the present time there has been no falling off of imports, and the price of the Indies' products has remained fairly stable, it was said.

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"Although the arguments advanced have been most carefully considered," Hull said in a letter to Joy, "the trade agreements organization is convinced such restrictions would not bring about sufficient improvements in the agricultural situation in the South to warrant action on the part of the United States which would injure the trade of friendly nations and inevitably, also, our own export trade.

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"It would be unfortunate, particularly at a time when the structure of international law and order and of civilization itself is tottering under the blows of aggression and utter disregard for the rights of free and peace-loving peoples, if the United States should take any action which would be harmful to the interests of friendly and beleaguered nations and at the same time not vitally necessary in the national interest."

Representative Fulmer (D., S. C.), chairman of the House agricultur committee, has introduced a bill which would impose higher restrictions on imports of tapioca and sago. Few persons believe, however, especially in view of Secretary Hull's unequivocal letter, the bill stands much chance of passing at this session.

University Miss.
Mississippian
May 9, 1941

People Know Little About The Negroes Around Them

BY DAVID COHN
Author of "God Shakes Creation"

The central fact of Mississippi life is the Negro because he constitutes more than half the state's population, but the ignorance of Mississippians about the Negro is appaling. White men and women seem to take it for granted that they know a great deal about the Negro because a black man works in the garden and a black woman cooks in the kitchen, and this is equivalent to saying that one is an authority on music because one has heard **Trovatore** broadcast from New York, or saw Rubinoff playing when that great maestro recently brought his art to the hinterlands. No single competent study of the Negro, to my knowledge, has come out of Mississippi since 1905 when Alfred H. Stone wrote his excellent **Studies in the Race Problem,** yet there have been two studies recently done by members of the Yale Institute of Human Relations who worked in and near Indianola. "Let me tell you what my cook said last night," scarcely constitutes expert knowledge of the cook's life and enviroment, and in most instances makes not even the feeblest contribution to humor. Here Mississippians seem to have delegated their thinking to outsiders just as they have turned to Hollywood for entertainment and the canning plants for food.

At State College one can undoubtedly get a sound education in agriculture. At the University I have no doubt that the student can get a sound knowledge of Restoration Comedy or be taught how to proceed as a lawyer when on'es client has been clawed by an escaping circus tiger. But the Mississippi Negro? If you want expert knowledge about him, you will have to go outside the state to men at the University of North Carolina or Yale.

IGNORANCE OF NEGRO

Where, for instance, can one find a study of the Negro press in Mississippi? What influence does the out-of-state Negro press exert upon the minds of the state's Negroes? Your cook, for example, reads the Pittsburgh **Courier.** But do you know what that journal is saying to her and what is its effect upon her? Are Mississippians aware that Nazi propagandists are busily at work among the negroes of the State? And since they are, what steps are being taken to combat them?

Look elsewhere. Therere are more than a million Negroes in the state. How many Negro doctors and nurses serve them? If the number of Negro doctors should increase, will white doctors welcome it or oppose it? What about Negro dentists? What about Negro health generally? If a nation cannot exist half slave and half free, can a state be prosperous and happy, when it is half healthy and half diseased?

CRIME BY NEGROES

Take crime. Mississippi is perhaps the most violent and murdeous state in the union, with Negroes taking a leading part. Is the study and interpretation of Negro crime in Mississippi to be lelt to Yale, or is this a work to be undertaken by Mississippians? From what stratum of Negro society do criminals come? Are Negro criminals the illiterate or are they high school gradautes? What is the economic background of the Negro criminal? Is our penal system designed to rehabilitate the criminal—white or black—or does it act merely as a revenge machine of society? What effect does White paternalism have in encouraging Negro crime? Why is it that Mississippi courts sometimes pass sentences of savage severity upon Negroes, and in other instances harmful leniency? How do Negro sentence compare with whtie sentences for the commission of the same crime.

In throwing out these questions I have touched merely upon some of the more obvious phases of Negro life in Mississippi. My point is simply that we know too little about him beyond what the yard man said or the preacher did. Here is an enormous field for Mississippi scholarship and an opportunity for useful service on the part of Mississippians. The fact that we know more about mules than about Negroes is evidence not only that we are still intellectually deployed around the trenches of Petersburg, but is also evidence of the more damning fact that we are caught apparently in an endless noonday drowse inasmuch as tractors are rapidly replacing mules. There is no lack of brains in Mississippi. Why not put them to work concerning the things that so deeply concern the state?

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Is the Old South *really* gone with the wind?



IF you read only certain popular novels, go only to certain popular moving pictures, you're likely to say Yes. You'll think of luxuriant ladies in crinolines, stately white-pillared mansions, venerable colonels drinking juleps, and happy laughter from the slave quarters. These things are gone.

You won't think of the personal integrity, the high sense of *noblesse oblige*, the unassuming courage that were the finest fruits of Southern culture. These things endure. These things you will find shining forth on every page of *Lanterns on the Levee*, the autobiography of William Alexander Percy of Greenville, Mississippi.

Do not read this book for Mr. Percy's account of the time his father ran for re-election to the United States Senate against James K. Vardaman, that more genial and less dangerous predecessor of Huey Long. (All the Percys went armed in those days, for there had been threats of violence and their opponents were not gentle fellows.) Do not read it for the story of the flood of 1927, when the author was state chairman of the Red Cross and had the summer-long duty of feeding and housing and caring for the whole population of an inundated area as large as the State of Rhode Island. Do not read it for the story of how the Ku Klux Klan tried to take over Greenville in 1922—and retired before the united and outspoken opposition of the Percys and their friends. These are matters of public record, set forth elsewhere with far less modesty than in Mr. Percy's own account of them.

Read it for a completely honest and informed account of how a landlord and his sharecropper tenants work together to their mutual benefit. Read it for an outsider's candid view of Mr. Marquand's Boston thirty years ago. Read it for some wonderful Negro folktales; for vivid, nostalgic pictures of undergraduate life at a small Southern college; for sharply-sketched vignettes of aristocrats, poor whites, politicians, townsfolk; for the sights and sounds and whole feel of that low-lying, levee-bound, unique corner of the United States called the Mississippi Delta—which is actually an up-river flood-plain and not a delta at all.

Above everything, read it for its revelation of a heart and mind sensitive, elevated, truly aristocratic in the best sense. Read it because it is the honest record of a man who tried to live his daily life according to his Sunday ideals—and succeeded. Because it is the Old South, living and incarnate. Because CARL SANDBURG has called it "among the autobiographies requisite to understanding America." Read it; and you will know why.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Judge Ab Knows Negroes By Heart

He Can Read Their Minds And Recite Alibis In Advance

BY HUGH W. SPARROW

A man who knows Negroes better than any other Birmingham white man—who understands them and long ago gained their confidence by his commonsense dispensation of justice—likes a country Negro best, especially if he talks like a Negro.

He prefers a country Negro because, he says, the country Negro hasn't forsaken the mocking bird's song for the honky-tonk rockola. But country or city, he likes the Negro, if he is a natural, everyday sort of Negro, and he can talk their language and good naturedly mimic them.

He has made a study of Negroes during the 30 or more years he has been on the bench and he knows their answers nine times out of 10 long before they have started to explain why they shouldn't be punished for the charges against them.

Judge Ab Knows 'Em

This man is, of course, Judge H. B. Abernethy of the Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies, a man who doubtless could tell such specialists in Negro character and dialect as Roy Cohen and Hugh Wiley a few things they still haven't learned about the Negro.

Most everybody in Birmingham knows Judge Abernethy personally or by reputation but many Negroes here probably know him better than most white persons because they have learned his ways, as he has learned theirs, over the bar in the Misdemeanors and Felonies Court.

A recent incident in that court demonstrated how well Judge Abernethy knows the answers when he is trying a Negro and it suggested the interview with Judge Abernethy upon which this is based.

A Negro charged with a minor offense stood facing Judge Abernethy in the courtroom. After a few preliminaries during which arresting officers outlined the charge against the defendant, the Negro finally started mumbling an explanation.

"Wait just a minute there," Judge Abernethy interrupted. "I gotta write something down.

Judge Abernethy forthwith scribbled a few sentences on a piece of paper and turned the paper face down, when he got through.

"Go ahead," he nodded..

He Knew Exactly

The Negro then resumed his explantation and Judge Abernethy halted him midway. Reading the scribbling on the back of the paper Judge Abernethy not only quoted the Negro's preliminary words but continued the explanation to a conclusion.

"Is that what you were going to say?" he inquired.

The Negro appeared thunderstruck but finally managed to nod, "yes."

"That what they all say," Judge Abernethy chided, "but I'm going to let you off with costs."

That afternoon Judge Abernethy in an interview in his office accommodatingly revealed a few of the many things he has learned about the Negro through the years as a judge. Unhesitatingly he declared he favored the country Negro but liked the Negro—city-fied or country-fied—as long as he is not ashamed of the fact that he is a Negro.

Negroes get into trouble, he confided, because of about six misdeeds. He listed them in the order of frequency as assault and battery with a knife, larceny, murder, threatening to kill and using abusive language. Formerly there was another cause which ranked one, two, three—gaming—but Judge Abernethy declared he put a stop to that by refusing to convict Negroes for gaming.

"A Negro," he declared, "loves to play skin and roll the bones and I think they should enjoy themselves as long as they do not raise hell."

The Woman In The Case

Behind most cases of assault and battery with a knife, he said, you'll find a woman.

"Sometimes it is because she has taken another woman's man and sometimes it is because another woman has cut her out of her man. Often, too, a knife comes into play because, of all things, someone has stepped on a Negro's foot. Better not ever to try to step on a Negro's foot because somehow their feet are very sensitive and there is no way of telling ahead of time what a Negro will do when stepped upon.

"But while it may be a woman or an injured foot that caused the trouble, the explanation in court invariably is that the other man—or woman, as the case may be—reached for a knife and he beat him to the draw. Some times they vary it by saying that the other man or woman drew a knife and they took it away from them and used it in self-defense.

"Larceny? They absolutely deny that charge. Even if you catch them with the goods in their possession they say they bought them from somebody or that someone pawned the stolen stuff with them. In either case they do not know the name or address of the somebody and the description of the man is shadowy. Sometimes they vary it by saying they found the stuff in the street.

Seldom Steal Cars

"What are the things Negroes are most likely to steal? Clothing, groceries and money. You seldom hear of a Negro stealing an automobile."

"What's the explanation for the third offense?" Judge Abernethy was asked.

"The alibi for that," he replied, "is that they 'just cooks and washes' for the other party. Negroes seldom, if ever, prefer charges against another on this grounds because of moral reasons. Invariably when they seek the arrest of another Negro on an adultery charge it is for personal reasons—'he's got my woman,' or man, as the case may be."

Continuing, Judge Abernethy declared the principal causes of killings are women and dogs.

"That's the case because Negroes are more primitive than white people and primitive folk are more likely to commit crimes in anger. And they'll kill a man almost as quickly if he tried to steal their dog as they would if he tried to woo his wife.

"Another frequent cause of Negro killings is the game of skin. If a Negro is playing skin and suspects another Negro of trying to cheat he'll kill him at the first move."

"When a Negro is charged with threatening to kill," Judge Abernethy added, "usually it is about a small amount of money. They'll raise more hell over a dime or a quarter than over a thousand dollars.'

"Abusive language," Judge Abernethy added, "is usually exchanged over the back fence. Sometimes it is because of the neighbor's children and often it is because of the chickens, the clothes line or a dividing fence. Back fence talking is not restricted to either sex but before the Negro woman starts out to express herself in a neighborhood row she has to place her clenched fists akimbo—on her hips. Then she lets loose."

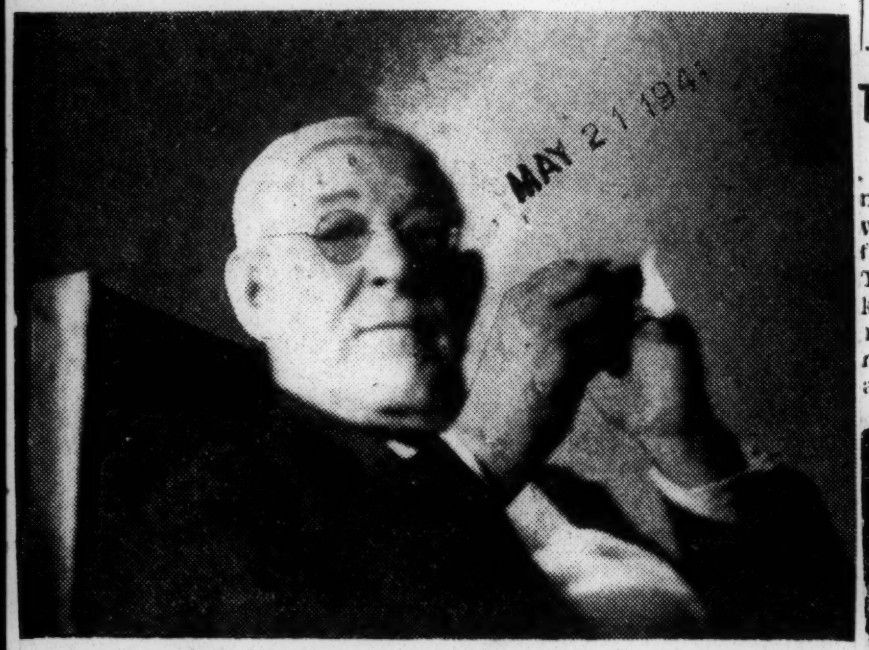
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"I have never seen or known of a Negro who was an habitual drunkard. There's not one in a thou-

sand.

"There are no homes for Negro foundlings because Negroes do not leave their infants on another's doorstep."



KNOWS THEIR ANSWERS—Judge H. B. Abernethy, of the Misdemeanors and Felonies Court, who recently demonstrated he can tell what a Negro on trial in his court is going to say before he says it.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Cotton Empire Long Dead

The people of Georgia were told recently "the whole cotton empire is going to receive another terrific blow" when the war is done. The people of Georgia still are being told there is a cotton empire when in truth it collapsed years ago. To preach that the aftermath of war is going to mean disaster is almost as disastrous as preaching that this country will lose the war.

This country will not lose the war. Neither should it lose the peace. Yet it will, if this doctrine of scarcity necessarily following the war is drilled into the people. The end of the war will open untold possibilities to the people of this country. In that peace, cotton has its place. It never again will be the dominant factor in southern economy. In other countries it is grown for less and is better baled for less. The only means by which it can profitably affect southern economy is in preparing for a broadening of the whole base of the national economy.

King Cotton is dead. Yet cotton for some time will dominate southern agricultural thought. It is inevitable until science and education and industry catch up with the world outside. But the world of tomorrow must be an expanding world and to speak of disaster after the war is to doom the world to a slow strangling of civilization. We must look forward. Our yesterdays are dead!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

The South Pays

MINORITY RACIAL groups never really attain full equality with majority racial groups. This fact is world-wide in application. The effort, to go do, however, keeps the processes of civilization moving along essential experimental pathways. These processes are directed by those powerful elemental forces self preservation and self-maintenance. So the fear of minority peoples gaining total equality is without logical or scientific foundation.



CHIVERS

The culture histories of a major group and a minority racial group occupying the same geograpical division and speaking an identical language can become so thoroughly interwoven until one of them cannot achieve without assistance from the other, that is without letting the other achieve. So it is and shall continue o be wih white and Negro peoples inhabiting the Southern regions of these United States.

HISTORY IS PROOF

The history of the South is proof of the above statement. first, the South instituted the tenant-farm system, primarily to keep the Negro "in his place." The Negro was in his manner to be kept the "hewer of wood and the drawer of water". Something went radically wrong in the operation of this system and as a result the white tenant farmers today outnumber Negroes in the same status by more than two to one.

It is true that each time a white farm owner is reduced to tenancy that a Negro tenant farmer becomes a casual laborer. It is also true that both the farm tenant and the frm laborer are at the bottom of the economic scale. After all the bottom is just the bottom.

The white democratic primary is an instrument originally designed to "keep the Negro in his place." I agreed with Dr. Rayford Logan that a "voteless people is a hopeless people." Again the system went wrong and as a result white people in at least a half-dozen Southern states. Are for the most part disfranchised. Another result has been the loss by the South of its voting advantage in the National Democratic Convention.

GREAT HUMANITARIAN

Mr. Justice Hugo Black, when he was serving Alabama in the Congress, lost his political value to Alabama and usefulness to the entire South because he championed the cause of labor. In all probability he could not have been re-elected to the Senate because of his liberal views and actions.

However, as a Supreme Court Justice he has read several majority opinions which in substance, redefine "the place" of underprivileged Southerners. Justice Black is the "Great Humanitarian" of the bench standing head and shoulders in breadth of social vision with the late Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the "Great Dissenter."

A recent Washington, D. C., news column reminded the public that 90 per cent of the material resources of the South are owned by Northern capitalists. It also points out, specifically, that the owners and controllers of coal mines in the South are northern corporations.

This means that the South no longer participates in negotiations for the perpetuation of wake differentials. Wage differentials is a device invented by the South to keep the Negro "in his place." Now Northerners invoke wage differentials in the name of the South, upon white workers.

Negroes, the majority of them, live in the South and shall continue to do so. They love their communities as any human loves the land of his nativity. Negroes are interested in seeking the South's wealth remain at home where it can be converted into building the level of living of all peoples up to American and scientific standards.

WANT THE BENEFITS

Of course their interest is selfish. They want the material and spiritual benefits that must come to them each time the level of living goes higher.

Does the South have any sound objections to letting Negroes participate in this promotional effort? Really I do not believe that the thinking white people in the South want Negroes enfranchised. However, they must want this badly enough to convert those white people who oppose enfranchisement of Negroes just because Southern legend has taught them that a true Southerner never breaks away from Southern tradition. Northern capitalists have played this "Tradition" legend right and as a result own 90 per cent of the South's material resources.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

'Budget Ax' May Be Used AgainstCocking

Talmadge Thought Not Through With University Dean.

Governor Talmadge apparently is not through with the incident involving Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the school of education at the University of Georgia, who was re-elected Monday by the State Board of Regents after he was absolved of charges of violating southern traditions.

Indications yesterday were that the chief executive would attempt to win his battle by striking Cocking from the budget of the University of Georgia, and it is believed he would have the power to do this under the extraordinary financial powers conferred on him by the last legislature.

When this question was presented directly to the Governor after the hearing, he dodged it by immediately changing the subject and talking about the weather.

The Governor, it was hinted in official circles, takes the position there are plenty of Georgians capable of filling the university deanship in the event the position must be filled.

As soon as the hearing was over Monday the chief executive displayed his wrath over the action of the board and declared his friends were making things hard for him.

Apparently there was significance in this statement and at that time he had in mind the method he would have to resort to as a result of the board's action in overriding him and re-electing Cocking.

Numerous prominent educators who testified at the hearing gave Cocking a clean bill of health and praised him as one of the outstanding educators in the south.

66d-1941

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 21, 1941

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BY HUGH W. SPARROW

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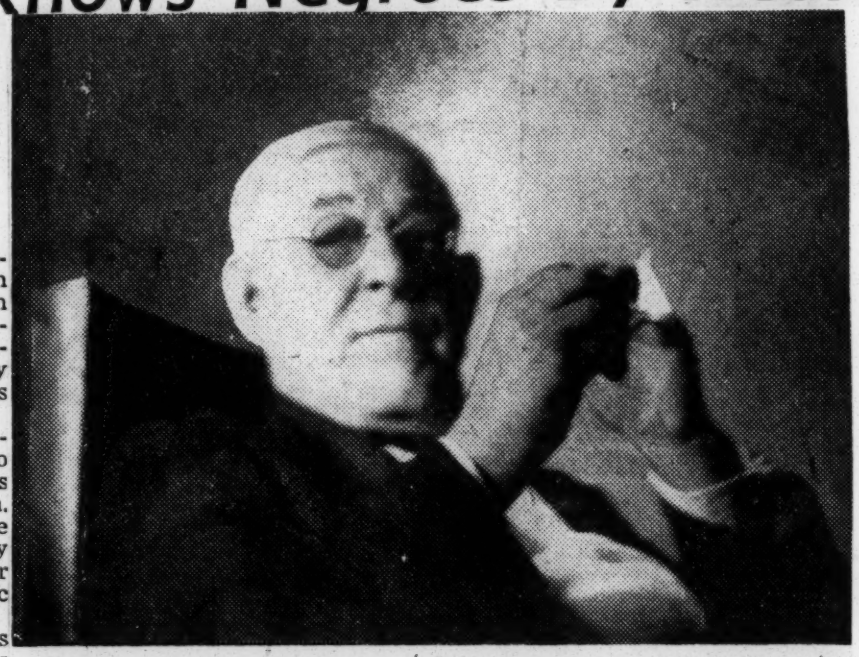
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Troy, Ala., Herald
May 22, 1941

Letters To Editor

A NEGRO FUNERAL

Recently it was my privilege to attend a Negro funeral. It so happened that I was the only white person present. I knew most of the congregation and many of those present had worked for me. Under these circumstances I was surprised at my rather sudden attack of "stage fright" when it dawned on me that I might be called up by those Negroes to make a talk. I began to think of what I might say—I could say I did not come here to make a talk, but to pay by respects to the deceased whose American Flag-draped casket was before me, because he was in my employ before he became a grown man. A further respect for "Uncle Lewis," his father who labored in my mills for many years and who died in my quarters, 20 years ago.

I could say "Uncle Lewis" was a high type representative of his race, and stood for a better understanding and cooperation between the whites and Negroes. I could say "Uncle Lewis" counseled the young of his race to regard his Southern neighbor as the best friend the Negro had. I could say I came out of respect in his dark hour of grief, for the remaining son and brother, who was my constant servant for 15 years. I could say I am here out of respect for the faithfulness and fidelity to me, of all these, of their honor and integrity, and finally I could say I am not ashamed to be the only white man present.

I would be untruthful if I said I did not shed tears at this Neup to the church which is four or five miles from Glenwood, one of the Negroes asked me if I were driving around to look at the crops; I told him no, I had come to be with my Negroes in their hour of trouble. When they began to gather around me and say, "Don't old Boss look good. How is you gittin on old Boss," and other terms of endearment, I remembered again there is nothing that surpasses the affection and faithfulness of the old fashioned Southern Negro.

When it was learned that I was

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

IS THE SOUTH CHANGING? YES, SAYS STUART; POINTS OUT DUTY OF THE RACE

BY M. S. STUART

BE QUIET. The South seems about to change. But don't make a noise—don't scare it. It might go back into its shell. If this South with its fixed customs, its peculiar personality—this South that hates change—fears it—any kind of change and that has clung with blind tenacity to its traditions for 75 years, thereby sacrificing much of progress and prosperity—if this South begins to evince any signs of emerging into the light being radiated by the great social and economic changes taking place in other sections of the country, then let the Negro, neither by premature rejoicing, reproach or skepticism frighten it back to its idols of stubborness and static poverty.

A SIGN

Seriously, there are some signs, or so it seems, of an inclination to a more sincere interest in, and a better mental attitude towards, the Negro population in some sections of the South. There sees to be several signs of a disposition to change. This effort shall be concerned with only one. But do not misunderstand. These signs are not yet bold, positive ones. They are not emblazoned across the horizon in dazzling brilliance—not yet.

Thus far they are only faint rays, little flickers of light timidly peeping from behind the dark clouds of dogmatism that have for many years darkened the path of progress in some sections of the South. They may be only temporary gestures. They may not indicate a real disposition to fundamental changes and progress. They may not mean anything. Be that as it may, let the Negro take them at face value and do nothing to discourage their full emergence. In their timid presence, his conduct should be most circumspect.

IN MISSISSIPPI

A day or two past, the Governor of Mississippi, beneficiary and disciple of Back-to-Africa Bilbo, issued a call for leading Negroes in every county in the State to assemble in Jackson to consider organizing. A Defense Council. It will be, or is already, a Negro Defense Council, of course. But for **the Governor of Mississippi to invite** Negroes to meet to consider, to discuss, to be in anyway concerned about things governmental in that State seems to be a step forward. It certainly is a departure. Moreover, we are informed that the Governor addressed this group of Mississippians the same as any other group of citizens of that State—a situation that has not occurred there in the past 60 years.

NOW withhold your cold water just a bit. Prone that we have been in the past to belittle such gestures and to greet them with a smear of such sarcasm as: "Oh they are just doing that because they are scared—scared about the depression—scared about the war—about Hitler. Oh yes, they remember us now that they are in jam, etc."—as much as we have been in the habit of taking these gestures with a big hand full of salt, let's be restrained this time and see what it all comes to.

Suppose they are in a jam. Suppose they are scared. If because of that jam, a better situation develops for us—if because of that jam, the dominant white people get started on the road to liberality—get just even their toes wet in the waters of progress and find those waters good; find that we are not the social menace they have feared so much; find that we are not just waiting for a chance to throw our sensual arms around their social necks to drown them in a slough of miscegenation; find that we can be trusted to participate without trying to dominate—if only we get started just this wee little bit up the road to their good graces and cooperation, would not that be better than the condition of suspicion, fear and ill-will which has obtained in the past?

CERTAINLY Negroes cannot afford to spurn any semblance of improvement, no matter out of what combination of circumstances it may promise to come.

CHANGE OUR TECHNIQUE

If even the tiniest tendency towards better conditions appear on the Southern horizon, leaders of colored people should meet this tendency far more than half way; and this does not mean, need not mean, a policy of "Uncle Tom" sycophancy nor the usual radically critical attitude towards everything and everybody favored by the white South. There is a golden mean; and "golden" here applies in its literal sense. There are fortunes of gold under those mountains of racial mistrust, suspicion and often hostility which the two races in the South permit to stand between them and block their mutual progress—fortunes that will only be realized when a realistic, common sense policy is attempted.

THESE mountains will be razed or tunnelled only after there obtains a disposition to get down to the "brass tacks" of the racial problem. This disposition must be sincere. The veneer must be rubbed off. Confusing foliage must be brushed aside. Smoke screens of generalities dissipated. Economic considerations not cloaked under a guise of social necessities. If there must be social inequality, strict social separation, then it must be strictly social. The social germ must be isolated and made to stand out in pure unmistakable colors.

The boundaries of the social and economic realms should be clearly marked. The god of Social Equality carefully confined to his domain. A social god must not stand guard against the Negro at the door of every economic opportunity. Social equality must not be the subterfuge for denying the Negro a chance to work and for driving him to criminality. Let the social god stay dressed up in only his social clothes, then let the Negro show consistent and constant respect for him.

THEN let Negroes address themselves with persistency to the task of bringing home to the South a vivid picture of the staggering price it is paying to maintain—not pure social distinction—but a false standard of it, a doctrine of economic stagnation for the Negro, by which not only the Negro but the white South as well is kept in a state of near impoverishment. The southern mercantile class should constantly be impressed of the folly of depressing its customers. Forever reminded that the Negro race is a customer race. That merchants suffer loss always when their customers are poor.

THEIR BACKS ALSO ITCH

Be it not forgotten that this is now a material world. Spiritual values have declined since Hitler robbed the Jews. Not much help comes now through theorums of right and justice or magnanimity—not for minority groups. In these material days everybody's back is itching; and the Negro must learn to scratch even more soothingly than others and to **sing loud praises of his scratching ability so all the land can hear.** Otherwise his own back, long itching from the irritants of economic discrimination will continue neglected and unscratched. This is intended to mean that race people must by mutual contributions to the sections where they live continue to prove that they are worth keeping and to exploit their values where possible by reviving the once prevalent, but now lapsed publicity of the Negro's value as a laborer, as a domestic and as a patriot.

The South may not be changing; but several signs point in that direction. This space will discuss others in subsequent efforts.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

"WHO RUNS MAY READ" It was just 13 years ago that Theodore (The Man) Bilbo began to treat decent, honest educators like Republican dog catchers after a Democratic landslide.

One day at the close of a meeting of Bilbo's puppet board of trustees, The Man called in reporters and said:

"Boys, we've just set a new record. We've bounced three college presidents and hired three new ones in two hours. And that's just the beginning of what's going to happen."

He meant it. It was just the beginning.

One hundred and seventy-nine faculty members at three state schools were dismissed.

The Man Bilbo had his way. He could control Mississippi. He could thwart honesty and twist the meaning of words there. But he could not thwart honesty outside the state.

The Southern Association of Colleges, the American Association of Universities, the accrediting bodies of law and medical schools, all dropped Mississippi state-supported schools from their approved lists.

The United States Department of Agriculture withdrew the federal grant of $340,000 to the agricultural college at Starkville because of the political warfare against the college faculties.

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"We'll do without them. We'll operate as long as we can and then quit all at once."

It sounds strong. It wasn't.

The results were such that Mississippi's educational system still is suffering. The damages, to gratify a politician's whim, were so severe that even he was sick of them before his term was done. He had got, as the boys say, a green-persimmon belly full of it long before his term ended.

THE RESULTS Students enrolled as freshmen for the fall term in Mississippi's colleges withdrew. About two-thirds of them went elsewhere.

Tulane, Alabama, L. S. U. and other southern universities got tremendous numbers of Mississippi boys and girls.

Degrees of students graduating from Mississippi schools were worthless. They could not get them accepted in any other state. Teachers could not leave the state and teach. Graduate students couldn't go outside the state to complete work for masters' or doctors' degrees.

When Bilbo's term was up the university system of the state of Mississippi was at a low ebb. Its students were leaving. Its faculty was made up of either a tail-between-the-legs type, afraid to say anything for fear the governor would object; or a boot-licking type with little more character, if any, than education.

The expulsion of the university system of Mississippi stuck. It stuck until Bilbo was out of office and a succeeding administration undid the damage. A system of control, taking the university out of politics, as far as possible, was voted.

Then, and not until then, were the colleges of Mississippi put back on the accredited list.

GEORGIA THREATENS Today, Georgia appears to be threatening to take that same road.

The Board of Regents voted, by a majority of one, to continue their faith in the American system of accepting the evidence in any trial or hearing.

There were some members, who voted the other way, who said afterward they believed the evidence but voted the other way because they believed it "for the best." We have seen in Europe what "appeasement," or taking the "easy way," leads to.

It will be most unfortunate if this course is pursued any farther. It will lead to the disbarment of the University System of Georgia. It properly will lead to such action. There can be no other result.

The witnesses said the accused was not guilty. The chancellor, the president, the deans and the presidents of other colleges testified as to his worth.

The man himself worked his way through college, leaving a farm with $25 and going through college without any more outside help.

His record was one which made it easy for all to support him. An effort to twist one of his sentences into meaning whites and Negroes on one campus failed.

IT WOULD BE EASY, I imagine, to raise the old, false cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" and confuse the minds of some people.

It would be easy, I imagine, to raise the cognition in any other state in the Union, federal funds withdrawn, and progress delayed by uncalled-for persecution.

It is, when one thinks about it, such an unreasonable, unnecessary thing.

Georgia hasn't had such an infamous campaign in many years and it fondly had been hoped we would not have it again. It isn't honest. In this case it would be deliberately dishonest. All the witnesses agree.

The Governor has done many fine and worthy things. As one sincerely appreciative of his worth and ability I would like to join all his other friends in asking that he accept the verdict of the jury and the testimony of the witnesses.

The charges just weren't true.

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66d-1947

Pittsburgh Courier
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THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE

Ideologically the South has won the Civil War because its attitude on the Negro has become national and its attitude on organized labor is about to be accepted. As the bulwark and most dependable unit (thanks to Negro disfranchisement) of the ruling Democratic party, it now dominates the government in Washington as it did prior to March 4, 1861, controlling practically all Congressional committees and the Army and Navy.

Of the 33 Senate committees, 23 chairmanships are filled by Southern Democrats, while 38 of the 47 standing and 7 special or select House committees have Southern Democrats as chairmen.

These are positions of tremendous power, as shown by our own experience with Rep. Hatton Sumners of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who had to be forced to release the Federal Anti-Lynching bill by signatures of 218 Congressmen (no Southerners!).

Their patronage powers have filled Washington, D. C., and the government service generally with their relatives and friends, and, what is most important for the purpose of this discussion, they are without exception faithful servitors of the selfish, monopolistic economic interests that control both North and South. They are anti-labor, anti-Semetic, anti-alien, anti-Negro and pro-war.

Thanks to the one-party system supported by terror and blessed by the Supreme Court, they have no political competition and thus can more openly and wholeheartedly serve the vested interests.

Being the products of a Fascist system, they are more willing and eager to further it for the whole country than perhaps the Representatives and Senators from any other section. They see it perpetuating the racial caste system and the industrial-agrarian feudalism which has kept them in power.

The point is that with the key government positions in the hands of these men, and the President silent, the government is not going to compel firms enjoying fat government contracts to end color discrimination in employment; and these firms show no disposition to voluntarily do so. Indeed, how can they be expected to do what the government will not do in its own departments?

It is significant that, according to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, there is "no discrimination against Negroes by C. I. O. unions." These are not craft unions but industrial unions, and have seen through the divide-and-rule policy.

Perhaps a closer alliance of Negro workers with these more progressive unions, who are working for a different kind of world than the industrialists, politicians and international bankers, may prove the Open Sesame to industrial democracy and equal economic opportunity for all.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a World

Soldiers Reviving Good Manners of Old South . . .

* * *

Old-Time Negro Servant Puts White Butlers to Shame . . .

* * *

"We Are Not Accustomed to Gentlemen"

—By W. T. Anderson—

MACON is perhaps unconsciously getting an advantage out of association with the Army which will redound to her benefit by accentuating her reputation for hospitality, cordiality, generosity and good manners.

Army people stand at attention on the least provocation and sometimes without any. They salute the flag, stand at attention when the national anthem is played and show deference to authority. They rise when ladies come into their presence and remain standing until the ladies are seated. They add "sir" to all replies and set examples in all kinds of good manners.

And this sort of thing is "catching." It is claimed one cannot lie down with dogs without getting fleas, and "contrariwise" one cannot rub up against or come in contact with the finer things of life without being influenced for good.

The South always has been more or less punctilious in the many niceties and attentions that accompany good breeding, but there is a marked tendency of slacking off from this fine quality, whether it be from the high or the low.

* * *

IN THE halcyon days of the South the colonial mansions were the incubators of gentility in its finest flower. The Negro servants in those homes were given something in politeness and good manners which developed their personality, the greatest of assets. They helped "ole marster" and "ole missus" past these on to the white children, and these servants took them out and spread them among their own people—to the advantage of everybody.

When the "fine" white people of the South got so poor they could no longer employ Negro servants as formerly, and the Negroes were no longer available to help the white people in seeing to it that Southern customs and manners were observed by both white and black children, as had been taught and exemplified in palmier days, a decadence of the finest of human qualities was the portion of the South, along with its other troubles.

* * *

MANY old Negroes who survive today put the world to shame with their fine manners. The white butler of the North is but "poor buckra" in the estimation of these Negroes of other days. But some spirit has gone forth among some of the Negroes of the newer generation and spread the idea or gospel that to be polite is truckling, subservient, servile, groveling

And, talking of which is the better plan to make a favorable impression, to develop that personality above referred to as the greatest of assets, send out two people with the same proposition, one to be mannerly and say "sir", and the other to omit it and as much of the manners as may be desired, and see which one gets results.

* * *

INSTEAD of good manners being an evidence of inferiority and servility, they are an evidence of just the reverse. And because the other fellow is unmannerly and uncivil is no excuse for the one who knows better to be that way. It is the duty of the one who knows what is right, what is delicate, what is superb and nice, to endeavor to uplift the world by showing the underlings, the ignorant, the untutored, what is correct. Follow the Golden Rule.

Some white people do not take off their hats in the homes of Negroes, and omit other finer evidences of good breeding they expect the Negro to display. Then how and from whom is the Negro expected to learn? Taking off the hat for instance is proper in any home—not as any special mark of respect for the occupants of the home [altohugh a homemaker is one of God's greatest devotees, regardless of race or color], but as a triubte to the home, it matters not whether it is an humble cottage or a mansion, or even a dog's kennel.

* * *

THE LATE Sherwood Anderson's book Dark Laughter was built around the inconsistencies of the white people and the astuteness, the keenness of the Negro to delve one yard below their minds and laugh while they complied with the requirements of custom and knew better than those enforcing the rule.

A Macon home was visited by Army officers, and the young lady of the household was thrilled with the unusual gentility displayed. The head of the house remarked to the officers that they should keep their seats, that the hostess was in and out of the room every few minutes, and politeness should be dispensed with for the sake of preventing confusion in the constant rising and sitting down. The young woman protested, "Oh, don't stop them from following the dictates of politeness; we are not accustomed to gentlemen, and let us have the pleasure and treat of seeing politeness displayed on this occasion."

Southerners have always balked at the use of "Mr. and Mrs. and Miss" in addressing Negroes —and this is no argument in favor of it—and the Southerner solved the problem by teaching white children to claim kin with the Negro instead, addressing the older ones as "Uncle" or "Aunt," etc.

* * *

IT IS A SAD realization that the Chesterfields of the Negro race who made up that mysterious quality of culture in the Old South, and taught by example, are fading from the picture. We still have the magnolias, the honeysuckle, the mocking-bird, the saucy challenge of bob white, the swallow twittering from his straw-built shed, the cock's shrill clarion—but the echoing horn and the clanking trace chains of the plow gear and the example in manners that attended these and made the picture complete—are yielding to the modernism of the tractor and the auto that are as indecent as they smell.

Oh, mores, oh tempores—may our association with the Army bring back into action some of the lost tradition of the old South. May we not yield to the modernism and commercialism that measure manners like chewing-gum out of a slot machine.

Shades of our fathers and customs, be with us yet—

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 4, 1941

For Consideration

In Southern cities voluntary separation, or segregation, of the white and colored races in respect to residence has long been the trend and has become the habit. In Charleston it has been noteworthy. Thirty years ago the negro population was scattered throughout the city. The negroes in the southern district were numerous. Generally, the negroes have moved and have established negro neighborhoods.

This residential separation has been encouraged not only by the people themselves, negro as well as white, but by the federal government in the housing projects. Unless both white and colored people are greatly mistaken it has been good for all people.

The substance of the letter of John O. McFall, colored, pharmacist and responsible citizen of Charleston, published last Saturday, is that the Harmon playground for negroes is the center of a negro district in Charleston in which conditions are satisfactory, in which good order prevails, in which negro families have the opportunity to live self-respecting and improving lives, and that a recreation place for soldiers close to it would disrupt and destroy the peace and contentment of the colony.

To The News and Courier it seems clear that Dr. McFall's letter merits consideration. Racial relations in Charleston are excellent—decidedly better than in many American cities—and for this the negro people and their leaders deserve praise. The white people should be and, we think, are appreciative.

The argument for the recreation park near the Harmon playground for the use of the soldiers has weight. That The News and Courier admits, but is far from admitting that the preponderant weight is on its side. The good relations of the negroes and white people in Charleston are the growth of years. If they shall be disturbed, other years will be required to restore them.

The white people in the South assert and exercise political mastery. The mastery carries with it obligation. The white people assume the position of political trustees for the negroes, and in trusteeship is unavoidable duty. Government owes the doing of equity to both races.

The News and Courier hopes and advises that a solution of this new problem that has arisen will be found, a solution that will be just and fair, that will not menace a racial relationship difficult in its nature but that, in Charleston, has many years been remarkably satisfactory.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

Michigan Senate Votes To Return Flags To South

LANSING, Mich., May 13—(AP)—The state Senate Tuesday adopted a concurrent resolution instructing state officials to return to the Southern states flags captured by Michigan units in the War Between the States.

The Senate ordered $250 expended in reconditioning the relics which belonged to military regiments in Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Louisiana and Alabama.

The chamber was told that all captured Michigan flags have been returned by the Southern states and that all other Northern states had sent back flags captured by their units.

[illegible] Ga. Telegraph
May 30, 1941

Mercer Alumni Will Honor Negro Servant

Mercer University alumni will dedicate a new infirmary at Mercer as a memorial to Dr. Lee Battle, faithful Negro retainer, who served the institution for 40 years, in ceremonies following an alumni luncheon at the school June 2.

Dr. Louie Newton of Atlanta, chairman of the Lee Battle Memorial Commission, will have charge of the exercises, which will be a part of the Mercer commencement program.

The new infirmary was made possible by contributions from members of the Mercer Alumni Association and is equipped with the most modern fixtures and medical apparatus.

The luncheon meeting will be held at 1:30 p.m. in Sherwood dining hall and will be followed immediately by the dedication exercises. On the program will be W. A. Bootle of the Mercer board of trustees, Dr. Newton and President Baldwin Martin of the Alumni Association.

Lee Battle will be memorialized on a placque to be hung in the infirmary, bearing this inscription:

"Lee Battle Memorial Infirmary; the gift of alumni and friends in memory of Lee Battle, beloved Negro servant who gave 40 years of his life in faithful ministry to this institution. 1900-1940."

Columbia, S. C. State
June 11, 1941

Faithful Edgefield Negro Gets Last Request to Be Buried There

Greenwood, June 10—(Special)—The oft-expressed wish of Naaman Simpkins, faithful Negro servant of Col. F. N. K. Bailey, of Sebring, Fla., that he be buried in the soil of his native Edgefield county has been fulfilled and Naaman now rests in the Macedonia church cemetery.

For 42 years Naaman had been a respected and trusted servant of Col. Bailey, first at Edgefield, then at Greenwood, and later at Sebring. He was the loyal and faithful attendant of the family, looking after the children and doing a man's work about the house and premises. Some months ago he became seriously ill and Col. Bailey put him in a hospital and saw that he had proper medical attention, but his illness was fatal. Naaman knew he was going to die, Colonel Bailey said, but he had no fear and bore himself like a man and a Christian, his only worry being that he did not want to be buried "away from Edgefield." He wanted to be brought back and buried in Macedonia churchyard in that town. Colonel Bailey assured him that this request would be granted.

Naaman passed on about two weeks ago. His body was embalmed and cared for by the undertaker at Sebring until Colonel Bailey could leave his work and bring it to Edgefield. He did this last Tuesday and he saw that Naaman's last wish was gratified and attended the funeral himself, and paid a high tribute to his old friend.

Colonel Bailey formerly was head of the South Carolina Co-educational Institute at Edgefield which was moved to Greenwood in 1913. He served as its superintendent here under the name of Bailey Military Institute and after disposing of his interest in the school he moved to Sebring and has been superintendent of education of Highlands county for a number of years.

Waynesville, N. C., Mountaineer
June 5, 1941

Crossing Bridges

After hearing a group discuss in detail the "proposed depression" of several years hence, we recalled the story of the South Carolina negro, who sat weeping while eating one of the largest and reddest water melons ever cut in the Palmetto state.

When a bystander approached and inquired of the colored man as to his weeping, he blubbered between sobs: "I'se just thinking of the time when dis melon is all gone."

Most of us are somewhat like the negro. We cannot appreciate what we have for worrying about what we might not have in the future.

This newspaper does not advocate a boom, nor unwise spending or getting into debt so far that we cannot hope to see our way out, yet too many of us are living for the future and passing up opportunities to really live today. We make our daily lives a drudgery, as we work for an unknown goal somewhere out there in the future.

Perhaps if we would start living normal lives today then on tomorrow we would find we had much more to comfort and cheer us.

66d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

BY P. L. PRATTIS

THE DIE-HARD SOUTHERNERS STILL RABID RACE HATERS

THE white South, in broad terms, is a die-hard. No one can question the emotional emancipation of individual southerners and small groups of southerners, here and there, but the average white southerner, the one you meet in the streets and on the highways, is not thinking of taking his foot off the neck of the Negro, regardless of what Mr. Hitler does.

MAY 3 1941

You can preach all the liberalism and Americanism you want and the white South, in the bulk, will surpass any other section of the nation, waving the red, white and blue, but it will leave off waving and start fighting the minute the Negro says "Let me stand up there with you."



Mr. Prattis

In fact, there is no great discernible difference in the mass attitude of whites toward Negroes from which it was years ago.

Some Negroes, by a sort of legerdemain difficult to follow, have been able to advance themselves and to protect their interests by attracting to themselves certain white friends, but the average Negro in the South is just as much the victim of the white Southerner today as he was before Booker T. Washington decided that Tuskegee might help solve the problem. The average white Southerner hasn't got it in his bones to give the slightest respect to a Negro, no matter what his achievements may be or his ability is.

NEGROES DESPISE OPPRESSORS

THE REASON so many Negroes get along so well with so many whites in the South is because the Negroes are willing to take so much and the whites have to give so little. I recently heard of a distinguished Negro educator who obtained an appropriation of $25,000 for his school because he had self-control enough to smile and not explode, when a red-necked legislator referred to him as "that old darky."

I believe I have begun to discover that in the present emergency, Negroes are giving their brains and brawn and keeping their hearts to themselves. I have talked with many Negroes who thoroughly despise their oppressors and wish that Hitler might find some way to knock hell out of these southern whites without destroying the nation. In any event, they hope the Nazis will make them feel much more hurt than they have so far.

INDEED, WE want unity. There is probably no minority within the nation which would give more of all that it has than the Negro would to defend our land. But the average white southerner is not thinking of the unity of the different elements of our population. In the first place, he thinks the South is the nation and he is willing to defend that without regard to the Negro, the Yankee or anybody else.

MAY 3 1941

NOT CONSIDERED PART OF NATION

A Jacksonville, Florida, newspaper boasts the slogan that it is published in the interest of Jacksonville, Florida and the South. No mention is made of the nation. How odd it would sound for a New York Publisher to boast that his newspaper was published in the interest of New York City, New York State and the North.

In the second place, the average white southerner not only thinks the South is the nation, but he is convinced that the South belongs to him alone and that Negroes are simply a part of the region and his domain, to be used as HE seees fit.

THEY CELEBRATED "I Am An American" Day in Jacksonville a couple of Sundays ago. Nearly 50 per cent of the Americans in Jacksonville are Negroes. But do you think those Americans were to be found at the big celebration? Indeed not! The black Americans celebrated all right, but they did so off to themselves in a Negro church where it was as hot as an open hearth furnace.

HITLER MIGHT TAME SOUTH

1941

A visitor from Mars who might have attended the white celebration would never have suspected that there is a black American for every white American in Jacksonville and that today, all these Americans are supposed to be united against the common enemy.

If there were not so many Negroes in the South, it might be a good thing to compromise with Hitler and let him have the old unreconstructed confederacy.

Last Jeeter Gave Life to Play in Its Old Age

Lobby Comment at Closing Kinder Than Critics of 1933

JUN 3 1941

By SIDNEY B. WHIPPLE.

Will Geer, the last of the Jeeter Lesters, eased his lanky frame to the floor of the weather-beaten porch, carefully tossed a handful of black soil in the air in a gesture of tired futility. The scattered dust settled to earth, the curtain fell, and the longest continuous run in theatrical history came to a close.

One, at least, of the drama critics who witnessed the first performance of Tobacco Road on the night of Dec. 3, 1933, was present at the obsequies Saturday night. Two others might have been present—but were not—in a professional reviewing capacity, and it is perhaps a sorrowful and significant commentary that the play itself has outlived the critical activity of the rest of the sturdy band.



Sidney B. Whipple

There was considerable discussion, in the lobby between acts and in sidewalk forums afterward, about the 7½ year hold upon the public by this drab picture of moronic life in Erskine Caldwell's Georgia. In general the debate was more tolerant, on the part of today's reviewers, than it was in the newspaper columns of 1933. Some of the critics, indeed, advanced the novel theory that Tobacco Road owes its astonishing success to the strange fact that it is "a good play."

A re-reading of the original reviews seems to indicate that it was neither the language nor the outward pruriency of some of the scenes that brought adverse notices. Some found its plot slight, others thought Jack Kirkland's dramatization inept, and one or two declared the drama dragged. There was much less "horror" expressed over the theme, however, than there was 35 years ago over the "advanced" playwriting of George Bernard Shaw in Mrs. Warren's Profession, which was variously described by the critics of that day as "the limit of stage indecency," as "glorifying debauchery," and as "vileness and degeneracy brazenly considered.

No such terms were volleyed at Tobacco Road, although one critic insisted that it was frequently repulsive and another called it "an ugly wallowing sort of drama."

My theory I now advance in all modesty as offering the most reasonable explanation of Tobacco Road's success is that Jeeter Lester by himself is the most fascinating example of grotesque depravity known to modern stage literature. In him the race reaches a depth of degradation below which there is no level.

I doubt if any moral or social impulse drove people to see Tobacco Road. They went because it was a piece of curiosa Americana. Nor until Will Geer did his utmost to read some social significance into the part, was Jeeter Lester calculated to provoke any considerable thought about the economic or physical causes from which such degeneracy springs. The magnet, throughout these seven years, has been the acting of such men as Henry Hull and James Barton and their tragic-comic interpretation of the character.

In its declining year, Mr. Geer strengthened the entire play, it seems to me, not by the alteration of a single line, but by emphasizing Jeeter's grim and pathetic determination to cling forever to the only ideal (so to speak) that is left to him, and that is the soil. Deny it though you will, the hearts of my audience are with him in this determination.

But we come to bury Jeeter, not to praise him, deceased in the 390th week and the 3180th performance of his sinful existence.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

THE SUN SETS ON TOBACCO ROAD



THE FINAL curtain is coming down on Jeeter Lester, shiftless Georgia sharecropper, and his Tobacco Road shanty, top, **as record-run play closes on Broadway after** seven and a half years.

By TOM WOLF
[NEA Service Staff Correspondent]

NEW YORK—The oldest landmark on Broadway, the boulevard of brevity, is coming down. "Tobacco Road" is closing.

The epitaph over its battered remains, interred in Walton's Storehouse, will read: Here lies the theater's all-time endurance king. Born Dec. 4, 1933. Died May 1, 1941. Aet.: 3180 Broadway performances. ["Abie's Irish Rose," previous marathon champ played but a paltry 2,327 performances.]

* * *

WAS PANNED BY CRITICS

Prohibition was still the law of the land in that half-forgotten era when scenarist Jack Kirkland brought to Broadway his adaptation of Erskine Caldwell's ultra-realistic tale of sordid life among the Georgia sharecroppers. America was "doing its part" under the wildly flapping wings of the NRA Blue Eagle. Von Hindenburg was president of Germany. John Dillinger was still at large. So was the unknown kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby. The Dionnes were just a poor French-Canadian family.

The critics panned the show unmercifully. It limped along for seven weeks, seemingly destined for oblivion. Then a New York newspaper man ran an editorial, "Tobacco Road — An Important Play," which called it "grand entertainment." The rest is history.

* * *

SOME NOTES FOR STATISTIC HOUNDS

Over 2,500,000 people will have paid nearly $2,000,000 to see "Tobacco Road" on Broadway. During its 6,360 hours of playing time, the starving Lester family will have eaten 62,600 raw turnips, gingerly washed and drunk and played with 21,800 gallons of water, lain around in 65 tons of soil.

Dude Lester has bounced to shreds 42 squash balls against the ricketly family shack [which recently had to be reinforced because of termites.] He has broken to pieces 12 auto fenders, 8 auto headlights.

No one in the cast has remained continuously, although Banker Edwin Walter has forcelosed Jeeter Lester's mortgage for seven and a half years excepting a week's role in an ill-starred farce last winter. There have been five Jeeter Lesters—Henry Hull, James Barton, James Bell, Eddie Garr, and, at present, Will Geer.

One "Tobacco Road" enthusiast has seen the play 33 times.

GROSSED OVER $6,000,000

It has been the road companies which have brought "Tobacco Road" much of its more spectacular fame. Five cities brought it into the spotlight by banning it. It has been sued 35 times, won 32. It has been denounced in congress.

Suits and bans and denouncements have only served to stimulate and increase interest in the play. Road companies have played over 300 cities in 42 states, pushing the play's total gross over $6,000,000. Often it has played a city more than once. Columbus, Ohio, has seen it seven different times. Its sole flop was in London.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

End of the Road

Broadway last week reached the end of *Tobacco Road*. After seven and a half years, the 3,180th and last performance of history's longest continuously running drama was signalized by no valedictory speeches or mortuary effects. But in the third row sat slight, beaming Francis De Vallant, who was seeing the play for the 34th time and is, symbolically enough, advertising director of Fairchild Sons, Inc., New York undertakers.

During its 390-week run, *Tobacco Road* was advertised as "closing" 389 times, lost money during 70 weeks, just about broke even during 42 weeks. It netted its backers (chiefly Playwright Jack Kirkland, who adapted the play from Erskine Caldwell's novel, and his lawyer, Harry J. Oshrin) $565,000 from the Broadway production and a total of $1,800,000 including road-company profits and the sale of cinema rights for $200,000 to 20th Century-Fox.

Its road companies have played 300 towns and cities, with return engagements in 150. On Broadway five actors have appeared in the leading role of bearded, slouching, Georgia backwoods Farmer Jeeter Lester: Henry Hull (233 times), James Barton (1,899), James Bell (305), Eddie Garr (120), Will Geer (623).

Last week *Tobacco Road* had become a national phenomenon known to millions. Only one pressing question remained about it: just why this drama of degenerate, underprivileged lusts and humors, dramatically sound but hardly startling, indecent but not outrageously so, should have run as long as it did—853 times more than *Abie's Irish Rose*.

Devotees of theatrical realism could at least take satisfaction from the fact that the record-breaking play was about as far from a drama of escape as it is possible to imagine. And enemies of Broadway's dramacritics could enjoy remembering that almost every one of them, with the exception of the late, wise Percy Hammond, had damned the play and said it had no chance. Last week Playwright Kirkland announced that he would give several of *Tobacco Road's* props—a wagon wheel, a tree branch, a well, a shack—to the Smithsonian Institution.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 21, 1941

Believers in the Land

One time, in Laurens county, a citizen bought a tract of land, and his negro laborers were preparing for planting a crop, as he sat on his horse looking on. A negro rode up on a mule and handed him a note from the farmer who owned the adjoining land. The note was a warning that the new owner was trespassing four feet across his line and threatening a suit at law, or worse.

The man read the note and scribbled on the bottom of it that if the complainer would come he would gladly give him ten feet across his land, that land was about the cheapest thing that he knew of and the last worth a quarrel.

In the last hundred years perhaps a hundred men have been killed in South Carolina about "line fences" and ditches. It is a foolish cause of dispute.

Still another side to it is that it indicates the intense individuality of the South Carolinian. He will fight for his land when he will fight for nothing else, and if ever the Communists or the "humanitarians" try to take land from the native South Carolinians, somebody is pretty sure to get hurt.

66d-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia



Constitution Staff Photo—Marion Johnson

OLD LIGE AND FRIEND—Yesterday was a big day in the life of Old Lige, elderly Atlanta Negro. Thanks to the generous response of folks in Atlanta and other parts of Georgia, he was able to buy a mule to replace his faithful horse, which was so badly injured the animal had to be slain. Here is Old Lige with his mule. Old Lige feels mighty grateful to all the folks who contributed to the fund which enabled him to buy the animal.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Old Lige Gets $100 Mule With Donated Fund

Sympathetic Readers Provide Successor to Faithful 'Doc.'

Old Lige was a happy man yesterday.

The elderly Atlanta Negro bought himself a mule—thanks to the generosity of Atlantans and Georgians who contributed to a fund to enable Old Lige to replace the faithful old horse, Doc, with which Lige had earned a livelihood for many years.

It was just about two weeks ago that tragedy entered the life of Old Lige when Doc was injured so badly the animal had to be slain.

The Constitution carried the account of this development in Old Lige's personal history, and, spontaneously, Atlantans and Georgians came to Lige's rescue. An informal fund-raising campaign was started, and contributions poured in to The Constitution.

It wasn't long before almost a hundred dollars was in the "pot" for Lige. So yesterday, with the money—$92.61—he went to the mule market and bought an animal which will help him make a living.

The man from whom Lige bought the mule did his share, too, selling a $100 mule for Lige's $92.61. So now, Old Lige is all set again.

"I sure thank everybody who helped me get the mule," he said. "And I'm mighty thankful to The Constitution for letting folks know about my trouble. I guess I'll just naturally have to read The Constitution every morning now for the rest of my life!"

Which is very much OK with The Constitution, Lige.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

COTTON ACREAGE LOWEST IN YEARS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10—(AP)—Alabama's 1941 cotton acreage was indicated as the lowest harvested since 1875 in a survey announced Thursday by the State Crop Reporting Service.

Acreage in cultivation July 1 was estimated at 7,874,000, or 8 per cent less than the 2,037,000 acres in cultivation at the same time last year and 3 per cent less than a 10-year average.

"If the per cent abandoned in 1941 is equal to the 10-year average, an acreage of 1,858,000 is indicated for harvest in 1941," the report said. "This acreage would be the smallest harvested in any year since 1875.

"Several causes are responsible for this year's reduction in cotton acreage. The serious dry spell in the Spring prevented germination in some fields in North Alabama and resulted in the loss of a small percentage of acreage already planted.

"The supplementary cotton program in which farmers are given cotton stamps in return for making additional acreage reductions was also a contributing factor in reducing acreage.

"This reduction from last year is not uniform throughout the state, but ranges from approximately 25 per cent in Southwest Alabama to 3 per cent in Southeast Alabama. In the Tennessee Valley counties the reduction was approximately 7 per cent."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Letters to the Editor

Songbird

Editor The Telegraph and News:

Mr. B. S. Fitzpatrick, who lives at Fitzpatrick, Ga., has a colored man living and working on his place.

This boy's name is Birdsong. He is strong, active and agreeable and in a most pleasing manner calls the Boss Man, like others living on the plantation and in the community, "Mr. Ben," and so also many of the white people address him and speak of him as "Mr. Ben."

Birdsong is a big, strapping fellow, weighing about 200 pounds and is nearly six feet tall.

He is not a swift mover, but keeps steadily going. He has his ideas about the farm and business in general and carries them out.

"Mr. Ben" frequently consults Birdsong about the farming interest and with rare exceptions accepts his foreman's views with the heartiest approval. Birdsong has his own hours—morning and nights and any other time in the day. Really, he does just about as he pleases—and remarkable to relate, he pleases Mr. Ben about seven days in the week.

Birdsong's principal crops are corn and beans. Of course his farming operations wouldn't be complete without 'taters and watermillions. In fact this boss farmer on the Fitzpatrick plantation could not be happy without watermillions, and a plenty of them. He grows them, thumps them, pulls them and hauls them up to the "Big House" and the meat is always red and juicy.

He takes Saturdays if he wants them, and whoever knew a colored gentleman to turn one down?

But back to the watermillions. Birdsong always keeps a good supply both in the "Big House" and—he is too thoughtful ever to forget his own pressing needs. That would be next to a crime. Of course Birdsong has all the rights and privileges that belong to a faithful farmer. Who could doubt that?

Mr. Ben hardly ever goes into Birdsong's fields. Why should he? For his faithful and competent overseer knows almost, if not quite as much as the "Boss Man." To say more would be offensive.

Birdsong has raised his children here and his children's children. And for all these long years kept every thing a-going like a well regulated clock, and when necessary kept Mr. Ben straightened out if any knotty problems should ever arise, but they never came. Awake or a sleep Mr. Ben had the utmost confidence in his farm leader.

Birdsong is like a member of the family. In fact a wag in the community said he was the father of the family.

He is cold black but when he smiles he shows his big white teeth and this illuminates his broad face to a most interesting degree.

Sometimes I would ask this unique character, "Birdsong, can't my bird give me a song today?" To this he would reply with silence and a broad grin. Don't think this bird ever sang. He stands alone and is one of the most original characters I ever knew.

Birdsong and Mr. Ben are two of Twiggs county's leading citizens, and no one knows it better than the songless bird.

"Birdsong, who are the two leading men in Twiggs?" was a question propounded to this ebony gentleman. Promptly he replied: "Me and Mr. Ben." "I is de best farmer ob dem all—I never fails, I always makes a crop, good or bad. Dat show' am de truth—and Mr. Ben he is de best white man school teacher what ever come down de pike. And ef he had er been er black man, jes lac me, de Lord knows whut he would er been."

J. C. SOLOMON.

Fitzpatrick.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Editor Tells Educators South Overlooked in Defense

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—(ANP)—Nowhere in the country is there a greater defense job to be done than in the American south, from which, by voluntary enlistment, have gone more young men than from any other section of the country, Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, told 1,800 educators gathered at the New Education Fellowship conference held here last week. Daniels said the present strength and whole future of America is interwoven with the south—the land where the greater part of our young are growing and the greatest poverty persists.

"The Southern problem quickens with the defense problem," he said. "In it, we as southerners are certainly not without our old faults as well as new duties. But not all southern faults are of southern origin and all of us here in America have responsibilities for failure in human terms everywhere in America."

"In terms of the people it supports, southern agriculture is declining," said Mr. Daniels. "To save the land itself it should support fewer people. We should give the south which has half the farmers but only a fifth of the farm implements, a chance at successful farming.

"Even in this battle for democracy abroad the meaning of democracy at home is important—probably more important than ever before. Democracy is not only ballots but bread and a chance to earn it by sweat and not to take it as charity, begrudged sometimes by those who deny its recipients a chance to work," he concluded.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 13, 1941

World's Largest Cotton Gin At Dyersburg, Tenn.

DYERSBURG, Tenn.—There's romance in cotton and almost everyone living in Northern states wants to see the wide, white fields and cotton at the gin. Consequently many tourists go through West Tennessee to revel in the scene and hear the Negroes singing in the fields.

Practically every West Tennessee town has a cotton gin where wagons laden with cotton stand in lines waiting to be unloaded. Most of these gins are open to tourists who watch the cotton as it is fed through a chute into the teeth of the gins which separate the seed from the lint. The lint is then blown into the press and compressed into bales which are bound with jute bagging and steel ties and shipped to all parts of the world.

Most farmers sell their cotton by the load before it has been ginned. The seeds are made into stock feed, vegetable oils and fertilizer.

Tourists who want to see the most modern gin will find it here where one of the largest gins in the country is located. The largest cotton compress in the world is located in Memphis.

"A WOOING WE SHALL GO"

We note with interest, the wooing of Marion Anderson (col.) the visit to Tuskegee Institute (col.) and now, the reported issuance of a Booker T. Washington (col.) stamp. When Southern people lick the back side of this stamp we wonder what they will be thinking! There is a reason—the negro votes hold the balance of power under normal conditions in northern and boundary-line states, controlling 227 electoral votes; the 11 Southern provinces have only 135 electoral votes. Naturally the vote-getting New Deal is much interseted in the negro-controlled states rather than in the Southern provinces, commonly known as "Problem No. 1."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

In The Pilothouse—

OLD DARKEY SCOFFED AT BULLFROG'S NAME

But She's One Of Trimmest Towboats On River

ARRIVES HERE WITH GAS

Vessel Brought 26,000 Barrels Of Motor Fuel From Texas And Turned Them Over To A Sister Ship Here

By JOE CURTIS

Old (Uncle) Wash Hinson, black and kinky haired, so bent with age he must walk with a cane he whittled out of a hickory limb, was shambling along the river levee yesterday when he came upon a small group of white men at the foot of Monroe.

"'Scuse me, ge'min' but what's de name o' dat boat tied up dah?"

"That's the Bullfrog, old man," one of the group answered. "And this gentleman here is Capt. Louis De Long, her master."

Hard to Believe

"Bullfrog! An' yo' is de cap'n?" the old darkey asked, his wrinkled face becoming interested. "Sho'ly, suh, dat boat ain' named Bullfrog ar she?"

"Yes, that's her name," answered Captain DeLong in his usual pleasant manner.

"Ah'll be dawg gon' if Ah ain't goin' back up dis hill to stay way f'om de ribbah. It sho' gettin' mighty low down when dey hast to name a boat Bullfrog." And (Uncle) Wash, once a mighty rouster in the days of the packets, turned abruptly as he could and slowly hobbled up the embankment to the top of the ramp, where he stood gazing at the boat and repeating. "Bullfrog. Humph! Dem white boys jes' foolin' dis ol' niggah. Dey ain't no such boat."

There Is a Bullfrog

But there is a Bullfrog and she arrived at Memphis yesterday morning from Texas City, Texas, towing tow barges containing 26,000 barrels of gasoline. She is expected to depart today for her return run, leaving the Mississippi River at Plaquemine and traveling the Intracoastal Canal to Texas City for another big gasoline tow.

The Inco, owned by the same firm, arrived at Memphis from Pittsburgh last night, accepted the Bullfrog's barges and lit out with them for the Ohio River. The Bullfrog will continue operating, between Vicksburg and Texas City.

This Bullfrog is a smack-up towboat. In fact, she is the only one on the river with triple propellers and when she sticks her nose against a fleet of barges, they move. She was brought out in January, 1941, and is owned by the Lea Rivers Lines of Wilmington, Del. She is 76 feet long with a 24-foot beam, 8-foot hold and a draft of 6 feet.

Diesel Engines

Her three Diesel engines develop 900 horsepower and of course, she is constructed of steel. In fact, she is a very smart looking towboat.

The crew is: Louis De Long, master and pilot; Walter Story of Vicksburg, pilot; Lee O'Dell of Paducah, chief engineer; Robert R. Ryan, second engineer; Clarence Reed, chief cook; Merlin Willet, chief tankman. Deck hands, John Fuller and Wallace Thomas.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Ramshackle House Is Haven For Aged in Their Last Days

By HAROLD MARTIN.

They come to Sally Harris' house on Houston street for just one thing—to die.

Old cooks and washwomen and dressmakers. Old gardeners and janitors and laborers, blind and sick and crippled, homeless, friendless and forgotten, come to Sally to wait for the Old Marster to call them home.

They sit in the split-bottom chairs in the bare, clean-swept yard, reading the Bible and listening to somebody play a harp, and talking about the days when they were young and strong and never knew a burden too heavy to lift.

They are proud of what they used to be.

"I gyardened for the white folks all out Peachtree road. Kept de hedges trimpt, and de yard grass cut. Growed de flowers fo' em for 22 years till dis dropsy got me . . . "

"I useter be a construction man. Dat big Suhz Roebuck sto' on Ponce de Leon. I was dere when dey broke de groun' and I was dere when dey cleaned up de las' bit of trash before dey open de do'. I hope put up dem big oil tanks . . . I was totin' brick when I got dis rupture de doctor say he cain' fix."

"I nussed de Williamson chillun till dey got grown."

"I wus a barber by trade . . . I was a mason . . . I jonituhd at de big par'ment house on Boulevard. I washed for fo families for twenny years . . . "

Proudly they recount what they used to be, sitting in little clumps under shade of the big magnolia and mulberry trees, waiting for their supper of pig's ears, pinto beans, Irish potatoes and strong black coffee.

Waiting Their Time.

Inside, in the dark but clean-swept rooms of the rickety old house, and in the clustered sheds of old tin in the yard, the bedridden lie, waiting their time.

And Sally, a cheerful fat angel of mercy, ministers to their needs—feeds them and bathes them and turns them in bed, soothes them with sedatives when they suffer and stands beside them when they die.

"I don't know how I got started, exactly," she says. "But I was always sorry for old folks with nobody to care for them, and for little helpless chillun. I just started sort of keeping them around. Then the relief people started sending me some and paying me a little to look after them because they didn't have no other place to put them.

"They was sick, but the hospitals couldn't keep them because they had something the hospital couldn't cure. Maybe they was far gone with lung trouble, or bad blood, or maybe pellagra or diabetes or the dropsy. So they sent 'em to me and I looks after 'em as best I can.

"I keeps them clean, and two of them that can git around—Estell Banks and Charley Johnson, they helps. Both of them is blind in one eye, and crobbled up bad, but they are gentle with sick folks as a nurse.

Death Watch.

"They keeps the watch with me when one is dying and sometime when it takes a long time we don't hardly sleep for a week. We tries not to let one die all by hisself. It's wrong to have to die without somebody there. The city don't like it either, and there has to be an inquest and a lot of trouble.

"Lots of these you see here won't see another Chris'mus. When the sap begins to fall they start going down. Grady sends the doctor, but it don't do much good. He just makes them easy as he can and then they go."

From the dark interior of a tin-walled shanty at Sally's back came the thin, sweet notes of a mouth-organ, playing "Nearer My God to Thee."

"That's the Rev. Ezell Britt," she said. "He's paralyzed in both legs. He's the only preacher we got now and he's a big comfort.

"Three nights a week we gather 'round his do' here and he reads from the Scriptures and plays a hymn or two on the mouth organ, and it does the folks a lot of good.

"It helps them stand it better, looks like, knowing they are just sitting around here waiting for their time."

668-1941

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 9, 1941

White Friends Honor Negro Workman



William Dixon, Negro employe of the Getem Manufacturing Company for 12 years and former employe of N. Chater Burruss, died early Sunday morning and funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Goodwill Baptist Church on May avenue with his white friends as pallbearers. Mr. Burruss (front left), Luther M. Church (front right), of the Getem Company, and employes of the company, were pallbearers. They were O. H. Sherman, Bruce Ellison, Norman Bland, R. T. Edwards, Gernie Hollandsworth, George Gardiner and T. D. Ross. The factory and business offices were closed to allow employes to attend. Dixon, who worked in the plant and made deliveries, was remembered as an efficient worker, "ready for call to duty at all times." He was married and is survived by his wife and a young daughter. (Borjes photo.)

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
JAN 20 1941

OFF THE BENCH

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

THE SOUTH MOVES FORWARD

The Southerner who loves his section of the country, looking back on the year 1940, takes great pride in the outstanding progress that the Southern States have made in establishing new productive enterprises, in enlarging and expanding our existing industrial plants, and in bringing about a better balance between agriculture and industry.



Judge Jones

The South's record in 1940 will be sad news to those who bait us, and her progress will be mournful tidings to the hack lecturers who, for $2 a ticket, tell us all about our faults and what a dreadfully poor and hook-wormy land we live in. This gentry, and unfortunately many of them claim to be Southerners, like to go through the length and breadth of the land condemning the South, assuring our own people that we can not have any real business and industry here. Our detractors like to point out superior conditions which they fondly imagine exist elsewhere.

Our Continued Growth

Every Southerner, taking pride in his own land, ought to send to The Manufacturers Record Publishing Company, at Baltimore, Md., a dollar bill and ask them to send him The Blue Book of Southern Progress, 1940. This little booklet of 90 pages, shows the progress of the South, year by year. As one reads through its pages and studies carefully all the facts, he is pleased to note that during the past 10 years the percentage gain in population of the Southern States is much higher than for the rest of the country. The wise and far seeing man at the North no longer tells his sons and grandsons, "Go West, young man." Instead he tells the young people in whom he takes interest, and would like to see succeed, to go South.

Industrial executives in other parts of the country are now looking more and more to Southern resources when they consider building new plants, erecting distribution facilities, and when looking for new fields of endeavor. The industrialist knows that the South today has adequate transportation, wonderful power facilities, untold quantities of raw materials, a wholesome American citizenship, and a wonderful climate. The South today furnishes the great industrial opportunity for the nation. The South is America's fastest growing industrial section. We have wonderful sites for industrial plants, marvelous natural resources, and ideal manufacturing conditions. The faith of American industry is being shown, more and more today, in the South by continued and large investments. For instance, over $100,000,000 has come to North Carolina in the last three years for new and enlarged plants.

Advantages For The Manufacturer

The manufacturer in the North, faced with increasing costs of production there and dwindling revenues, looks more and more to the advantages which industry enjoys in the South. He finds here dependable transportation of all kinds, high standards of living for the workers, healthful working conditions, low living costs, a plentiful supply of intelligent native born labor, and many economies in food, shelter, and clothing. He knows, too, that his employes will live in a land of good people, where there is out-door recreation all the year and a clement climate.

Developing Our Resources

Each year private enterprise sees in the South more promising fields for industrial opportunity and progress. This is shown by the published figures which show the South's continued growth at a time when the industrial production in the country as a whole suffers a very marked decline.

The little booklet gives these interesting facts (and I quote by permission):

"The value of manufactured products in the South in 1939 exceeded $12,000,000,000, or more than $500,000,000 above the figure for 1937. The total in 1939 surpassed the previous high of 1929, and this is of special significance in comparison with the value of manufactured products for the rest of the country, which declined in 1939 below the 1937 figure and was $10,000,000,000 below the 1929 total.

"Cotton manufacturing, which is the major part of the South's textile industry, continues to turn out nearly three-fourths of the entire country's product. In 1937, which is the latest date for which figures are available, the Southern output was valeud at $931,686,877, representing a gain of more than $211,000,000, or over 30 per cent above the preceding census period of 1935. In these two years the South gained 57 new plants, while the number in the rest of the country showed a decline of 42 plants. In the same period in this industry, wage earners increased 44,257, compared to a gain of 7,667 for the rest of the country. Payrolls in the South increased $75,775,967, while the rest of the country's payrolls in cotton manufacturing lines rose by $25,923,483."

It is interesting to note, among other things, that construction contracts awarded in the South in 1939 totaled approximately $926,000,000, and for the first 11 months of 1940 reached the enormous figure of $1,244,000,000.

Southern Agriculture

The Blue Book of Southern Progress tells us:

"An outstanding feature of Southern agriculture in 1939 was the cash farm income derived from livestock and livestock products which, with an increase of $61,783,000, passed the billion dollar mark to total $1,004,786,000 and comprise approximately 25 per cent of the $4,494,541,000 for the entire country."

Southern Construction Nears The Peak

"Southern construction neared the all time peak of operations during 1939. Figures compiled from reports published in The Construction daily bulletin showed valuation of contracts awarded during the year in the 16 States below the Mason and Dixon Line to be $925,981,000, a total which reached within 1.5 per cent of equalling the high record established three years before.

"As industrial construction rose to comprise about

tablishments, and the number of wage earners increases, and each year sees a startling increase in the value of our manufacturing products. There is today more diversified manufacturing in the South than in any other part of the country, and it is astounding but true that among our Southern industrial plants are found many which are the largest of their kind in the world and in the United States. For instance, in West Virignia is the world's largest axe plant. In Florida is the world's largest cigar plant. In Virginia is the world's largest trunk factory. In Texas is the world's largest salt mine. In Louisiana is the largest single rice milling plant in the world. In Alabama is the world's largest manufacturer of ginning machinery, and the world's largest packer of peanut butter.

Life Insurance

The amount of life insurance in force is always a good indication of the economic condition of a State. In 1939 there were more than 111 billion dollars of life insurance in force in the United State, and nearly 24 billion dollars of this was right here in the South; and life insurance investments in the South amount to nearly 6 billion dollars.

Critics and defamers of the South come and go with the years. But the South moves mightily and prosperously forward, and is today the garden spot of the nation, even though some uninformed people think we are economic problem No. 1.

There is industrial progress in the South. Here are ever new opportunities for trade and industry. Here employment is more stable, payrolls are larger, and standards of living are higher. The South has, too, an abundant supply of raw materials. Her transportation facilities, rail, waterway, highway, and in the air are good.

The South continues its march forward and in her ranks are part of her great marching army, is room for energy, enterprise, vision, and loyalty to American ideals.

"Come South, young man."

17 per cent of the total for the year, privately financed work dropped, Federal funds, which flowed in great sums into many fields, were instrumental in bolstering the level of construction activity to its near-peak."

Cheap Electric Power

"Production of electricity by public and private plants in the South during 1939 reached the highest point ever recorded with 30,726,286,000 kilowatt hours. This surpassed by 3,206,714,000 kilowatt hours the previous high record set in 1937 with 27,519,572,000 kilowatt hours."

Aviation In The South

"Latest figures regarding aircraft in the South indicate that during 1939 the number increased more than 50 per cent over 1939 and the number of licensed pilots similarly increased over 50 per cent. The number of airports and landing fields, 723, also increased, especially those designated as partially or fully lighted, which now comprise 267. Seaplane bases and anchorages in the South total 86."

Southern Banking

"The position of Southern banks in 1939 continued to reflect the steady upward trend so noticeable in 1938. With 4,913 banks reporting to the Comptroller of the Currency, which is 64 banks fewer than in 1938, aggregate resources increased $852,305,000 to $10,332,877,000 which passes the previous all time high in 1929. Furthermore, though aggregate resources for the rest of the country increased 7 per cent in 1939 over 1938, those of the South increased almost 9 per cent. Individual deposits, which totaled $9,107,445,000 were $826,651,000 or approximately 10 per cent above the 1938 figure and $2,045,769,000 over the amount for 1929.

"Savings deposits in the South increased $76,679,000 during 1939 to total $2,365,570,000 which is a rise of about 3 1-2 per cent compared to only 2 per cent for the rest of the country."

A Land Of Opportunity And Promise

The thoughtful student of the South notes from his studies that in all business and industries the South is rapidly going forward, and on a sound basis. Each year the number of manufacturing es-

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 8, 1941

Pending Blows At South

TO WHAT extent members of the Congress will take time out in efforts to crack down on the South, remains to be seen but even now there are indications that at least two anti-Southern measures will be pushed by those who never hesitate to put politics ahead of patriotism.

The old, frost-bitten, mis-named anti-lynch bill will be dug out of the pigeonhole while a new issue will be proposed by those who seek to do away with the poll tax in the South. Both measures are dangerous, both are unconstitutional and unconscionable but both have an appeal to the negro politicians of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and a few other states, and, therefore, will be pushed regardless of the demands that patriotism may make upon these politically minded lawmakers

And, unfortunately, a few Southern representatives have so fallen under the spell of the Northern politicians that they actually remain silent in the face of such threats, though few lend aid to the enemy as Senator Pepper, of Florida, is doing. However, this is not surprising in Pepper because he is generally recognized as a prune.

The great need of the South is for more representatives with the courage of such old-timers as John T. Morgan, Tom Watson, Ben Tillman, John Sharp Williams and numerous others who might be mentioned. These gentlemen commanded a respect for the South that was reflected in countless ways and the same sort of courage displayed at this time would bring the same results. They carried punches that all men respected and were such punches ready to be delivered now, upon all needful occasions, an entirely different situation would exist.

The South has numerous able representatives today but too many of them seek to win a square deal for their section by fawning instead of by fighting, and the fawning process won't always work. Best results are achieved when opponents know that they will find a red-hot fight on their hands if they go too far, and what the South needs is more of the fighting spirit. It needs more men who will let the anti-lynch crew and the no-poll-tax agitators know where they get off.

Exercise of the fighting spirit will not only result in the defeat of measures such as those proposed but would speed the end of discriminations of all sorts. In sum, more hefty blows and less bowing and scraping is what is needed if the interests of the South are to be properly defended.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

'White Gold' Still South's First Love

JAN 12 1941

Proof Seen In Bills Introduced In Congress; Old-Age Aid, Tenant Relief Also Pushed

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON — (AP) — All the shouting about defense has failed to displace cotton as the favorite legislative subject of Southern congressmen.

This is made clear by the first week's record, which shows that Dixie's No. 1 crop already has accounted for more than a score of bills.

Not far behind comes old-age assistance, subject of a dozen measures. Relief of the tenant farmer, as usual, is among the Southern leaders.

All told, the opening week brough more than 2,000 bills to the Senate and House. They deal with everything from homing pigeons to the date of Thanksgiving.

The leadership had but little encouragement for those seeking non-essential domestic legislation. But in number and variety the first week's bills kept pace with those of preceding Congresses.

The cotton bills were for various purposes. Several members sought to refund processing taxes. Others wanted to standardize the bale. There was legislation to guarantee parity prices.

A group of Southern senators lined up behind a bill by Senators McKellar (D., Tenn.) and Bankhead (D., Ala.) to restrict the Commodity Credit Corporation's authority to reconcentrate cotton held in storage by the government.

Senator Bankhead and Representatives Fulmer (D., S. C.) and Sparkman (D., Ala.) introduced bills providing for a system of crop insurance for cotton growers. Similar legislation was vetoed by President Roosevelt last year.

More liberal aid to the tenant farmer was sought by Senators McKellar, Bankhead, Lee (D., Okla.), Ellender (D., La.), Representatives Nichols (D., Okla); Patman (D., Tex.); Pace (D., Ga.), and others. Representative Peterson (D., Ga.) offered again his bill to provide homesteads for actual farm families.

The authors of bills seeking higher payments to the South's needy aged included Senators Caraway (D., Ark.); Russell (D., Ga.), and Ellender and Representatives Pace, Cravens (D., Ark.); Sparkman, Doxey (D., Miss.); Colmer (D., Miss.); McMillan (D., S. C.), and Sikes (D., Fla.).

At the week-end, there had been no anti-lynching bill introduced in the Senate. There were seven in the House. The authors were Representatives Gavagan (D., N. Y.), Mitchell (D., S. C.), Guyer (R., Kans.), Geyer (D., Calif.), Jonkman (R., Mich.), Ludlow (D., Ind.), and Clason (R., Mass).

Geyer re-introduced a bill shelved by a judiciary subcommittee last year, to prohobit the collection of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in any federal election. Southerners vowed it would never become law, even if it took a filibuster to block it.

Senator McKellar proposed an investigation of public opinion polls. Senator Andrews (D., Fla.) introduced a bill to punish desecration of the flag.

Representative Hendricks (D., Fla.) sought to make sabotage punishable by death. Representative Starnes (D., Ala.) offered a measure to give preference to American citizens in government jobs. Representative Tarver (D., Ga.) proposed that aliens be excluded in counting the population. A resolution by Representative Patrick (D., Ala.) would fix the Thursday following the third November Sunday as Thanksgiving Day and declare it a national holiday.

Southerners rejoiced this week over what they termed "the recognition of the principle" of parity payments in President Roosevelt's budget message.

Although many were dissatisfied with the form in which the money would be made available under his budget recommendation, cotton-state members declared farmers were assured of getting the payments for another year.

Instead of appropriating part and merely providing authority to obligate the treasury for the rest—as poposed by the President—some Southern leaders determined to get an outright appropriation of the full $212,000,000.

66d-1941

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
March 28, 1941

Dan Inman, An Old Respected Negro Passed to His Reward

(By A. G. Foster)

Dan Inman, a worthy negro citizen, after a long life of useful service to family, friends, community and church, on last Thursday March 20, at his home four miles east of Madison, finished the course of his earthly labors and joined

"The Choir Invisible
Of the bereaved dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence."

He had been ill for a week and immediately preceding his death suffered a stroke of paralysis. A respectable and respected negro, endowed with many virtues of head and heart, he was a credit to his race.

The writer having been asked by several people, both white and colored, to pay some tribute commemorative of Dan's life, essays to do so with misgivings of his ability to do the subject justice with a commingled sense of both sadness and duty—a sadness engendered by his death and a duty which finds its inspiration in many long years of a cherished friendship. To those who knew Dan, nothing that can be embalmed in print would enhance the memory of his nobility of character. His honor, sincerity and kindliness were beyond all question. He wrote his own epitaph in enduring memory by an unblemished, upstanding and unselfish life.

Though untutored in the amenities of politeness he nevertheless had the manners of a Chesterfield. When in a house or in conversation with members of the white race he invariably held his hat in his hand and was at all times deferential. Upon an occasion when approaching the front door of a Madison home he was told to come on in. He declined to do so and went around to the rear door saying he was too old to depart from the ways of his teaching.

Dan was born poor and had little chance to acquire a text book education but he subscribed to a daily newspaper and was fairly well informed on current events. He often came to the writer's home to bring kindling wood, eggs and vegetables and to talk about the prospects of crops growing on his own and lands he rented from members of the Foster family. On these periodical visits he was prone to indulge in lengthy discussions that covered a wide range of topics. He was deeply interested in the European War and had firm convictions concerning the righteousness of Great Britain's cause. If wishful hoping could have been of any avail he would have been a valuable ally to Prime Minister Winston Churchill. His pronunciation of words was sometimes ludicrous. For instance—he was curious to know what sort of "Vikky" (Vichy) government it was that France had set up.

Beginning life with absolutely nothing, by dint of hard labor and close economy, he had fortified himself against the adversities of declining years and saved enough of worldly goods to buy a seventy-five acre tract of land on which he built a comfortable house He had a strict regard for his obligations. His word was his bond as Leonard Wallace or any other banker or merchant in Madison who knew him will testify. He knew when his debts became due and if circumstances caught him financially embarrassed he would go to his creditor, make a frank and truthful statement of his condition and ask for a little more time in which to pay a consideration that was rarely if ever refused.

One of his most attractive traits was a perennially sunny disposition. In the fifty odd years the author knew him, Dan never manifested the slightest symptom of an ill humor. Practically all of his life he was closely identified with the Poullain family each and every member of which through three generations held him in the highest regard and esteem. He and Mrs. Sam Cartledge (Rita Poullain) of Athens, were born on the same day of the month and it was one of his proud and pardonable boasts that she never failed to remember his birthday anniversary with a friendly letter or substantiol gift.

In early life Dan joined the Smyrna Baptist church, in his immediate neighborhood from which he never lived more than a mile or so distant. He was a devout believer in the tenets of the Baptist faith, though at all times tolerant of the opinions of others. He was far from being a bigot. At the time of his death and for a quarter of a century before, he was a member of the board of deacons of his church, a stalwart and leading spirit in its religious and charitable enterprises. Sincere himself he was quick to detect hypocrisy and cant.

About three weeks ago and next to the last time Dan was ever at the writer's home, he lapsed into a serious and philosophical mood. He spoke of death and the hope of life beyond the grave. Asked how he felt about it he said it was a matter too deep for his comprehension but that all of his life he had striven to do right as the light had been given him to see and understand and that when the Old Marster called him he was going to try to be ready to go. The many who know the forthrightness of his life can not but believe he has gone to a well deserved reward. He set an example worthoy of emulation and is entitled to the encomium: "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

And so there has passed from amongst us an old negro landmark whose life was an open book in which all who run may read and all who read may know. In the raiment of a black skin Dan Inman developed many high attributes of true nobility and leaves behind him a commendable record of earthly rectitude.

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
March 28, 1941

In other places in The Madisonian are found two worthy tributes to the life and character of Dan Inman, well known native Morgan county negro who died a few days ago at an advanced age. A number of his white and colored friends who filled the large auditorium of Smyrna church met Sunday afternoon to pay him the last tribute of respect. He was a good citizen and was a sound and wise leader of his race. Character is usually recognized and appreciated wherever found.

Charleston S C Evening Post
March 21, 1941

Want "Jim Crow" Statute Upheld

Montgomery, Ala., March 21. (U.P.). Nine southern states will ask the U. S. supreme court to uphold constitutionality of the "Jim Crow" law requiring segregation of white persons and negroes on passenger trains and other public conveyances in the south.

Legal representatives of Alabama, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi met here yesterday and voted to act together in appealing to the court. Attorney generals of Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee telegraphed they would cooperate.

The fight to uphold the "Jim Crow" law has come as a result of an oral appeal to the court by Rep. Arthur Mitchell, Republican, Illinois, only negro in congress, who attacked the law. He stated he was forced to go from a Pullman seat into the "Jim Crow" car on a train in Arkansas in 1937.

Greensboro, N. C. News
April 20, 1941

SOUTHERNERS DEFEND SEGREGATION POLICY

Congressman's Charges to Be Answered In High Court.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19 —(AP)—Attorneys general of 10 southern states will contend before the United States Supreme court that Congress, rather than the courts, is "the proper medium to which an appeal to abolish the practice of segregation should be made".

Intervening in a case brought by Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, who was required to leave a railroad sleeping car on a trip from Chicago to Hot Springs, Ark., in 1937, the southerners also will contend that:

"The questions of the applicability of the separate coach law of the state of Arkansas to interstate passengers, and of its constitutionality, if applied to interstate passengers, are not properly before the court for consideration and determination in this case."

Attorney General Thomas S Lawson, of Alabama, who suggested the intervention, today forwarded to Washington a brief setting out grounds on which it was claimed segregation statutes "were enacted for the purpose of promoting the welfare, comfort, peace and safety of the people of both races".

The brief denies that state segregation statutes violate the 14th amendment to the federal constitution.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 16, 1941

Ten Southern States To Defend Segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 15. (AP)—Ten southern states will participate in a defense of segregation laws in a brief to be filed in the United States supreme court by next Monday, Attorney General Thomas S. Lawson announced today.

The brief, completed at a second conference of attorneys general or their representatives today, will be filed in the names of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Kentucky.

The case was brought by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, who claimed he was required to leave a sleeping car as it entered Arkansas several years ago.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ERSKINE CALDWELL NEW-SOUTH PROPHET

APR 11 1941

The liberal, forward-looking element of the South gets uncontrolled glee out of the way a group of intelligent young writers and speakers are debunking Southern ideology that for too long has set this section apart from the rest of the nation and made it the laughing-stock of sensible people everywhere.

Among the youngsters who have done a masterful job of debunking is Erskine Caldwell, author of "Tobacco Road." This Georgia-born scholar and "rebel" has become within a few years one of the most famous men of the nation. Certainly, the South has not produced a thinker who has done a more magnificent job of publicizing the handicaps faced by Southern liberals in their fight for emancipation from the forms of slavery that still exist in the South.

Doubtless, what caused Mr. Caldwell to write his book, "Tobacco Road," was his rebellion against the reiterated hokum about the wonderful life existing in the section "enjoying the highest percentage of pure Anglo-Saxon blood," and therefore, the section that offered to Northern industrialists a chance to enroll a great army of "cheap, docile labor."

APR 11 1941

Mr. Caldwell did not get lynched for writing his book, but he got such a panning by the press of the South and by the South's oratorical politicians as to make him anathema for all time to the minority element that has enslaved the South and its masses for lo these many years. Mr. Caldwell's chief satisfaction is in having gotten his message over to the rest of the nation in the biggest possible way. "Tobacco Road" has become one of the epoch-making shows of America. And the undoubted financial success achieved by the author has appreciably assuaged the injury, if any, he sustained in having his name "rolled at Evil's Door" for taking the role of "Truthful Historian of the South Under Old Guard Leadership."

In a recent radio address, Mr. Caldwell continued to indulge in truth-telling about what is wrong with the South. A few paragraphs from that address deserve the widest possible circulation because of the discomfiture it gives our Old Guard and the delight it gives the South's masses of both races. They are as follows:

"The responsibility for the Southern attitude toward the rest of the nation, the responsibility for its continual quarrelling and name-calling should be placed where it actually lies. Southern politicians, and newspaper editors have fanned the flames of sectionalism for decade after decade and now it is difficult to bring the conflagration under control, much less put it out completely. Editors and politicians, having gained the confidence of the people, used that confidence to further their own personal aims and ambitions. The people, always the people, are now suffering for that misplaced trust. They were fooled, misled and victimized.

APR 11 1941

"The Negro for too long has been a slave. In this day and age, nations wage war over human slavery. America cannot afford to have a portion of its people enslaved socially and economically. In the South today there are Negroes who are being denied adequate education. There are some in agriculture bound to child labor. Some are subjected to substandards of living. If this were happening in Europe or Asia, we would be among the first to condemn the nation responsible for the conditions.

* * * *

The time has come when we can no longer shift the blame for our shortcomings to the shoulders of the North. The North has outworn its usefulness as a blame-taker. The South must come to realize that it will have to rectify the troubles in its own domain from now on. It must see to it that its representatives in government give voice to the expression of the people. When this has been done the South will discover that those expressions are no different from, but are identical with expressions of the people in all sections of the nation.

APR 11 1941

"Editors and politicians have been preaching a philosophy of defeatism among the people of the South for such a long time that many Southerners actually go to bed every night of their lives believing they are mentally and socially inferior to the people who live in the North. As a Georgia-born Southerner who has experienced some association with people of the North, I am thoroughly convinced that this is neither true nor admissible."

SELF-CONSCIOUS HILLBILLY MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS-
Jesse Stuart-Dutton ($2,50).

Kentucky Hillbilly Jesse Stuart (Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow, Trees of Heaven) is something of a professional American. It shows in his tendency to machine-gun a page with over-laboured dialect, and to indulge a special fondness for plants, farming terms and place names. It is an unlucky affectation for a young writer. But even if he never gets rid of it, Jesse Stuart has body and vigor enough to carry it off.

Nearly all of the 21 stories in Men Of The Mountains are self-consciously rural, but nearly all are good. Some are simple drawls picked up around the place- a pig that sucked cows and escaped butchery for a vaudeville career, a 14 year courtship frustrated by moonshine, an unbeatable corn-hoer who had a mania for stealing brass. Others are extravagant part-inventions: a politican who uses both wings of a feud to win an election; a sad comedy about a one-eyed man whose girl two-timed him. Some of the best are merely rich descriptions of farm work, masterful records of the quiet talk that runs over it. More ambitious is a poetic essay on graves, generations and the mountain heritage. Toward the end of the volume Hillbilly Stuart breaks into plain English and writes a story of two snakes which is the shortest best piece in the collection.

Source: Time
Chicago, Ill.
3/24/41

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Patriotic Southern Labor

Resolutions adopted at four State conventions of the American Federation in the South, namely, those of Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, have the right ring about the attitude which organized labor, and all other labor, for that matter, should instinctively assume in respect to National defense.

MAY 4 1941

These resolutions bespeak the patriotic content within this body of Southern citizens. They are refreshing and inspiring and in notable contrast to the action of other labor groups in other parts of the country in this critical emergency.

From each of these conventions the American Federation of Labor in the South emphasized the following facts:

That there have been no strikes on any national defense jobs in the South;

That the A. F. of L. unions have done and are doing practically all work on all national defense jobs in the Southern States;

That there will be no strikes on any defense job in the Southern States where the A. F. of L. unions have the power, through collective bargaining rights, to prevent strikes;

That all strikes occurring in other sections of the country, have been caused and called by the C. I. O., a rebel, rival, dual labor group through which the Communist Party members and fellow-travelers operate;

That hysterical demand for legislation, such as the Vinson bill, has been caused by the activities of subversive groups working through C. I. O., and similar influences within the Federal government;

MAY 4 1941

That no legislation, State or national, is needed to protect defense industry, but that removal of all Communist, fellow-travelers, and sympathizers from government jobs will bring an end to strikes and stoppages in Defense Industry.

Such resolves on the part of organized labor in the South, and such a wholesome and devoted spirit as these resolutions exhibit, are of a pattern with the traditional patriotism as is to be expected in the pure strained Anglo-Saxonism of the South.—The Charlotte Observer.

66d-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

HELP THE MINERS BATTLE FEUDAL LORDS OF THE SOUTH

AN EDITORIAL

APR 18 1941

THE gains made by labor in the recent struggles have been improvements in standards already established or further organization of the unorganized.

In these struggles, the unions were not able to raise demands for fundamental improvements of a new kind, like the 8-hour day won during the last war.

But this is not true of the 400,000 miners now on strike.

The miners, under the able leadership of John L. Lewis, are fighting to end the old practice of paying the Southern worker less than the Northern worker.

All the demands of the miners are important—and especially since the whole future of their union is at stake. But the fight against the wage differential is of special importance and is every bit as significant as the fight for the 8-hour day fifteen years ago.

We used to hear a good bit in Washington about the South being the nation's Economic Problem Number One. But it has remained for labor, as always, to take action and attempt to solve this question of concern to the entire nation.

The miners are fighting to bring about a change in that part of the country where exploitation of the worker is the greatest and constitutes a drag on living standards everywhere else.

But this fight against the differential is not only of economic importance. It is a struggle against a regime which has held the South in its grip ever since the Civil War, and whose representatives in Washington form the bulwark of reaction in national affairs. The fight, therefore, hits directly the labor-hating poll-tax Congressmen. It will give an immense boost to the whole movement for repeal of the poll tax laws and against Negro discrimination and lynching.

APR 18 1941

Here is a struggle that can unite the white and Negro working people of the South. It can, unite too, labor and progressives throughout the rest of the nation with Southern labor and Southern progressives.

This movement to wipe out the lower Southern wage scales once and for all, stands on firm ground of the inspiring solidarity of the miners of the North who have said to their less fortunate brothers in the South:

We mine workers will starve together if we are going to starve at all.

This fighting determination of the miners finds admirable leadership in Lewis. Lewis, who has spoken out so straightforwardly in the past against the poll tax laws, anti-Negro discriminaiton and the suffering of the "shrunken bellies," demonstrates that he knows not only how to expose these conditions, but also how to organize the struggle to remedy them.

The wage differential is the question which has deadlocked the mine dispute. The Southern operators are launching a wave of terror which has already taken its toll of lives; meanwhile they are asking for the intervention of the President and the Mediation Board against the union.

APR 18 1941

CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the people everywhere should stand staunchly behind the miners and their leadership and express their approval of their stand on an issue which is so crucial to the welfare of the entire nation.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

LET THERE BE PEACE

APR 18 1941

The story about the old skinflint of the church who couldn't be induced to give anything for repairs is that he was induced to bow in prayer while the pastor implored Divine help to get a perilous ceiling replastered. While the prayer was proceeding a big slab of the loose plaster fell, and, as luck would have it, the slab fell on the skinflint. Whereupon he arose and further interrupted the prayer to announce that he was ready to donate ten dollars to have the ceiling replastered.

"Amen! Amen!" said the deacons.

"Lord, let the plaster fall some more!" said one of the mothers of the church.

This story can be seen by some of us to have application in the current agitation by Southern statesmen and business men over the way the South has been mistreated by the administration in awarding war industries. Only one-seventh of war contracts have come South. Our leaders see this as a big injustice and they are right. They also see discrimination in freight rates as a great injustice, and again they are right.

If they can be kept talking about discrimination being undemocratic, short-sighted and unjust, it is reasonable to believe they will actually begin to believe wholeheartedly in equal justice to all, and special privileges to none. And which is more, they will begin to do things that will prove that what they say in opposition to discrimination is not mere pharisaical patter.

APR 18 1941

The North, more powerful in government than the South, has met the threat of the South to take their industries from them, by establishing discriminatory freight rates that they intend shall offset the South's advantage of "cheap, docile labor."

The North also is acting to prevent the South from gaining any commercial advantages from "cheap electric power," contending that the cheapness of electric rates is maintained by a subsidy the North makes to the South, as a result of higher electric power rates paid in the North and by the greater amount of federal taxes the North pays.

Those were beautiful population figures that our Southern experts made to prove that from a population standpoint we are not getting our just amount of war industries. But the North can say that the population figures are "loaded." They are loaded with the entire Negro population of the South, an element which the South most certainly does not mean is entitled to its share of the money spent for war industries.

APR 18 1941

The South's desire to make the kind of economic progress to which it is entitled, and the achievement of which will make this section the equal of any other section of the nation, should make it the least discriminatory toward its Negro population of any part of the nation. This because Negroes compose so large a part of the South's population.

As long as Southern statesmen and business men stick to the theory that Negroes must be kept "inferior" by paying them lower wages than are paid whites, even for the same kind of work whites do, that fact is going to be taken into consideration by their Northern rivals, not out of any special love for Negroes, but because it gives the South an unfair economic advantage.

Forward looking white people of the South want the wide discrimination in wages—in fact all forms of discrimination—adopted and maintained to "keep the Negro down," abolished. They all along have agreed with the wise saying of Booker T. Washington that you can't keep a man in the ditch without staying in the ditch with him.

APR 18 1941

It can be hoped, therefore, that the commercial warfare between business men of the South and of the North will also all discriminations in wages, based on unscientific grounds, have "gone with the wind."

be brought to an end and that the terms of peace will specify that all differentials in wages as between the two sections and

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
April 18, 1941

STATE'S RIGHTS

We have always been a strong advocate of state's rights. We believe that the sovereignty of the state and its courts should be the supreme powers within its borders in matters of law affecting state or domestic matters, where national, international and inter-state questions are not involved.

But, apparently, we are drifting more and more toward a more powerful centralized form of governmental control in matters of law and most everything else. Just where all of this will lead us is problematical, but we must not lose sight of the fact that there are gradual inroads being made on state's rights, through both direct and indirect methods of procedure by the authorities in Washington.

The Bamberg Herald commented on the same subject of state's rights recently, and like the Standard and Review expresses the opinion that each state should have the right to conduct its own affairs without federal interference.

We quote the editorial from the Bamberg Herald:

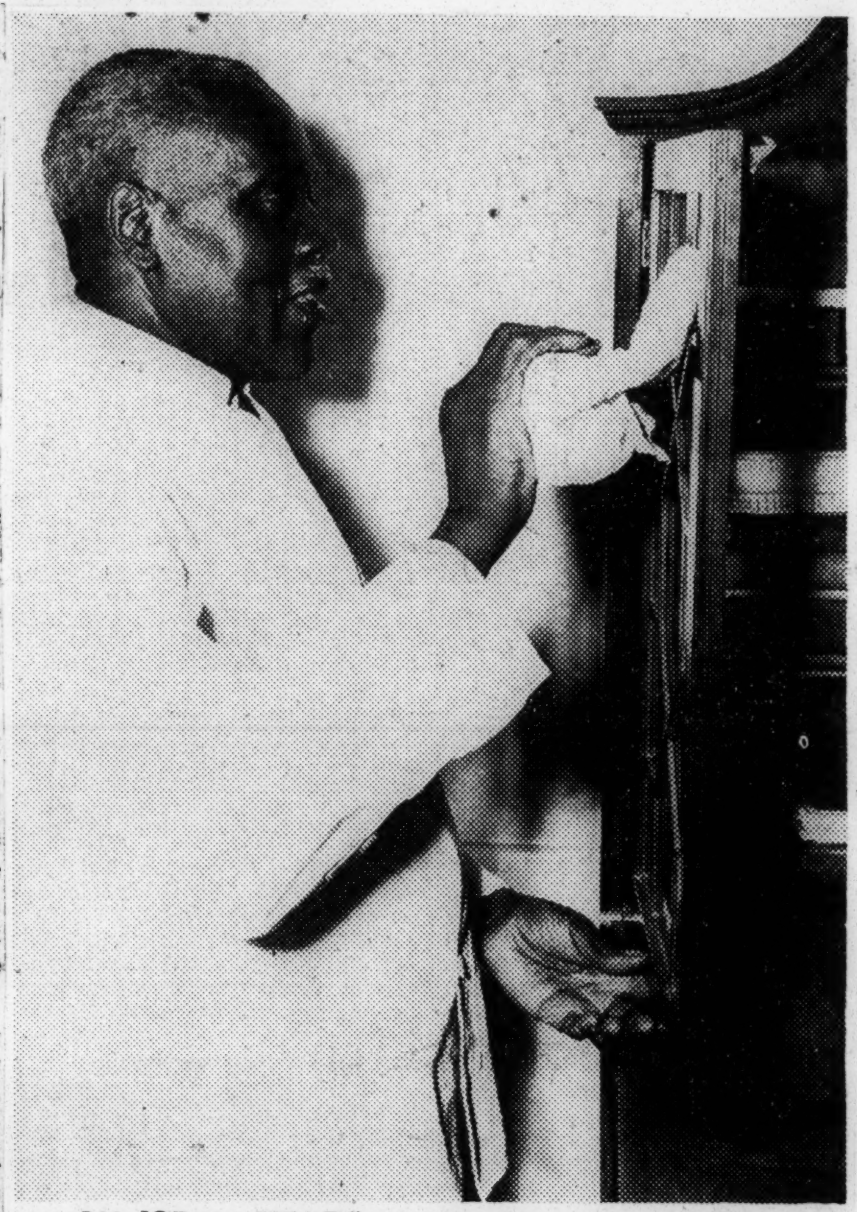
They talk of a "new order" in Europe and they talk of a "new deal" in America. They are far different in theory, if not in practice. The American New Deal is supposedly based on democratic principles, although in practice it is approaching the dictatorial principles of the despised governments.

One phase of the New Deal was the revamping of the United States supreme court. Under the president's shrewd manipulation the supreme court has been brought around to his way of thinking. It may be all right, but it is not in accordance with American principles handed down by the forefathers.

The right of a state to conduct its own affairs is being held in the balances, with the federal end gradually tipping downward. On several occasions the decisions of state courts have been interfered with or upset by the federal court. One day last week a supreme court justice granted a stay of execution for an Alabama negro.

What has the United States supreme court got to do with a state court in Alabama? And why is it that only colored citizens are involved in federal interference? And why is it that apparently only southern states are inovlved in such interference?"

Asheville N. C. Citizen
May 18, 1941



ON JOB 34 YEARS—Walter Hamilton, orderly at Biltmore hospital for 34 years, still polishes and dusts and cleans, and takes care of his patients with the same care and pride he did when he went to work at the hospital in 1906. A favorite with nurses, doctors and patients, he hopes to be able to round out 40 years' service.

Negro Marks 34th Year As Orderly At Hospital

It was back in 1906 that Walter Hamilton went to work as an orderly at Biltmore hospital. Last Thursday marked the end of his 34th year on the job, and his greatest ambition, he said yesterday, is to round out an even 40 years of service.

Black, good-natured and intelligent, Walter is a great favorite at the hospital, not only for his kindliness but for his quick wit.

When he was interviewed yesterday, a number of nurses were interested listeners. Walter was asked if he had been at the hospital for a long time.

"Why, yes," he answered, "I was workin' here before you all was born."

"Come now, Walter, you're just flattering us," wise-cracked the reporter.

"Well, then", Walter shot back, "before any but you"—indicating the reporter—"was born." The sally was accompanied by a broad grin.

"Likes Everybody"

Walter admits that some of the male patients he has served in the past 34 years have been a bit difficult, "but I got along with all of them. I just smiled and went on. I like everybody, and if there's anybody that don't like me, I don't know it."

That statement was more than confirmed by hospital attaches. Many former patients, they said, passing through Asheville, make a point of visiting the hospital for the express purpose of seeing the tall, grey-haired negro who served them so faithfully and cheerfully.

During his 34 years, the negro has been absent only twice—for a short period 27 years ago, and again last February. In both instances, he was kept at home by illness. And, he adds with pride, he is always on time.

His good humor, the nurses say, is never-failing. And the nurses' and patients' feeling of affection for the elderly negro is reciprocated in full measure.

There have been many occasions when Walter has been able to prove of assistance to a student nurse by a suggestion based on decades of observation and experience, as well as by words of encouragement when they were most needed.

Breaks In Orderlies

When a new orderly comes to the hospital, it is Walters duty to break him in. "And, smiled Miss Nell Evans, assistant superintendent of the hospital, "he helps break in the superintendents, too.'

In addition to his duties of waiting on the male patients, Walter helps keep the hospital clean, with the operating room his special assignment. Just to hear him speak, almost in reverence of the operating room reveals his pride in keeping it spic and span.

A native of Rutherfordton, Walter worked for the late George W. Vanderbilt prior to his service with the hospital, and recalls with interest the vast changes and improvements that have come in the past four decades.

The father of four daughters and two sons, he lives at 23 Livingston street with his wife and two younger children, both of whom are in high school. The other four all were graduated from high school, and he sent one to the Winston - Salem Teachers college for four years.

"I borrowed $500 from the bank," he recalls, "but with the help of the good Lord and the doctors and these---indicating his hands — "I paid it every cent back, every payment on time."

Although he is 65, Walter is erect and there is a certain pride in his carriage. It is this pride, perhaps, which causes him to carry $2,500 life insurance, "so my folks, when I'm gone, won't have to"—and he finished the sentence by extending his hand in a begging posture.

66d-1941

Jacksonville Fla., Times-Union
January 12, 1941

Cotton Still Favorite Topic With Southern Congressmen

More Than Score of Bills on Staple Introduced in Week.

By BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, (AP)—All the shouting about defense has failed to displace cotton as the favorite legislative subject of Southern congressmen.

This is made clear by the first week's record, which shows that Dixie's No. 1 crop already has accounted for more than a score of bills.

Not far behind comes old-age assistance, subject of a dozen measures. Relief of the tenant farmer, as usual, is among the Southern leaders.

All told, the opening week brought more than 2000 bills to the Senate and House. They deal with everything from homing pigeons to the date of Thanksgiving.

The leadership had but little encouragement for those seeking nonessential domestic legislation. But in number and variety, the first week's bills kept pace with those of preceding Congresses.

The cotton bills were for various purposes. Several members sought to refund processing taxes. Others wanted to standardize the bale. There was legislation to guarantee parity prices.

A group of Southern senators lined up behind a bill by Senators McKellar (D Tenn.) and Bankhead (D Ala.) to restrict the Commodity Credit Corporation's authority to reconcentrate cotton held in storage by the government.

Senator Bankhead and Representatives Fulmer (D S. C.) and Sparkman (D Ala.) introduced bills providing for a system of crop insurance for cotton growers. Similar legislation was vetoed by President Roosevelt last year.

More liberal aid to the tenant farmer was sought by Senators McKellar, Bankhead, Lee (D Okla.), Ellender (D La.), Representatives Nichols (D Okla.), Patman (D Texas), Pace (D Ga.), and others. Representative Peterson (D Ga.) offered again his bill to provide homesteads for actual farm families.

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Geyer re-introduced a bill, shelved by a judiciary sub-committee last year, to prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in any Federal election. Southerners vowed it would never become law, even if it took a filibuster to block it.

Senator McKellar proposed an investigation of public opinion polls, Senator Andrews (D Fla.) introduced a bill to punish desecration of the Flag.

Representative Hendricks (D Fla.) sought to make sabotage punishable by death. Representative Starnes (D Ala.) offered a measure to give preference to An.erican citizens in government jobs. Representative Tarver (D Ga.) proposed that aliens be excluded in counting the population. A resolution by Representative Patrick (D Ala.) would fix the Thursday following the third November Sunday as Thanksgiving Day and declare it a national holiday.

Southerners rejoiced this week over what they termed "the recognition of the principle" of parity payments in President Roosevelt's budget message.

Although many were dissatisfied with the form in which the money would be made available under his budget recommendation, cotton-State members declared farmers were assured of getting the payments for another year.

Instead of appropriating part and merely providing authority to obligate the Treasury for the rest—as proposed by the President—some Southern leaders determined to get an outright appropriation of the full $212,000,000.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Crisis Finds Loyal Negro Unswerving

FEB 9 - 1941

Serves Family Without Thought Of Self When Trouble Comes

By MRS. T. H. ALEXANDER

(Note: In the critical illness with heart trouble of Columnist T. H. Alexander, his column is written today by his wife, Helen Almon Alexander.)

The phone rang. I was much too busy to answer it. But I did, and I heard a voice say:

"Is dis you, Miss Helen? Dis heah is Joe. I wanted to call and tell you and Mr. Alex that Pappy died last night . . ."

Pappy to Joe, but Uncle Ben to the Alexander family, a grand old negro man in his 89th year.

Uncle Ben and Aunt Lou lived in the cabin in the back yard in Nashville before we moved to the farm. Aunt Lou did the cooking, Uncle Ben fired the furnaces for the neighborhood. That was what he was paid to do, but the thing he did best was to amuse the children. For hours he'd tell them stories about when he worked in the coal mine in Alabama, each time the story was different.

Uncle Ben was a large negro, about 240 pounds, tall, straight. He had the bearing of a Congo king. His hair was snow white. He knew exactly how to act around his white folks, for he was taught in the old school. His attitude was purely feudal; that is, he exalted his own white folks, but had a contempt for some others.

FEB 9 - 1941

Love For A Child

He was heartbroken when our boy was stricken with infantile paralysis. He went with us to the Great Smoky Mountains to our cabin, hoping he could keep him quiet telling him stories, carving queer little things from wood for him. Uncle Ben always had the sharpest knife. He called the little boy "Doc," for what reason I never knew. "Doc" never made a wish but Uncle Ben tried to grant it. Uncle Ben was big and strong and Hudson was the Littlest Little Boy then. Uncle Ben would carry him in his great strong black arms, arms swinging down below the tremendous old negro's knees, all over the mountains, down to the mountain streams, hold him down and let him feel the water with his hands. At other times he'd roll him in his wheelchair for hours.

Helping Hand In Distress

I'll always remember the long nights in the Great Smokies. The nights were long because Mount LeConte, so tall and straight, shut off the rays of the westering sun so early in the afternoon. Then the stars popped out suddenly, so bright and so close to you, and it was night. And if you've had sick loved ones, you know just how long and black the night can be. I'd get up at all hours of the night to attend the sick child and every time I'd get up this old negro, who slept in the lean-to off from the kitchen, would call, "Mistis, I'se awake; you aint alone." You can imagine how this sounded at about 2:30 in the morning. I don't think the old man missed hearing me get up one time in all those months.

Yet with all the sad experiences, there were many funny things, too. He had to dig out a place in the side of the mountain for our car to turn around, the roads on Blanket Mountain were so narrow then. Uncle Ben was just the one to do it, working a little each day. One day the children were watching him work and had brought a banana over to him. He said, "Jes' lay it down, honey, I aint got time to eat it now." The child laid it down on a log and up came a toad frog and sat right beside the banana, and if there was anything this old man was afraid of, it was a frog, though he had super-human strength and could have fought a tiger. All of us laugh yet how superstitious he was.

FEB 9 - 1941

Frightened Mountain Children

Another time it was decided that Uncle Ben needed a bath, so the biggest Little Boy and the man who was cooking for us that Summer got their heads together and thought it would be great fun to put the old man in the creek. How he yelled, it was so loud that he frightened all the mountain children and they ran yelling, "Maw, we'uns heared the devil."

Uncle Ben and Aunt Lou had only one child, and that was Joe. Joe got in some trouble, and was convicted of killing a man. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

For sixteen years Aunt Lou would go each Sunday on the 2 o'clock car and carry Joe his basket. This old woman used her week's wages to buy and bake for her boy's Sunday food.

Uncle Ben and Aunt Lou kept begging for Mr. Alex to get Joe out and after many years Governor Peay was kind enough to parole Joe to us.

Aunt Lou was so happy that she lost her mind. She spent the rest of her life rocking and smiling. Joe and Uncle Ben taking care of her. She lived many years.

One of the conditions in Joe's parole was he should never return to the county where the crime was committed.

Now Joe can't take Uncle Ben back home to bury him beside Aunt Lou. But that's life.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

RURAL SOUTH IS LEFT OUT

JAN 22 1941

Defense Program Not Expected To Better Economic Status

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(AP)—The Works Progress Administration said Tuesday that the national defense program probably would not improve the economic condition of the rural South.

Corrington Gill, assistant WPA commissioner, said this conclusion resulted from a WPA study, "The Plantation South, 1934-37," just made public.

Recent increases in the size of Southern plantations, a shift to wage labor at the expense of tenants and the farm mechanization have resulted, Mr. Gill said, in widespread unemployment and underemployment. The cotton and tobacco planters do not expect this situation to be offset by the national defense program, it was added.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 1 5 1941

Knowing The South

In the fact that 100 book manuscripts have been submitted for the Thomas Jefferson Southern Award, there is hope for a great and salutary literary event. The award is sponsored by the Virginia Quarterly Review and E. P. Dutton & Co., and the winner is to receive $1,000 outright, $1,500 in advance royalties and a gold medal. This unusually handsome prize has been offered to authors who were born in the South or have lived there five years—in the intention, it is said, of attracting all authors who share in the literary and cultural traditions of that region.

FEB 1 5 1941

It would be interesting to hear the sponsors of the Thomas Jefferson Award discuss the literary and cultural traditions of the South. Perhaps their project is one of rediscovery, since so far as the world at large can know, these traditions have been for nearly a century dictated from and interpreted in a city 200 miles north of the Mason-Dixon line. The result of this dictation has been one of the most widespread misunderstandings of the truth in modern times. After years of reading on the one hand that they are degenerates and on the other that they are the only surviving representatives of an old and higher order, even Southerners cannot be expected to know what they themselves are like. If they mean it, perhaps it will not be necessary for the South really is like. If they mean it, perhaps it will not be necessary for the winning book to resemble either "Sanctuary" or "So Red the Rose." It may be too much to hope, but there is at least a chance that the judges will select a volume which shows Southerners as normal people just trying to get along—The Washington Post.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MORE USES FOR COTTON

JAN 16 1941

The increased domestic consumption of cotton in the United States last year was the surest proof that real progress is being made by those giving so much time and thought to marketing more of the south's staple to take up the slack caused by loss of foreign markets. Surveys by men of science and men of industry and commerce have disclosed many new uses to which cotton can be profitably and advantageously put, and J. H. McDonald the commissioner of agriculture of Texas, has made public the results of a survey he compiled to determine the progress. Mr. McDonald is recognized not only as one of the south's best informed men on cotton, but he is looked upon as one of the ablest commissioners of agriculture in the entire United States, the same company which our own Haygood Paterson keeps. He finds that the use of cotton as a building material "has more merit from the standpoint of consumption than all the other new uses that have come to light in recent years."

JAN 16 1941

This is due of course to the fact that construction uses of cotton require such large quantities of the staple. Its use in road building and in airport runways has already become a well established practice. The experiments sponsored by the National Cotton Council at the Cotton Research Laboratories of the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh have opened up some entirely new fields of great promise. Discussing some of the discoveries made by the foundation's chemists The Jacksonville Times-Union says that one of their most important achievements is the perfection of a new cotton tire cord which is claimed to be better than rayon.

JAN 16 1941

"Tests also have progressed to the point that they promise paper out of cotton linters," the writer continues, "and the development of industrial plastics from cotton hulls has been so promising the scientists are hopeful that complete automobile bodies may be molded out of such plastics.

"Shingles, roll roofing, wall covering, insulation, panels, canvas sheathing, fireproof batting and the like are among building materials upon which other technicians are working. Cotton-cement shingles are made so that they are put into place while still flexible, and harden later. Once dry, they are said to be literally sealed to the roof of the house, and may be painted any color. They were developed by a Lowndes County (Mississippi) planter. Cotton batting also is being produced to form an insulating quilt ready to tack to the joists of houses. A new cotton-faced plywood panel is in production as is a cotton-backed veneer which goes on like wall paper, but looks like wood paneling. The Federal government is substituting the manufacture of a cotton insulation, which is made fire-resistant by a cheap chemical bath, to get it started in the construction trades."

JAN 16 1941

Every thoughtful southerner is appreciative of the vast changes that have occurred in the cotton industry and how these changes are affecting the economic and commercial life of every individual in the south. Mechanized farming on the great farms of Texas has revolutionized methods to such an extent that it is easy to produce more cottan than can be consumed. The problem will be happily solved if so many uses for the staple are developed that it will become necessary to produce more instead of less cotton each year. That is not necessarily an impossible ideal.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The South Has The Remedy

MAR 8 1941

ELSEWHERE on this page is printed an editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch entitled "Why the South Ranks Low," which we commend to the attention of our readers. It reflects the mind of many northern-born writers and many southern writers and newspaper editors on the reasons which underlie the low rank of the South intellectually and in wealth, and the South's high crime and disease rates as compared to other geographical regions.

It is customary when considering the South in relation to other sections to make an excuse for the South's poor showing by calling attention to the high ratio of Negro population in this area. Factually, this is correct, but it is correct only because the South has drastically limited the Negro's opportunity to improve intellectually, morally and physically.

It is not sufficient merely to point to the fact that the Negro's low social and economic status pulls down the South's average. Those who make the studies and compile the figures usually leave the uninformed under the impression that the Negro has had an opportunity to rise, as the white South has risen in the social and economic scale. The northern-born writers are especially adept at this. Even the Times-Dispatch tempered its comment with the parenthetical observation that "we whites are to blame for much of the Negro's backwardness."

But that is the exception. The rule is to blame the Negro, as if God Almighty endowed him with ability to accomplish, without education and without gainful employment, without civic justice and without equality of opportunity in any sphere of human activity, as much as the white man. Bring a northern-born literary mechanic into the South and give him a chore to do on southern sociological conditions and he invariably proceeds to build a case for the South without regard for scientific truths.

MAR 8 1941

THE South has the remedy for elevating its rank in the national social and economic scale, and has had it all of the time that has elapsed since the abolition of slavery. That is not to say that the South has not had its hindrances which made it difficult to give all of its people an opportunity to rise.

But eliminating these factors, the South has proceeded on the assumption that it could ignore the Negro's health, ignore his environment, ignore his education, and deny him recognition politically, socially, and economically and not suffer the consequences.

Forty years ago Booker Washington told the South that "you cannot keep a man down in a ditch without staying down there with him."

* * * *

THE South needs only to apply the remedy it has in hand in order to lift the Negro to higher levels and reduce its low averages in the scale of civilization.

The South needs only to discontinue the practice of spending for public health $10 per white person to every $1 spent per colored person.

It needs only to make provision for its 900,000 colored children for whom there are no schools.

It needs only to correct the injustice and unwise social policy under which it spends annually for education $44.31 per white child as against $12.57 per colored child.

This ratio of 3½ to one is made possible only because some southern states do much better than others. Georgia spends $35.42 per white child and $6.38 per Negro child, while Mississippi invests $45.34 per white pupil and $5.45 per Negro pupil.

MAR 8 1941

The value of the South's school plant and equipment averages in the South for white schools $157 per pupil and $37 per colored pupil. As Negroes constitute approximately one-fourth of the population how can the South, under such a policy, expect to rank higher in the national scale?

DISEASE recognizes no color line obeys no Jim Crow laws. The South fails to comprehend this. Ignorance and economic repression are the twin springboards of tuberculosis. But the South continues to attack the Negro tubercular problem at its terminal point while attacking the white problem at its supposed source. In the South, as a whole, four times as many Negroes as white people have tuberculosis, but from public funds the South spends four times as much for the prevention and treatment of the disease among whites as it spends on Negroes. The whole health problem is viewed and treated in the same manner.

In the South most emphasis on vocational training is in the white schools, while the Negro fails to obtain employment because he is not prepared to do a job efficiently. Consequently his earning power is low, his purchasing power is low, and as a natural result he is a small taxpayer. It is a vicious circle.

The South "ranks low" because it has held 9,000,000 Negroes in economic repression. There are other factors flowing from the pre-Civil War agricultural economy, the Civil War itself, and northern discrimination in the matters of freight rates and tariffs, but the largest factor is a body of false traditions which imprison the southern mind and soul, holding them in bondage to prejudice.

MAR 8 1941

Until the South gains intellectual and spiritual freedom it will continue to "rank low."

66-d- 1941

News

Birmingham, Ala.

'White Gold' Still South's First Love

Proof Seen In Bills Introduced In Congress; Old-Age Aid, Tenant Relief Also Pushed

BY BEN GRANT

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Washington Post

Washington, D. C.

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The encouraging aspect of this contest is that E. P. Dutton & Co. have expressed such an interest in what the South really is like. If they mean it, perhaps it will not be necessary for the winning book to resemble either *"Sanctuary"* or *"So Red the Rose."* It may be too much to hope, but there is at least a chance that the judges will select a volume which shows Southerners as normal people just trying to get along.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

America needs guarding now not only against Hitler but against turning into Hitler.

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Here's hoping that when Martin Dies speaks here tonight he will take the word of his fellow committeeman, Congressman Starnes, for it that the South is mercifully less menaced by Communism than other parts of the country. The "ism" that needs Mr. Dies' most dramatic attention here is Fascism. Our people are just not capable of such a thing as Communism, but they are very, very capable of homemade Fascism.

JAN 28 1941

For a complete and correct statement of an immense situation, we nominate Raymond Clapper with this: "I have had my questions about Mr. Roosevelt's love of power. But as between trusting him with the power that seems necessary for quick and flexible action, and trusting those who seem blind to what is going on in the world and who would sit down flat because they don't like Roosevelt, I'll feel safer riding with him." Amen and amen!

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Woodlawn High School's famous teacher and champion of teachers, M. P. Gray, applauds a statement here that philosophers are as important as mechanics in this modern world where machinery can make a heaven for us all if only we get the philosophy to use it right. He thinks this column should "set aside a day every so many weeks to talk it again—like the 'cattle-are-grazing' theme." And in this connection he thinks English teachers in our schools need help against "the utilitarians and functionalists" who say the English which is taught "must be immediately convertible into bread-and-butter use." "It is by the hardest," he says, "that we are able to keep selections from 'the grand old masters' in our literature books. The utilitarians want us to use for literature articles about social, economic and political questions—matters that mainly should come in other courses. Literature has a higher service. The masters of the past or present who had some insight into the scheme of things can do much to teach us those guiding principles the world so sadly needs . . ."

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66-d- 1941

News

Birmingham, Ala.

'White Gold' Still South's First Love

Proof Seen In Bills Introduced In Congress; Old-Age Aid, Tenant Relief Also Pushed

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON — (AP) — All the shouting about defense has failed to displace cotton as the favorite legislative subject of Southern congressmen.

This is made clear by the first week's record, which shows that Dixie's No. 1 crop already has accounted for more than a score of bills.

Not far behind comes old-age assistance, subject of a dozen measures. Relief of the tenant farmer, as usual, is among the Southern leaders.

All told, the opening week brough more than 2,000 bills to the Senate and House. They deal with everything from homing pigeons to the date of Thanksgiving.

The leadership had but little encouragement for those seeking non-essential domestic legislation. But in number and variety the first week's bills kept pace with those of preceding Congresses.

The cotton bills were for various purposes. Several members sought to refund processing taxes. Others wanted to standardize the bale. There was legislation to guarantee parity prices.

A group of Southern senators lined up behind a bill by Senators McKellar (D., Tenn.) and Bankhead (D., Ala.) to restrict the Commodity Credit Corporation's authority to reconcentrate cotton held in storage by the government.

Senator Bankhead and Representatives Fulmer (D., S. C.) and Sparkman (D., Ala.) introduced bills providing for a system of crop insurance for cotton growers. Similar legislation was vetoed by President Roosevelt last year.

More liberal aid to the tenant farmer was sought by Senators McKellar, Bankhead, Lee (D., Okla.) Ellender (D., La.), Representatives Nichols (D., Okla); Patman (D., Tex.); Pace (D., Ga.), and others. Representative Peterson (D., Ga.) offered again his bill to provide homesteads for actual farm families.

The authors of bills seeking higher payments to the South's needy aged included Senators Caraway (D., Ark.); Russell (D., Ga.), and Ellender and Representatives Pace, Cravens (D., Ark.); Sparkman, Doxey (D., Miss.); Colmer (D., Miss.); McMillan (D., S. C.), and Sikes (D., Fla.).

At the week-end, there had been no anti-lynching bill introduced in the Senate. There were seven in the House. The authors were Representatives Gavagan (D., N. Y.), Mitchell (D., S. C.), Guyer (R., Kans.), Geyer (D., Calif.), Jonkman (R., Mich.), Ludlow (D., Ind.), and Clason (R., Mass).

Geyer re-introduced a bill, shelved by a judiciary subcommittee last year, to prohobit the collection of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in any federal election. Southerners vowed it would never become law, even if it took a filibuster to block it.

Senator McKellar proposed an investigation of public opinion polls. Senator Andrews (D., Fla.) introduced a bill to punish desecration of the flag.

Representative Hendricks (D., Fla.) sought to make sabotage punishable by death. Representative Starnes (D., Ala.) offered a measure to give preference to American citizens in government jobs. Representative Tarver (D., Ga.) proposed that aliens be excluded in counting the population. A resolution by Representative Patrick (D., Ala.) would fix the Thursday following the third November Sunday as Thanksgiving Day and declare it a national holiday.

Southerners rejoiced this week over what they termed "the recognition of the principle" of parity payments in President Roosevelt's budget message.

Although many were dissatisfied with the form in which the money would be made available under his budget recommendation, cotton-state members declared farmers were assured of getting the payments for another year.

Instead of appropriating part and merely providing authority to obligate the treasury for the rest—as poposed by the President—some Southern leaders determined to get an outright appropriation of the full $212,000,000.

Washington Post

Washington, D. C.

JAN 18 1941

Knowing The South

In the fact that 100 book manuscripts have been submitted for the Thomas Jefferson Southern Award, there is hope for a great and salutary literary event. The award is sponsored by the *Virginia Quarterly Review* and E. P. Dutton & Co., and the winner is to receive $1,000 outright, $1,500 in advance royalties, and a gold medal. This unusually handsome prize has been offered to authors who were born in the South or have lived there five years—in the intention, it is said, of attracting all authors who share in the literary and cultural traditions of that region.

It would be interesting to hear the sponsors of the Thomas Jefferson Award discuss the literary and cultural traditions of the South. Perhaps their project is one of rediscovery, since so far as the world at large can know, these traditions have been for nearly a century dictated from and interpreted in a city 200 miles north of the Mason-Dixon line. The result of this dictation has been one of the most widespread misunderstandings of the truth in modern times. After years of reading on the one hand that they are degenerates and on the other that they are the only surviving representatives of an old and higher order, even Southerners cannot be expected to know for certain what they themselves are like.

The encouraging aspect of this contest is that E. P. Dutton & Co. have expressed such an interest in what the South really is like. If they mean it, perhaps it will not be necessary for the winning book to resemble either *"Sanctuary"* or *"So Red the Rose."* It may be too much to hope, but there is at least a chance that the judges will select a volume which shows Southerners as normal people just trying to get along.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

COASTAL ISLAND FOLK

Gullahs of the South Have a Language and Way of Life All Their Own

By J. HERBERT DUCKWORTH

THUNDERBOLT, Ga. — The most primitive Negroes in the United States are those who inhabit the islands in the marshes off the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia.

JAN 1 3 1941

Isolated from the mainland ever since their ancestors came here as slaves, they speak the Gullah dialect. This, at its best or its worst, is almost unintelligible to other near-by people, both white and Negro. It is peculiarly harsh, whining, quacking and flat in intonation, quick and clipped. Some of the poor whites who dwell among them talk in the same idiom.

However, new roads built during the past five years are bringing these odd, neglected people more in touch with civilization. Travelers by boat to Florida by way of the Intracoastal Waterway are now hailed from rickety landings with quaint and grotesque cries by Gullah children in tattered but often brightly col red clothing.



© Photo by Kosiner-Palmetto
A typical Gullah of the South, who claims to be 107 years old.

Quite a few leisurely going yachtsmen during this year's migration to Florida, their curiosity piqued, have stopped off at some of these landings, penetrated the hinterland, and have been well repaid for their trouble. In a land where stately mansions still stand amid plantations once worked by anywhere from 500 to 1,000 slaves, they found living in log cabins and shanties, in utter poverty, the descendants of those slaves, and even a few who once in the past were themselves chattels.

Most of these Negroes are quite illiterate. They speak probably much the same idgin English they developed when they first reached these shores from Africa. They win an existence from fishing, oystering, shrimping or working in the oyster "factories." The men get 75 cents a day, the women 50 cents, except those in the oyster plants, who, being paid by the gallon shucked, may make a trifle more.

These Gullahs, according to the Rev. Dr. W. L. Metz of Edisto Island Presbyterian Church (his grandparents were captured in Ethiopia), who took a party of New Yorkers over his scattered parish, most likely came from Sierra Leone, the Slave Coast and the Gold Coast in West Africa. They are therefore of Bantu descent.

Spanish and Portuguese slave traders transferred their first human cargoes to the plantations of Brazil and the islands of the Caribbean. Envious Englishmen soon after engaged in the traffic and secured concessions from Queen Elizabeth for the monopoly of the West Indian slave trade.

Up to the Mainland

A generation or two later the first of these slaves filtered through the mainland colonies of North America from Barbados, Antigua and adjacent islands. They were sold to the plantations on the islands of South Carolina and Georgia.

JAN 12 1941

New England [illegible] the profitable trade. "Blackbirders" bartered their captives for West Indian molasses, which became New England rum. This rum was converted into more slaves, perpetuating the vicious circle for 150 years.

The Gullahs employed the peasant English speech used by the servants of the wealthier colonists, and, mixing it up with their African vernacular, evolved their odd form of speech. The word Gullah may be a corruption of Angola. This language, with probably little change, most of them use today.

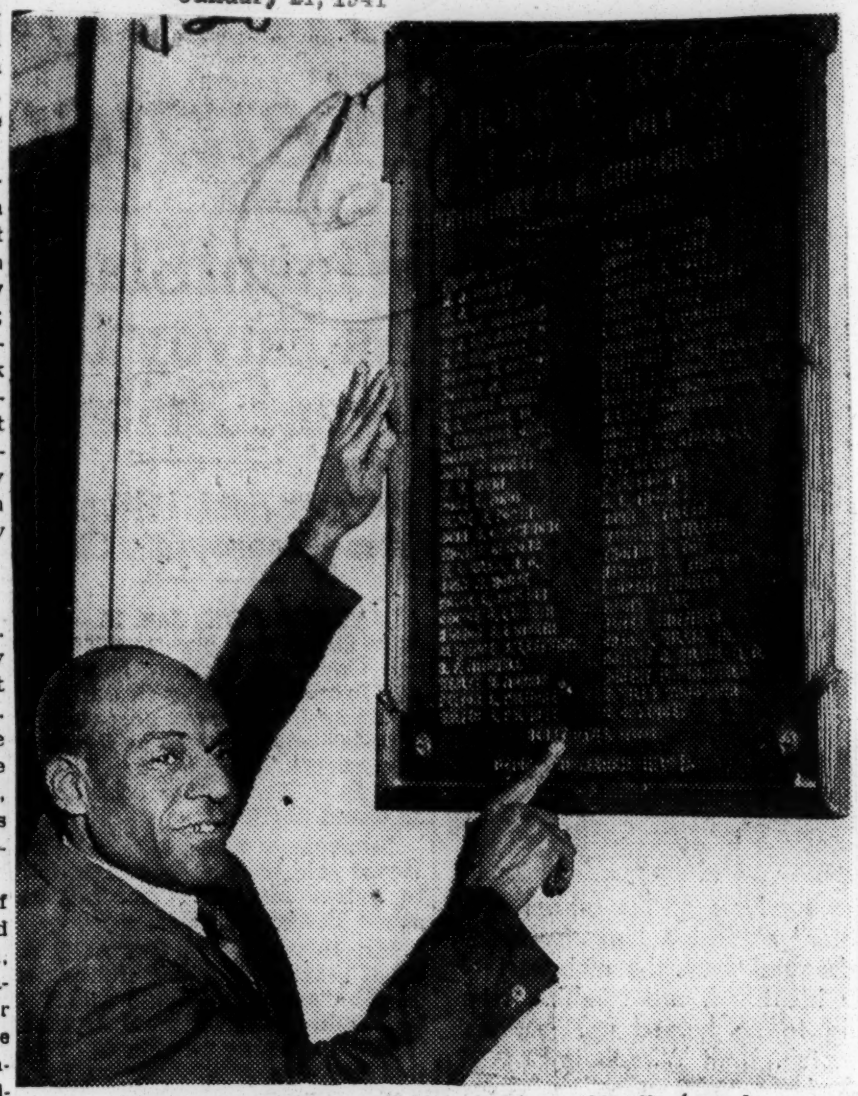
The Gullahs are extremely superstitious. They wear a dime on a string around their ankles; if it turns black, then look out for an enemy. When a new little cemetery is opened, a log is buried first; neglect this and the whole community will die. If they see a black cat on their way out in the morning they return home; they won't work that day. If they forgetfully leave something at home they scratch a cross in the dirt with a foot and spit on it; why, they don't know, or won't tell.

Farewells Are Final

"If they get out of here," Mr. Metz told his visitors as they watched his school children at work, "they never come back. Some have gone to New York. One works in the postoffice there. There is nothing for them to do here, since the boll weevil a few years ago got into our Sea Island long-staple cotton."

Farther down along the coast of Georgia, between the mainland and Cumberland, Jekyl, St. Simon, Sapeloe, St. Catherines and Ossabaw Islands, which for nearly four centuries have been known as "The Golden Isles of Gaule," after an Indian chief of that name, other Gullahs in scattered groups are to be found. Down here lives a Gullah who is reputedly 107 years old and has outlived five wives.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 21, 1941



HENRY DAVIS—He's Got a Glory. [Staff photo.]

Negro Sexton Given Honor By Monument Methodist

Quarter Century's Service by A. E. F. Veteran Recognized by Congregation's Gift of Check

By LUCY COLE DURHAM

The face of a man who finds joy in his work was that of Henry Davis, sexton of Monument Methodist Church, when he was presented to the congregation last Sunday morning in recognition of his twenty-five years of service to the church. Henry Davis stood with E. W. Evans, chairman of the Board of Stewards, and G. E. Massie, ex-chairman of the board, at the front of the church auditorium, surrounded by a congregation whose faces glowed with satisfaction and approval at the words of appreciation spoken by Mr. Massie and also for the check presented by the official board.

It was in 1915, Mr. Massie said, when Henry Davis entertained the service of this church. Many of the conditions which prevail today reproduce the world situation of that date. When the call for service to his country came, Henry responded. He left in June, 1917, with the A. E. F., went to France and was with the Fourth Veterinary Corps until the signing of the armistice. As to injuries, Henry reported that he "came clear" and was never in a hospital. On returning to Richmond he found his job waiting for him. That was twenty years ahead of the Draft Act of the present crisis which calls for a soldier's return to his job in civilian life.

In 1926 the name of Henry Davis was cast in bronze with many others on the honor roll of the church, and this tablet hangs today in the front vestibule of the church.

Strangely enough, Henry came nearer losing his life in the discharge of his duties as sexton some months ago than he ever did in his experience in France. When in the performance of his church duties he was the victim of a hold-up. He received a severe blow on his head which incapacitated him for many weeks.

Henry is proud of the beautiful interior of the church, the newly installed mural, the stained glass windows, the rebuilt organ. He finds great satisfaction in receiving visitors and showing them the building. A spirit of reverence seems to pervade his work in caring for the church.

66d-1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Farmer's Claim to Parity

At a meeting of the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, held in Memphis last August, Tom Linder, Georgia's representative, was named to head a committee in the interest of real parity for the farmer.

This committee went to Washington earlier in the week to appear before the banking and currency committee of the house which is holding hearings on a price-fixing bill.

Mr. Linder contends that to give the farmer real parity cotton should bring 32 cents a pound, corn $1.32 a bushel, wheat $2.19 a bushel and hogs 16 cents a pound, with other products in proportion.

Once these prices are established, congress would be required to enact legislation that automatically would maintain the same price ratio between what the farmer buys and what he sells.

It has already been pointed out in these columns that spokesmen for the farmer in Washington are determined that if the administration will not make this concession, a wage parity shall be established, by which the farmer would be guaranteed an income equal to the average weekly wages paid in industry.

* * *

Cockeyed brain-trusters at Washington are so intent on arbitrary regulations which fly in the face of all economic laws and all human experience that we may sometimes forget that such laws exist, and yet there is no hope for permanent sanity and prosperity in this country until we once more obey those laws.

An increase in the hourly rate of wages does not increase the income of the workers in an industry taken as a whole. The proportion of total wages paid to the amount of coal produced, for example, remains practically constant. Despite the great strikes in 1922 and 1925 soft coal miners in 1929 were paid almost exactly the same per centage of total output values in 1929 as in 1919—viz., 59.6 and 59.4 respectively. The average annual income was increased from $1,250.64 in 1919 to $1,253.23 in 1929, which was approximately a penny a day!

But what was the cost?

* * *

Organized and unorganized labor in this industry paid with the loss of more than 87 thousand jobs. Total wages paid in 1919 were 682 million dollars and shrank to 574 million dollars in 1929.

The hourly rate of rail workers increased from 61 cents in 1923 to 66.6 cents in 1929. The net result was that the percentage share of payrolls to gross revenue dropped from 47.7 to 44.7, while 196,824 workers lost their jobs.

The same economic law shows that industrial payrolls are almost exactly measured by farm income. In 1923 farm income was 11 billion dollars and industrial payrolls were 10.99 billion dollars. In 1935 when farm income dropped to 7.51 billion dollars, industrial payrolls dropped to 7.54 billion dollars.

The hourly rate of wages is a delusion and a mockery. Industrial workers can only receive the equivalent of the farm income.

These laws of course apply to normal times when there is a free flow of goods and services, uninfluenced by such factors as national defense spending. But the underlying law remains the same and at all events it is only fair, at any time, that the income of the farmer should match the payrolls of industrial workers, whether this be brought about by Tom Linder's parity basis or by the demands that the individual farmer shall receive the same weekly wages as the industrial worker.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SOUTH'S PROBLEMS CITED TO WOMEN

Dr. Dana Tells New England Conference Fascism May Stem From Economic Conditions

LABOR'S ROLE IS DEBATED

Rights of Organized Groups Are Defended, While Floor Speakers Condemn Defense Strikes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29—If fascism comes to this country it will stem from the South, Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana, president of Piedmont College, warned 200 New England women leaders in federated club work today.

The Southern educator, speaking at the thirty-second annual meeting of the New England conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, deplored "the total unconcern" of one region of the country about the problems of another region.

"New England cannot be healthy with the rest of the country sick," he said.

The danger in the country's defense program lies within our borders, he asserted.

"You talk about democracy and freedom in these United States," he said. "Freedom is not an academic question. You cannot talk to starving 'okies' about the American dream. To them it's a nightmare."

All that "the hungry, disillusioned, dispossessed people" of the South need to make them adherents of a Fascist movement is "some one with a silver tongue," he said, adding that "if Huey Long had lived today, you'd see a different America."

It was up to the women of the country, either organized or unorganized, working politically or as an informal pressure group, to take an interest in the welfare of all the groups in the nation, "the entire 130,000,000 persons," he said.

Lists Some of South's Problems

Describing the problems peculiar to the South, which he termed the number one economic problem area of the country, Dr. Dana enumerated diseases rampant there, including pellagra, cancer of the stomach and tuberculosis, and then discussed the Southern poll tax, which, he said, was ostensibly set up to keep the Negro from voting, but has now affected the white man.

"That symbol of democracy, the ability to cast a vote, is not possible in Southern States unless you have the money to pay for your vote," he stated. "The Southern Congressmen control America."

The most hopeful sign in America today, he claimed, is the activity of labor as a group.

"When a dictator comes to power the first thing he does is to label every progressive a Communist," he said. "The second is to smash the labor movement.

"There is no use in damning the labor movement. You have to accept in principle that labor has the right to be organized when you think in terms of democracy."

Labor Arguments Attacked

Dr. Dana's remarks on labor climaxed a discussion between members of the audience and speakers on the platform, the latter defending the growth of the labor movement, the former criticizing the closed shop, the right of labor to strike in defense industries, the techniques used in organizing the working man, and the "irresponsibility" of many of the labor leaders.

Leader of the discussion was Mrs. Hazel H. Albertson of West Newbury, Mass., who urged that labor be given an increased responsibility in the problems of production, the economic policies in Washington and the adjustment to take place in a post-war world.

"Labor will fight for full employment, for a job for every man and woman who wants to work, but it will not fight for a return to the relief rolls," Mrs. Albertson said.

Challenging Mrs. Albertson's comments were women who lived in small factory towns in Vermont and New Hampshire who cited instances where workers appeared satisfied without being organized. One member urged that labor be made "to account for its books."

The conference was being conducted not for social purposes, but to return the delegates to their home communities better equipped to deal with defense problems, Mrs. Harry W. Smith of Durham, N. H., president of the conference, declared in response to a welcome given by Mrs. Edward L. Freeman of Pawtucket, R. I., president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Smith, in discussing labor, said that she believed the day would come "when labor will be led by men of training instead of by men who realize they get more pay when strikes are on than when things are peaceful."

A slate of officers to be voted upon tomorrow for election was presented by Miss Florence L. Sutton, of Greenwich, chairman of the nominating committee. They included:

Annual reports were given by conference officers, including Mrs. Ralph Jenkins of Danbury, Conn., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Bishop of Rumford, R. I., publicity chairman, and Mrs. Frank Gibson of this city, vice president.

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"That symbol of democracy, the ability to cast a vote, is not possible in Southern States unless you have the money to pay for your vote," he stated. "The Southern Congressmen control America."

The most hopeful sign in America today, he claimed, is the activity of labor as a group.

"When a dictator comes to power the first thing he does is to label every progressive a Communist," he said. "The second is to smash the labor movement.

"There is no use in damning the labor movement. You have to accept in principle that labor has the right to be organized when you think in terms of democracy."

Labor Arguments Attacked

Dr. Dana's remarks on labor climaxed a discussion between members of the audience and speakers on the platform, the latter defending the growth of the labor movement, the former criticizing the closed shop, the right of labor to strike in defense industries, the techniques used in organizing the working man, and the "irresponsibility" of many of the labor leaders.

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Leader of the discussion was Mrs. Hazel H. Albertson of West Newbury, Mass., who urged that labor be given an increased responsibility in the problems of production, the economic policies in Washington and the adjustment to take place in a post-war world.

"Labor will fight for full employment, for a job for every man and woman who wants to work, but it will not fight for a return to the relief rolls," Mrs. Albertson said.

Challenging Mrs. Albertson's comments were women who lived in small factory towns in Vermont and New Hampshire who cited instances where workers appeared satisfied without being organized. One member urged that labor be made "to account for its books."

The conference was being conducted not for social purposes, but to return the delegates to their home communities better equipped to deal with defense problems, Mrs. Harry W. Smith of Durham, N. H., president of the conference, declared in response to a welcome given by Mrs. Edward L. Freeman of Pawtucket, R. I., president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Smith, in discussing labor, said that she believed the day would come "when labor will be led by men of training instead of by men who realize they get more pay when strikes are on than when things are peaceful."

A slate of officers to be voted upon tomorrow for election was presented by Miss Florence L. Sutton, of Greenwich, chairman of the nominating committee. They included: Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., for president; Mrs. John W. Kimball of Boston, vice president; Mrs. Charles H. Brown of Waterville, Me., secretary-treasurer.

Annual reports were given by conference officers, including Mrs. Ralph Jenkins of Danbury, Conn., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Bishop of Rumford, R. I., publicity chairman, and Mrs. Frank Gibson of this city, vice president.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

As Some Folks See Us

If he is quoted correctly in the Boston Herald, Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana, president of Piedmont College, at Demorest, Ga., must have formed some peculiar contacts and visited in some odd places since he came to Georgia about two years ago. OCT 4 1941

Dr. Dana recently spoke before the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at Providence, and some of the things he said about the south, in that speech, could only come from the lips of a youthful Don Quixote who is determined to set up windmills at which to tilt his sophomoric lance.

He said, for instance, that young drafted soldiers from all over the nation face great dangers if they are assigned to camps in the south. For, he declared, soldiers traveling southward would find themselves in the "midst of widespread poverty, illiteracy and disease."

Furthermore he is quoted as listing Georgia as one of the three states that have "moved into the Communist party" due to poverty and illiteracy. He spoke of great increases in farm tenancy and peonage in the south and said, if Fascism comes to the United States, it will start in this section. OCT 4 1941

Many southerners, the young educator added, are today living under "a state of slavery much worse than existed before the Civil War," and he explained part of the south's woes as being due to "the southern congressman," who, he said, controlled the government through "illegal manipulation of the ballot."

To southerners who know their own section and their own people, these statements will come with a shock of surprise. As southerners, we know there are many evils here needing correction. And, as best we may, we are going about that correction. We could, if we would, point to corresponding evils in other sections of the country but, as a general rule, we are too busy seeking better ways of life for our own people to bother much about the poverty and illiteracy and disease that may run rampant in such places as Boston and New York and New England.

As for Georgia having joined the Communist party, we wonder why we ourselves never suspected such a thing. Few Communist party votes have ever been cast in this state. So few, in fact, they could not qualify for the ballot in the most recent election.

We recall that the south has always given a greater percentage of support to the administration plans to destroy Hitler and Fascism than any other section and, even when Joe Stalin was a partner with Adolf, we still stood, almost solidly, for the defeat of totalitarianism. More of our young men in proportion to population, have volunteered for Army, Navy and the air force and, of all Americans who have enlisted with the Canadian or British forces the greatest proportion of all have come from this section. OCT 4 1941

But argument about such things as decanted from Dr. Dana's vivid imagination is, probably, as absurd as the charges themselves.

Dr. Dana must have read "Tobacco Road" and confined his observation of the south to some like mysterious corner. It is too bad, however, that his absurdities may reflect upon such a delightful and desirable a places as Demorest, which has been his home since he first came to Georgia, some two years ago, from New England via the middle west.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Southern Poultry Advantages

Poultrymen of the West have to depend largely on disposing of their eggs and poultry products in Eastern States. The price of eggs in the West is usually about 5 cents per dozen less than that received by Southern farmers.

In the South, production has not yet taken care of the local demands. It is estimated that the South produces only about 6 per cent of the eggs used in the area. As proof of this statement, the editor cites that in 1940 one chain of grocery stores in Alabama sold 85,000 cases of eggs of which only 10,000 or about 12 per cent were produced in Alabama. In addition there were 326 carloads of 400 cases each shipped into Alabama in the Spring to be placed in cold storage and later sold on nearby markets. It is also known that 9,000,000 cases of eggs were shipped through Alabama during the same year to Georgia and Florida markets.

The South this year has produced an abundance of feed. We can in normal years produce plenty of corn, oats, and wheat, which, along with peanut or cottonseed meal, form 90 per cent of a good poultry ration. In the past high feed prices handicapped the Southern poultryman; however, at present there is practically no difference in the cost of poultry feeds in the South and those of the West.

The milder and more uniform weather is a big advantage to Southern farmers. In many places in the West the change from extreme cold to extreme warm weather takes place in a period of 30 to 60 days. The Summer temperatures are just as high as or higher those of the South and the Winter temperatures are much lower.

In the West labor and land are three to five times higher than they are in the South. Common farm labor receives $3 to $4 per day during rush seasons and good farm land sells for $75 to $100 per acre. With most Western crops it is possible to produce annually only $20 to $40 worth of products per acre. In the South one can often produce crops equal to the value of the land in a year.—The Progressive Farmer.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

BISHOP CANDLER, FOE OF MERGER, DIES IN ATLANTA

Death At Age Of 84 Ends Methodist Leader's Colorful Career

ATLANTA, Sept. 25—(AP)—Bishop Warren A. Candler, 84-year-old patriarch of Southern Methodism, died Thursday, ending a career which raised him from a junior circuit rider to acclaim as evangelical titan of a passing Southern era.

He was active in the work and thought of his church more than half a century, expounding his beliefs in widely-quoted phrases of the day, defending them against critics with sharp repartee, and punctuating argument with humor in rural vernacular.

As powerful in voice as in mind, he never shirked a controversy and never failed to represent adequately his side, even if he were the only one on it. His pronouncements frequently attracted national attention, as during the presidential campaign of 1928 when he opposed political activity by clergymen.

He was a vigorous opponent of Methodist unification, and in 1925 led a successful fight against a move to consolidate the Northern and Southern branches of the church. In 1928, when unification finally was adopted, he joined with Bishop Collins Denny, of Richmond, in presenting a minority report when the college of bishops reported to the general council, the first two bishops in the history of Southern Methodist to do so. Although stubborn, he was not an obstructionist and accepted unification when it became evident that a majority favored it.

He never yielded in opinion, even when he opposed members of his own family. He fought his brother, Judge John S. Candler, on the unification question, and scolded Asa Candler, the late Coca-Cola magnate, for traveling on Sunday to a religious engagement, although Asa had given a $1,000,000 endowment to Emory University.

He was ever ready to laugh at himself and was widely credited with originating the joke that a fat man, like himself, could not play golf because if he stood close enough to the ball to hit it, he couldn't see it—and if he stood far enough away to see it, he couldn't reach it.

Born on a farm near Villa Rica, Ga., Aug. 23, 1857, he grew up during the difficult war and post-war years. He became a junior circuit rider at 17, earning $115 his first year. At 23 he was presiding elder of the Dahlonega (Ga.) District, and at 31 became president of Emory College at Oxford. He was made a bishop 10 years later, advancing the work of Southern Methodism as bishop of Cuba and later as superintendent of Southern Methodist work in China, Japan and Korea.

With the aid of his brother, Asa, he built Emory University in Atlanta and served as its chancellor from 1914 to 1921. His death occurred as the university was resuming classes for its 105th year since the college of arts and sciences began at Oxford.

The body will lie in state from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday at the Candler School of Theology, Emory University. It then is to be moved to Oxford, where funeral services will be conducted at 3 p.m. in the century-old church from which Bishop Candler was graduated in 1875. As was his wish, he will be buried in the Oxford Cemetery.

Survivors include his widow, Nettie Curtright Candler, whom he married in 1877; two sons, John Curtright Candler, of Atlanta, and Samuel Charles Candler, of Madison, and a daughter, Mrs. Andrew Sledd, of Decatur.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

CIVIL WAR REVIVAL?

While much of the sporting page jargon is incomprehensible to the lay reader every now and then one of the boys gets off something good, and intelligible to boot.

An example of this was recent comment on the showing made by Southern teams in intersectional football games. A writer stoutly denied that the Southerners have bene fightihg the Civil War over again, on the gridiron. To do this, he pointed out, it would be necessary for the Southern aggregation to field only a five or six-man team, and play the game without benefit of substitutes.

66d-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

'Bilateral Economy of South Is All So Silly"—Paul Green

MAR 1 1941

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Its all so silly—this bilateral economy of the south, the double construction—of schools —of stations." Thus spoke Paul Green, famed dramatist of the University of North Carolina and collaborator, with Richard Wright, on the dramatization of the latter's "Native Son," appearing before the audience at the Thursday afternoon session of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Commission, here last week.

Mr. Green disappointed those who were anxious to hear him discuss his topic, "The Dramatization of Native Son," by all but excluding that subject from his address, but made a surprising attack on the many types of prejudices that abound in this country, especially in the south. He included the "senseless and insane" segregation and wars in Europe.

His style was informal and rambling.

Picking up a word from a previous speaker, Mr. Green said that there must be a "combustion" so that the question of differences between the two races will not arise.

MAR 1 1941

COOK PAID $5

Admitting he came as a pessimist, he asserted that the very people who do the talking are the ones who need a "combustion" in meetings of this kind. Expanding the point he told of his visit to a $45,000 home in Wilson, N. C. He asked the owner how much she paid her cook and received the answer, "as much as anybody else does." This, he was informed, is $5 per week.

Striking at the inadequacy of professional training for the race he made the query, "What harm can a Negro professional student do going to Chapel Hill? What does color have to do with character, intelligence, and ability?"

Blasting the south's system of segregation he mentioned the often seen change, made in Washington, D. C. by Negroes to day-coaches. "A few days ago, he told his spell-bound audience, I walked through the coaches and saw tired old women, whom I would be proud to call mother, with the mark of America all over their faces, trying to get some sleep on the hard seats."

"These and other problems are just as insane as the wars in Europe, with nation after nation trying to cut each others throat, and with the sands of Africa drinking up blood as they did two thousand years ago."

BACK TO "NATIVE SON"

Speaking of "Native Son" which he called a terrifying book, yet one of the finest pieces of writing done by an American Negro, he expressed a difference of opinion with Richard Wright, the author.

Mr. Green said the fault was that Mr. Wright contended that "Bigger" Thomas is a part of his environment and as an individual is irresponsible. The famed dramatist declared that "Bigger" Thomas represents the race, and that it is up to him to decide his fate.

MAR 1 1941

"The play," he said "will strive to leave the responsibility with "Bigger" and the challenge to the race. The stage version of Native Son is titled, "Biography of a Young American."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAR AND THE SOUTH

MAR 1 1941

In view of the effect that war has had and is having on Southern agriculture, it is singular that there should be greater war fever in that section than in any other part of the country.

Southern poll-tax Senators and Representatives in Washington are almost unanimously in favor of Administration policies that are leading straight o war, and the most eloquent spokesmen for these policies are men like Pepper of Florida, Connally of Texas, Byrnes of South Carolina and lesser luminaries whose people will further be ruined by American participation in the current conflict.

The greatest casualty in this war has been cotton upon which nearly fourteen million people depend directly or indirectly for a living.

Cotton has been an over-produced crop for years, and with the expansion of cotton areas abroad, cotton exports have declined to a trickle.

With possible exports of 1,500,000 bales in 1941, the expected production will be nearly 13,000,000 bales.

In the period 1933-39, cotton exports averaged 5,551,800 bales.

The chance of exporting much of this cotton to Britain is slight, and there is even talk of giving that little bit away as a contribution to the democracy which England is supposedly defending and which the South repudiates.

Great Britain can get plenty of cotton from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and West Africa, and cannot be expected to take much of the American output, even as a gift.

With their usual illogic, Southern "statesmen" are now clamoring for "something to be done" for cotton and those who depend upon it for their livelihood, but their support of war works against this.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
March 7, 1941



THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"And still to the star of its worship, though clouded,
The needle points faithfully o'er the dim sea."

* * *

Miss Thelma LaCour, of this city, takes impressive issue with comments here against the "gasping evangelists" of radio. "I have no quarrel with you for saying they are terrible," she writes. "They are. And the singing is even worse, and I am suspicious of the sincerity of many of the preachers. But even though these preachers do not preach sermons that you and I enjoy there are people who not only want to hear them but who contribute to the support of the program. Why should they not have it? We do not own the air; we are not compelled to listen; the radio can be turned off!"

* * *

"And, aside from the rights of the individual, many people lead better lives because of the spiritual comfort they receive from the preachers you would silence, and these same people cannot be reached by the preacher who is able to give you comfort. If you want to take anyone off the air why not begin at the top—did you listen to the Democratic National Convention last year? There were a few 'panters' there, too.

* * *

"Several years ago I lived in the oil fields of Southwest Texas where panting preachers are the rule rather than the exception. The members of the congregation were persons who lived colorless, workaday lives, but at the church services they shouted and danced in the name of the Lord. At the conclusion of the services public testimonies were given, and almost everyone who spoke began his testimony by saying, 'I thank God that I have a religion that I can enjoy.' They were thoroughly enjoying themselves. They were having an innocent good time, and I left with the feeling that these people were better off listening to what I thought was poor preaching than they would have been elsewhere. The shouting and singing served as an emotional outlet and it was good for them. They had very little else to do. Personally, I feel that if one shouts and sings in the name of the Lord, no matter how ill-tuned the singing, the Lord will probably accept it as hosannas sung in His name. There is enough mischief afoot in the world now without trying to silence the shouting of the Lord's name."

* * *

There is a great deal in what Miss LaCour says, and we are a little bit ashamed of ourself. And like her, we can even, without admitting it, feel something in us half responding to the "panting preachers." (Just as the appreciation of Negro spirituals by Southerners differs from that of Northerners because the latter are only objectively attracted while the former really feel some of the emotion.) But we do think that the radio is not the place for the "panting preachers." All of us have a right in America to worship God in our own way but we do not necessarily have a right to do it in a place where it offends the worship of others. The radio is a more or less public place. Too public, we believe, for religious services which, while they may mean much to their own devotees, are definitely offensive to a great proportion of the public and, far from increasing the sum total of religious feeling tend to lower it by turning many religiously border-line people away from the fold.

* * *

If your religion calls for having fits you have a right to have fits. But not on the radio, in our humble opinion.

* * *

John Beecher, who takes Walling Keith's place as an assistant editor for this paper, is one of the best educated, most talented and experienced young men of this column's acquaintance. Literature and sociology are his lines and he has qualified himself in both with plenty of practice. He has walked with all sorts of people, done all kinds of work, experienced life in a thousand and one manifestations, and all without ever once losing his idealism or the courage without which idealism is only a pomp. He not only knows about things, he believes in things, and stands by his belief. We predict for him an editorial career of much usefulness and distinction.

* * *

Without contesting Donald Comer's reasons for not wanting to run for governor, many of us will have a great hankering for the harmony he might bring to this state if he were its chief executive. You can't think of anybody else upon whom so many factions could unite—the big mules, the little mules, the farmers, the labor people, the school people and all of us vague folks called liberals.

* * *

To be told of the things Birmingham is already doing to be rid of the scourge of syphilis here is to know that all of them are not enough. If, in spite of every effort here, the pale terror still exists as shockingly as the selective service examinations indicate, then what is being done must be multiplied by something.

gate" he finds with a shock, which may or may not be rude, according to the number of times that he has experienced it, that the "welcome south" was obviously not meant for one of his kind. For at the gate the path leads him away from those for whom the welcome was meant, to a dark and smoky cavern over whose entrance are the words familiar now to eight or more millions of dwellers in this land of hospitality "Colored Waiting Room."

The very entrance to it forbids rather than invites. White tile walls made alternately gray and black with thick greasy soot; dirty windows opening into a dirtier lunch counter and "dining room"; floor littered with peanut shells and fruit hulls; a can for refuse in the corner, half empty with the sweepings, perhaps of days, piled on the floor behind it; a light receptacle in the ceiling with no light to relieve the darkness made gloomier by the dirty walls.

MAR 30 1941

LONG NEGLECTED

Through this stygian cave the traveller is ushered into the "waiting room" hospitably provided for his welcome to Atlanta. A large room evidently meant when built to accommodate with some degree of comfort three or four hundred travellers, it now shows evidence of years of studied neglect. Poorly lighted and worse ventilated, one has a sinking feeling of disgust as soon as he enters it. As he looks around at the walls, dirtier (if that were possible) than the one in the entrance; the much fairly packed under the radiators; the smudgy windows; the sockets without lights; the lack of adequate and sanitary toilet arrangements for either sex; the utter lack of decent facilities for the purchase of a lunch, light refreshments, candies or souvenirs, or for the sending of telegram or the securing of information, the black traveller learns before he even passes the gates that the welcome is not meant for him.

For all the schools, the colleges, the churches, the broad avenues, the stately homes, the art galleries, the magsolias, the dogwood blossoms and the honey tongued, back-slapping greeters cannot undo what that dirty, filthy railroad terminal waiting room has done to thousands who have responded eagerly to the invitation "Welcome South Brother."

For he knows or will know, that dirty waiting room is a tragic symbol of the estimate which the South places upon him as a man, and the respect it has for the dignity and sanctity of his human personality.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FROM MY STUDY — WINDOW

By REV. J. C. WRIGHT

"Welcome South Brother"

MAR 30 1941

UNDER THAT TITLE, fairly dripping with mellifluent hospitality, a perodic radio broadcast proclaims the glories of the South, and extends a "come-hither" hand to the entire nation to see for itself The big hearted generosity of its people; the wonders of its mountains and streams; the fertility of its plains, and valleys; the beauty of its cities, the cinderella-growth of its industries; the wealth of its traditions; the limitless opportunities it affords for love, work, play and worship are all held out as an inducement to "come south brother."

The broadcast is interesting and entertaining, its sponsors sincere and its purpose legitimate, I am sure. But I never listen to it without having vividly recalled to mind another picture with which the one painted by the broadcast is most difficult to reconcile. It is the picture of the type of "Welcome South Brother" extended to thousands of black travellers who annually enter and leave the gateways of this enchanted land.

MAR 30 1941

WELCOME EXTENDED

Atlanta is the South's boasted "Gate City." Through her portals pour annually streams of folk from every land. Every effort is made, as it should be, to extend the open hand of greeting and hospitality as soon as the tourist steps off the train, or as soon thereafter as is humanly possible.

Because wise Chambers of Commerce railroad administrators and city governments recognize the economic importance of this fact, huge sums of money are expended in cities that are railroad centers to build and maintain terminal stations that will proclaim by their beauty, convenience and comfort, something of the genuineness of the welcome that awaits all whose journey ends at their portals.

Nothing, I believe makes so powerful a first impression on the mind of the traveller, as to the kind of city he is entering and the type of people who control and determine its life, as the terminal through whose gates he is ushered into it.

MAR 30 1941

NOT MEANT FOR HIM

What then must be the black traveller's estimate of the sincerity of the familiar "Welcome South Brother," as he alights from his train and starts for the terminal station in Atlanta. He finds himself just one of many pilgrims until he reaches the end of the concourse leading from the trainshed Once through the little "wicket

66d-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Catholics' Committee Of South Is Preparing For Gathering Here

MAR 2 - 1941

National Leaders Will Be On Program; Bishop Is To Come From Mobile

Tentative arrangements for the three-day conference of the Catholic Committee of the South, to be held here April 20 to 22, were announced here during the week by Paul D. Williams, Richmond, executive secretary.

After making a number of contacts Wednesday, Williams met with Mrs. W. I. Grubb, local chairman; Dr. A. L. Stabler, vice president, and the Rev. D. J. Kelley, editor of The Catholic Week, at the Birmingham Country Club to discuss further plans for the meeting.

Men and women of nation-wide renown in the field of economics, politics, sociology, education, labor and industry are scheduled to take part in the conference, Williams said.

MAR 2 - 1941

The conference will open Sunday, April 20, with the solemn pontifical mass in St. Paul's Church here, celebrated by the Most Rev. T. J. Toolen, bishop of Mobile, host to the convention. The Most Rev. Gerald O'Hara, bishop of Savannah-Atlanta Diocese, episcopal chairman of the committee, will preach the sermon at this mass. Conference headquarters will be at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel.

The aim and purpose of the Catholic Committee of the South is to unify and coordinate Catholic endeavor in the Southland to restore all things to Christ.

This aim is to be accomplished in agriculture and industry by opposing all exploitation of the worker and by applying the principles of the social encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI to foster a better understanding between Southern capital and labor.

The training of leaders, white and Negro, and the youth of both groups to bring about a friendlier understanding between Southerners, irrespective of race or creed, on mutual problems is also part of the committee's program.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 29, 1941

'Brother' Bryan, Beloved Pastor, Succumbs Here

Body Of Minister To Lie In State At His Church Until Burial

"Brother" Bryan—the Rev. J. A. Bryan—who earned this title by his piety, love for his fellow man and unselfish service to Birmingham for a half century, died quietly at his home late Tuesday afternoon and Birmingham Wednesday was enveloped in sorrow.



BROTHER BRYAN

A saint to both the poor and the rich in the Magic City he served for 50 years, "Brother" Bryan will become legendary as the kindly preacher who could never keep an overcoat because he could bear cold better than seeing someone else cold; as the minister who held prayer meeting on street corners or wherever else he found the opportunity.

He had been ill with pneumonia for the past week and apparently was growing stronger until Monday morning when he lapsed into unconsciousness.

"Brother" Bryan, who lived at 1015 South Twenty-Second Street, will be buried Thursday afternoon in Elmwood Cemetery after services at 3 p.m. from the Third Presbyterian Church, where he was minister. The Rev. Thomas C. Bryan and the Rev. James C. Cantrell will officiate.

With members of the Birmingham Police Department and Fire Department serving as honor guards, the body will rest at the church, 2200 Seventh Avenue, South, from noon Wednesday until funeral time Thursday.

At spaced intervals special prayer services will be held at the church until funeral time Thursday. A special section has been reserved for Negro ministers.

The Birmingham City Commission early Wednesday termed "Brother" Bryan "truly the city's greatest citizen" and announced that any city employe wishing to attend the funeral Thursday will be given time off.

The flag at the City Hall will wave at half mast.

The commission's statement, issued by Commission President W. Cooper Green, follows:

"The City Commission is deeply grieved at the passing of our beloved 'Brother' Bryan. Words at times like these are futile when attempting to express the sorrow felt by us all.

"We considered 'Brother' Bryan truly the city's greatest citizen and his place will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

"The commission further feels that it speaks for all the people of Birmingham in expressing its sincere regret and sorrow at the passing of this kindly Christian gentleman, who so long and so valiantly served our city. Birmingham is poorer indeed after his death.

"The City Commission also wishes to announce that all municipal employes wishing to attend the funeral Thursday will be allowed to leave their posts without loss of time.

"Signed, W. Cooper Green, president.

"Eugene Conner, commissioner of public safety.

"James Morgan, commissioner of public improvements."

Funeral services will be directed by Llewellyn Johns, W. C. Vice, Tom Allen and Frank Ridout, with all local undertakers participating.

Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Mary Bryan Winn, Birmingham; five sons, Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County Schools; James H. Bryan, Birmingham; the Rev. Thomas C. Bryan, pastor, Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Baltimore; Augustin C. Bryan, Chattanooga, and the Rev. Harry H. Bryan, missionary in Tokuskima, Japan; a brother, John L. Bryan, Statesville, N. C.; three sisters, Mrs. John F. Love, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Floyd L. Liles, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mrs. Frank Gilliland, Augusta, Ga., and 10 grandchildren, Leonora H. Winn, John E. Bryan, Jr., Francis C. Bryan, Margaret C. Bryan, Margery Ann Bryan, James A. Bryan II, Edwin L. Bryan, Ellen Louise Bryan, Mary C. Bryan and Augustin C. Bryan, Jr.

Active pallbearers will be R. B. Knox, F. O. Burge, Judge Richard V. Evans, Judge Roger Snyder, Chester Wilson, Harry Moffett, John Dreher and T. E. Gillam.

Honorary pallbearers will be members of the Birmingham Pastors Union, and members of the Birmingham Fire Department and Birmingham Police Department.

The man who had become almost a symbol of peace, of gentleness, and of love for all men, to the people of Birmingham, was born during the civil conflict that tore the United States into two jagged parts more than 70 years ago.

There was no peace in the land when James Alexander Bryan was born on March 20, 1863, near Kingstree, S. C.—only 50 miles north of Fort Sumter, where the first shot was fired two years earlier.

And during the years of reconstruction, the boy grew up—a stranger to luxuries, far from city sophistry—in a home where the Bible was a vital part in every day thinking.

As a boy of 14, young Bryan was sent to Raleigh, N. C., where he studied at Lovejoy Academy for three years, and as a boy of 14 he joined the Presbyterian Church, converted by his Sunday School teacher.

On a scholarship young Jim Bryan went to the University of North Carolina in 1880 to study for four years "amid trials, temptations, triumphs and lack of money." At commencement he gave his final address on "The Victories of Christianity" and received his bachelor of science degree.

Armed with his degree, he joined the faculty of the Gastonia Female Institute in Gastonia, N. C., an exclusive school for girls.

But after a year of teaching and with $1.85 in his pocket, young Mr. Bryan went to Princeton. In 1886, and on a scholarship, he began his study of theology.

Called "The Saint"

Sincere faith and sweetness of the slender young Southerner made the name of "The Saint" rise naturally to the lips of other students.

At Princeton, The Saint taught and preached to Negroes in Negro Sunday Schools and churches. Forty years later, when attending the fortieth reunion of his class, he slipped away from the celebrations to the little Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church for Negroes and told the congregation about his trip to the Holy Land.

In the Spring of his second year in theological school, the young South Carolinian received an invitation to spend the Summer as supply pastor of a little Presbyterian Church in a new, and somewhat raw, industrial city—Birmingham, down in Alabama. The church, only a few years old and with a congregation of 30 members, had erected a small wooden building on the corner of Avenue G and Twenty-Third Street. His first Sunday in the pulpit, he based his sermon on "For the Son of Man is Come to See and to Save That Which is Lost."—Luke 19:10.

One more year at the Princeton seminary, and he was graduated. Two calls awaited the earnest young minister: One to be assistant pastor of a large Philadelphia church, and the other—to return to that small, struggling young church in the small, crude young city.

Of his decision, made so long ago, Brother Bryan later wrote "I spent time in prayer, heart-searching, self-examination and earnest consideration before the souls of these people in the city destined to be a Southern Pittsburgh rolled over my heart and life."

So, on June 1, 1889, a slim young man arrived in Birmingham. He didn't look very strong—this young minister—and his friends wondered if he would live very long in so vigorous a town under work so hard. When Brother Bryan came to Birmingham, mule cars ran by his home and church, industries were just beginning to sprout, and the First Methodist Church, now the city's largest, was a small brick building. Brother Bryan came to Birmingham to grow in and with the city.

Friends remember that he once said "I loved this city from the first and still love it. It is almost wicked to love a place as I love Birmingham."

Funeral First Service

First service of the young minister to his people was a funeral—the third held at the new cemetery. Today, there are more than 15,000 graves in the cemetery, and Brother Bryan has said last prayers over at least a third of them.

Before many years, Birmingham began to feel the presence of Brother Bryan, to know a man whose goodness was unmistakable, whose love for all men was spontaneous and untouched by thought of self.

The poor of the city knew that here was one person whose sympathy would be immediate and for them personally, one man who thought more of others than he did of himself. Brother Bryan gave of his time and of his possessions in the generous Christian faith, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Today there is a portrait of Brother Bryan hanging over the doorway that leads to Police Headquarters. The brisk soldiers of the law are his friends. They have always been.

When still a youth, Brother Bryan once approached a stout policeman: "Are you a Christian, brother?" he asked.

"No," replied the officer.

"Then," said Brother Bryan, "let us pray." That was his answer to everything, no matter how difficult the situation. He has prayed at deathbeds, at accidents, at fires—in every kind of human unhappiness and misunderstanding. And that police officer was an answer to Brother Bryan's prayer, because he joined the church.

Dr. Robert P. Bell, president of Converse College and a boyhood friend, said of "Jimmie" Bryan, "Wherever he appears, all distinctions—social, religious and political—disappear, and love, trust, devotion mark all faces."

Married In Marion

On Jan. 14, 1891, Brother Bryan married Miss Leonora Clayton Howze, of Marion, Ala. Miss Leonora's brother lived across the street from Maj. Thompson. Maj. Thompson, on his frequent visits to Marion, would boast of his new pastor. Finally, he arranged a meeting between the two young people and they were subsequently married. After a short honeymoon in Florida, they returned to Birmingham to make their home.

Numerous churches have tried to take Brother Bryan away from Birmingham and his people here. But he stayed with his church,

weaving his life into the life of the city.

One of the calls came to him by telegram on a Sunday. Brother Bryan refused the offer promptly, saying that he didn't like the idea of making a messenger boy work on the Sabbath.

Though Brother Bryan never avoided a chance to be with people, to help them, he refused to use the radio for years. Finally, after his trip to Palestine, there were so many requests about his trip that he capitulated. Since then, he has spoken regularly over the radio and believed in its power to help the cause of religion.

Just as Brother Bryan gave spontaneously to all the people of Birmingham, so all the people of Birmingham gave to Brother Bryan.

In 1921, Brother Bryan was given the loving cup from The Birmingham News for meritorious work in the community. A committee of seven men chose him from all of the city as the one who should receive the trophy first, and Victor Hanson, publisher, made the award personally.

Chaplain Of City

On his seventy-seventh birthday, Brother Bryan became officially what he already was in fact—chaplain of Birmingham on appointment by the City Commission. To him, the commission wrote "We wish to recognize by very slight token your very faithful and unselfish service for the moral and material welfare of Birmingham . . . The city feels for you and your noble work only high esteem, gratitude and love."

In 1927, Earle C. Lackey launched the movement that sent Brother Bryan and his wife to the Holy Land.

Mr. Lackey wrote to The Birmingham News suggesting the plan that Brother Bryan be given the trip by the citizens of Birmingham. And on that same day, Birmingham's smallest man, Uncle Billy Whitefield, sent $25 to The News to start the fund. The News added $100 to the fund, and announced that it would act as clearing house for all contributions. Within 10 days, more than $3,500 voluntary contributions had come in, and on June 20, Brother Bryan left for New York and Palestine.

Today, the little church he entered more than half a century ago is known as "Brother Bryan's Church." And to that church have gone rich and poor, powerful and helpless, to get help from the slender minister who was Birmingham's "Saint."

His whole life is expressed in his own words "If I have held back one thing from Christ, I do not know it. I say this humbly."

Asheville N. C. Citizen
February 9, 1941

AMATEUR NIGHT CONTEST IS WON BY NEGRO LAD

CULLOWHEE, Feb. 8. (Special) Winning the ten dollar award in the Amateur night program sponsored by the Monogram club at Western Carolina Teachers college Friday night was Bobby Moore, an 11-year-old negro boy of Sylva, for his tap dancing which brought from the audience the loudest applause of the whole performance.

The second prize of five dollars was given to Maggie Dillard and Tom Mallonee for their interpretation of a backwoods couple who sang a nasal duet, accompanied by the guitar. Peggy Bivens of Sylva singing "Who Is Sylvia" won the third prize of two dollars and a half.

The proceeds from this performance will be used to buy sweaters for the members of the Monogram club whose president is Bill Smith of Raleigh. Master of ceremonies for the entertainment was Revis Frye of Gastonia. Herbert Plemmons of Hot Springs was chairman of the program, which had 20 contestants or groups of contestants.

A colored film showing scenes of the campus, of various home football games, of last year's commencement professional, of the Rockefeller Memorial dedication at which President Roosevelt spoke, and of last summer's devastating flood in Jackson county, was an outstanding attraction of the evening. This film had been made and was shown by John Worth McDevitt, alumni secretary of the college.

METROPOLITAN MOVIES

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



IN DIXIE.

Why, Sally Mae, the idea of yo' gettin' all them shoes for the chillun and me without a dawg license."

66d-1941
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

66 d - 1941

OFF THE BENCH

MAR 17 1941

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

MAR 17 1941

"LINCOLN TAKES COMMAND"

Thoughtful and fair minded people, familiar with the facts of American history, realize that the people of the South, and their soldiers who fought in the Sixties never have been treated fairly by those who have attempted to write American history.



Judge Jones

It is refreshing to read a book written by one after a patient research and careful study for almost a decade of the relation of the United States government at Washington with the Southern States and the forts located in the South between the Secession of South Carolina, and the hauling down of the United States flag over Fort Sumter.

This study has recently been completed by John S. Tilley, an able member of the Bar of Alabama, and a thoughtful and scholarly student of his people's ihstory. The results of Mr. Tilley's study appear in a book just released by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

"Lincoln Takes Command" is the title of Mr. Tilley's book. It is attractively bound in blue buckram with titles in gold. The volume, with appendices and index, contains almost three hundred and fifty pages. It is a handsome specimen of the printer's art.

John Tilley, the author of "Lincoln Takes Command," has made many interesting studies in history and literature, and has delivered many eloquent and thought provoking addresses. Mr. Tilley's writings and his studies have the hallmarks of painstaking research, a fervid desire for accuracy, impartiality in weighing the facts, and honesty of conclusion.

MAR 17 1941

Dr. Craven Writes The Foreword

Dr. Avery Craven, professor of American History in the University of Chicago, writes the foreword. His first sentence discloses the theme of the book: "The question of responsibility for commencing actual hostilities in 1861 is an important one." Noting that writers of histories have been inclined to accept the Northern explanation, he says: "Victory enabled the victor to write the orthodox version of history and 'patriotism' gave that version unfailing support." Observing that "few, in the years since 1865, have arisen to question its soundness," he writes his own estimate of the book: "Mr. Tilley has gone back to the sources, and his investigations have brought a new point of view. He has searched the records diligently. His legal training has led him to weigh and sift with unusual care the evidence found. His findings are, therefore, worthy of serious consideration. There may still be some room for honest difference of opinion, but the day of patriotic acceptance of inherited historical ideas is gone. . . . The open-minded reader will find in Mr. Tilley's work much that will both surprise and enlighten him."

MAR 17 1941

Secession Sentiment In The North

In "The Background" the author sets the stage for the oncoming scenes of the main narrative. Here are sketched the controversies which eventually crystallized into fixed alienation between the sections. Here appear in turn the secession sentiment in the North, the issue over slavery, the birth of the Republican party, the cooperation of the Abolitionists, the election of Lincoln, each doing its bit to deepen the conviction of the Southerners that giants of circumstance were drawing about them a web from which there might be no escape.

Lee And Davis Wanted Peace

This introductory section forcibly impresses not only the nation's dread of war, but the astounding sentiment, North and South alike, for any compromise which would sidetrack the looming crisis. Outstanding leaders and powerful agencies in the North, it appears, opposed the use of force to prevent the South's leaving the Union; at the same time, such Southern leaders as Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Lee and Jackson strongly favored conciliation and wished, if possible, to avoid resort to arms. But for the uncompromising attitude of the radicals, almost certainly the peace sentiment would have prevailed.

South Did Not Want War

When the war was over, the conquerors proceeded to write the histories. The net result is not only that responsibility for plunging a nation into war is placed squarely upon the South, but that, more and more, Southerners have shown a willingness to accept that responsibility. It is pleasing to learn that the Official Records, published by the United States government, being all the official documents of the Union and Confederate armies and navies, tell a story strangely at variance with that which is today being taught in Southern as well as in Northern high schools. These signed orders, reports, letters and telegrams are the basis for "Lincoln Takes Command."

It so happened that just prior to the outbreak, the sectional controversy centered on the Federal government's insistence upon retention of Federal garrisons in forts situated within the boundaries of seceded States. Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Fort Sumter at Charleston presently developed into danger spots. The main purpose of the book is to set out in detail just what occurred at these two points.

Pending negotiations to preserve peace, the Floridians were determined that the Northern troops should be withdrawn from Pensacola harbor. An acute crisis soon developed. An appeal by Senator Mallory fortunately found President Buchanan willing to cooperate. There followed an armistice, Mallory and the commander of the Florida forces signing for Florida, Secretary of the Navy Toucey and Secretary of War Holt for the Federal government. The armistice terms were clear and explicit: The United States government was not to reinforce Fort Pickens, provided the Floridians did not attack it; the Floridians were to make no attack unless the Federal government attempted a reinforcement. All officers at Pensacola, Federal as well as those of Florida, recognized the binding force of the armistice and for weeks there was no threat of danger. The Federal government's change of attitude when Lincoln came into office, the shift from a friendly to a hostile position, the disregard of the armistice agreement, the amazement of the Federal staff at Pensacola when the reinforcement order arrived, the reinforcement of the fort in flat violation of the agreement signed by the two Federal cabinet members—all stand out as an unexampled instance of bad faith.

Southern Commissioners Deceived

Passing on to Fort Sumter, the book tells how the Confederate government sent to Washington a commission of three of its most distinguished men, charged, if possible, to work out a peaceful solution of the controversy. The spotlight plays upon the deception practiced by Lincoln's Secretary of State who led the commissioners to believe that, pending negotiations for a settlement of the issues, the Federal garrison at Charleston wuold be withdrawn. The various stratagems to which the Washington government resorted in its plans secretly to reinforce Fort Sumter, the pretense that the garrison was suffering from a shortage of food, the conclusive evidence that the stories of privation were not founded on fact, the offer of South Carolina to supply the garrison with food, are held up to the light.

MAR 17 1941

Lincoln Knew War Would Result

The reader learns of the determination of Lincoln to send an expedition to the relief of Fort Sumter despite his full knowledge that the effort would certainly be resisted, and regardless of the almost unanimity of advice from his official family, his ranking military and civil officials, that his course would lead to a bloody war. The secretiveness with which he veiled his plans even from members of his own cabinet, the insistence with which he proceeded regardless of consequences, here stand out in bold relief. The shock with which Maj. Anderson, Federal commander at Sumter, learned of Lincoln's intentions, the vigorous, plain-spoken protest which he wrote, his startling announcement that such a course would be the commencement of war, his urgent appeal for the substitution of pacific measures, are high lights of this section of the story.

Lincoln Camouflages Relief Expedition

A most remarkable circumstance turns up: although Lincoln was camouflaging his relief expedition as one to carry food supplies to the garrison, he not only entrusted his project to the departments of war and navy, but actually sent as a convoy a squadron of the United States navy. Many readers will learn here for the first time that United States warships were standing off Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In spite of all this, when Beauregard demanded that Anderson should surrender the fort, and Anderson conceded the hopelessness of his position, the Confederate authorities instructed Beauregard to suggest that Anderson name his own time for the abandonment of the work. This makes a different story from that which propaganda has succeeded in establishing as truth; namely, that the bombardment was the result of the recklessness of the hot-headed and impatient South Carolinians.

The record shows beyond peradventure that Lincoln gave the fateful order for his expedition to sail, fully cognizant of the fact that this would provoke armed resistance. There seems to be little question that his real object was to exasperate the Southerners to a point where they would make the first hostile move. This, he knew, would not only solidify behind him the wavering sentiment of the North, but would effect alienation between the seceding and the border States.

Southern Schools Teach False History

The appendix sets out verbatim the account of the firing on Fort Sumter as told by pseudo-histories now being taught in high schools in the capital cities of eight of the eleven States which constituted the Confederate government. The cold facts, as set forth in the Official Records, are at such startling variance with the story which students read in the text books as to justify the statement that even the descendants of the soldiers of the South are being indoctrinated with what amounts to a plain and premeditated distortion of the authentic account of the incident which opened the War Between the States.

It is now more than three-quarters of a century since the Confederates fired the first gun at Charleston. It would seem that this is long enough to give shrewd propaganda a free hand to pervert or to suppress the facts of history. Surely, at this late date, the truth can be told—told from the letters, telegrams and reports written by the men, Federal and Confederate alike, whose actions made history. That is the object of "Lincoln Takes Command."

It is of interest to note that the book is written in a conservative, restrained style. It sets out the facts, cites volume and page of the Official Records as authority, and leaves the reader to arrive at his own conclusions

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

6 Guggenheim Fellowships Go To Southerners

MAR 24 1941

American And Canadian Scholars Receive 85 This Year

NEW YORK, March 23.—(AP)—The award of 85 fellowships to American and Canadian scholars and artists for research and creative work in 1941-42 was announced today by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

The fellowships, carrying total grants of $180,000, went to residents of 23 States and three Canadian provinces. With the staffs of 31 educational institutions represented among the winners, the University of California led, six of its faculty receiving awards.

This was the 16th annual granting of fellowships, given to "scholars and artists who by their previous work have shown themselves to be persons of unusual ability." Each individual grant has averaged $2,500 a year in the past.

Since establishment of the foundation by former U. S. Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim in memory of a son, 1,017 fellowships totalling about $2,300,000 have been awarded.

MAR 24 1941

Six Southerners are among the 85 American and Canadian artists and scholars who have been awarded 1941 fellowships by the John Simon Guggenheim foundation.

Southerners who have been appointed to fellowship are:

WILBUR CASH, newspaperman, Charlotte News, Charlotte, N. C. Project, Creative writing. Mr. Cash was born at Gaffney, S. C., and was educated at Wofford College and Wake Forest College where he received the A. B. degree. He has been a staff member of The Charlotte News since 1926. He is the author of a book entitled The Mind of the South, and of articles published in American Mercury and Nation.

BRAINARD CHENEY, novelist and newspaperman, Nashville, Tenn. Project, creative writing. Mr. Cheney studied at the University of Georgia and Vanderbilt University. He has been on the staff of The Nashville Banner since 1925. His novel, Lightwood, was published in 1939. Mr. Cheney was born in Fitzgerald, Ga.

JAMES STILL, writer, Littcarr, Ky. Project, creative writing. Mr. Still was born at Lafayette, Ala. He received the A. B. degree from Lincoln Memorial University, the M. A. from Vanderbilt and the B. S. from the University of Illinois. For several years Mr. Still was librarian at the Hindman Settlement. He has published two books, Hounds of the Mountain and River of Earth. His stories have appeared in Atlantic Monthly, American Mercury, Yale Review and other magazines.

ANDREW NELSON LYTLE, writer, Monteagle, Tenn. Project, the writing of a novel. This is Mr. Lytle's second Guggenheim fellowship. He was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was educated at Vanderbilt University. He is the author of "Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company" and "The Long Night."

MAR 24 1941

HUNTER JOHNSON, composer of music, Benson, N. C. Project, creative work in musical composition. Mr. Johnson was born at Benson, N. C., where he still resides. He received his musical education at the Eastman School of Music; in 1933 he won the American Academy in Rome award in music, and studied in Rome for two years. Mr. Johnson is the composer of Letter to the World, music to accompany a dance by Martha Graham and her group. His Piano Sonata has been widely performed.

DR. LEWIS P. ATHERTON, assistant professor of history, University of Missouri. Project, a study of the political, economic, social and intellectual position and influence of the small town and country merchant of the South in the days of slavery. Dr. Atherton is a native of Missouri, and holds A. B., A. M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Missouri. He has been an assistant professor of history at the University of Missouri since 1936. Dr. Atherton is the author of "The Pioneer in Mid-America," and of many articles in scholarly journals.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ALABAMA OPENS HALL OF RELICS OF CONFEDERACY

MAR 19 1941

Montgomery, Ala., March 18 [Special].—One of the largest collections of Confederate documents, letters, and relics is preserved in the new Alabama Memorial building, recently opened to the public.

The Confederate states were formed in Montgomery. Their first White House, in which President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis made their home until the capital was moved to Virginia, stands next door to the Memorial building.

MAR 19 1941

The White House is still furnished with much of the original Davis furniture. Like its neighbor, it is open to sightseers.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ALUMINUM MADE FROM COMMON CLAY FEASIBLE

MAR 18 1941

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., March 17—(AP)—Commercial production of aluminum from common clay, which would provide this nation with an unlimited source of the vital defense metal, is near realization by scientists of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Director David E. Lilienthal revealed Monday.

No bauxite ores are being used in the tests.

TVA already has proved the practicability of producing aluminum from the clays, Lilienthal said, and is now engaged in checking the relation of costs to production.

MAR 18 1941

"Prospects are that the production and cost ratio will be favorable," Lilienthal declared. "Our figures are so nearly in line with present commercial costs that they justify our going ahead with this last step in the research."

Ball clay and kaolin, found in large deposits in Georgia, Tennessee and Pacific Northwest areas, are the clays used principally in tests at a Muscle Shoals pilot plant.

Thus far, the new process has yielded one ton of aluminum from six tons of clay with 33 per cent aluminum content. This is approximately the yield of bauxite ores containing the same percentage of aluminum.

Tests Are Revealed

"However, tests indicate our process is feasible with clays of much less aluminum content," Lilienthal said.

Aluminum manufacturers in the United States now are bringing in bauxite ores from South America and the Dutch East Indies, with deposits in Arkansas contributing to the supply.

"There are no rich bauxite ores in this country," Lilienthal pointed out. "Virtually all the high-content ores are imported. You can easily picture the effect interruption of access to these deposits would have on our aluminum supply."

The Office of Production Management at Washington, directing the national defense program, already has restricted delivery of aluminum to manufacturers working on prime defense orders.

Perfection of the clay-processing method will permanently eliminate any threat of a shortage of basic ores in the United States, Lilienthal added.

MAR 18 1941

Only bauxite ores are now used in aluminum production because methods of processing any other ore have not been perfected.

Lilienthal also announced that Birmingham Ice & Storage Company would operate commercially a quick-freezing process for preserving fruits and vegetables.

New Process Explained

The process, developed by the Authority and the University of Tennessee, will be used primarliy in preserving strawberries from Alabama's Cullman and Castleberry berry centers, the TVA director said.

MAR 18 1941

The immersion process differs from other freezing methods now in commercial use, Lilienthal said, by preserving the whole fruit without freezing it into a mass. The preserved berries will be indistinguishable from fresh fruit when served, he added.

A farmers' cooperative in Bradley County, Tennessee, the only other agency using the patented process, increased strawberry revenues in that area from 4.2 to 9 cents a pound last year, Lilienthal declared.

The process, designed to prevent loss of fruit through market-dumping or rotting, is adaptable to meats also.

MAR 18 1941

Discussing a charge by the Southern Governors Conference that centralization of defense orders in Eastern and Midwestern centers was endangering the nation's security, Lilienthal said he felt there was no "wilful discrimination" in placing the orders outside the South.

"I don't think there has been any wilful discrimination in placing defense orders in other regions that are already industrialized," he asserted. "It's simply that those areas already have industrial equipment to turn out defense needs in a hurry. In many instances, the South would have to set up the industrial machinery first."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Justice for the South

MAR 20 19

The Southern Governors' Conference, in its annual meeting at New Orleans, provided for the appointment of a committee which would visit the president at an early date and ask his assistance towards getting a larger number of industrial defense propects for the South and at the same time bring pressure to bear to secure equitable freight rates for this section.

The governors in attendance called attention to the conditions recently discussed in these columns brought about by too much centralization. It is not necessary to repeat the argument.

But it is highly important to reiterate that we can never hope to get very far towards the establishment of new industries in the South on a permanent basis so long as we live under the blight of freight rate discrimination which has kept the South in bondage for three-quarters of a century.

MAR 20 1941

Gen. Robert Wood, head of Sears, Roebuck & Company, sent to New Orleans Mr. Charles A. Walker, vice president in charge of Southern development. He told the executives frankly that "before we can establish more factories and ship economically, the freight problem must be solved."

It simply does not make sense when it costs more to ship goods from the South to the North than from the North to the South for exactly the same hauling distance. The discrimination averages more than 25 per cent.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made an adjustment of rates on a few commodities, but has hardly touched the surface.

The South has no adequate representation on the ICC board, but congress has full power to adjust rates if it wishes to do so and could do justice to this section at any time.

MAR 20 1941

The president may assist the committee from the Governors' Conference to secure more contracts for the South, but what we want is a basic revision of freight rates so that these industries may become permanent.

This special committee should be backed up by the clamorous demands of the press and people until justice is done.

66d-1941

War-Minded South *By Hugh S. Johnson*

MAR 3 1941

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 3.—It is a matter of common remark that in this crisis the South is the most war-minded section of the country. It is a curious condition considering that the South stands to lose heavily in export markets for two principal staples—cotton and tobacco. Of course, it is gaining just now in the spread of war industries, if that temporary shot in the arm can be called gain. But it is gaining less relatively than several other sections which are not so belligerent.



In a short hunting trip in South Carolina there was an opportunity to discuss this phenomenon with citizens of one of the principal war states of our history. In the Middle West a common remark is: "Oh, that region has always been hell-bent for battle. It got us into most of our wars." Even here in South Carolina there is some talk of the "hot-blooded Southern spirits."

But it isn't true that the South took the lead toward every war. It wanted the War of 1812 when England didn't. It was the tom-tom beater for the Mexican War. It precipitated the "War Between the States," as they insist on calling it in these parts. But there are understandable reasons for all of these. The Mexican War was expected to add a vast territory to the slave-holding South and it was only part of a very old scheme that haunted all our early history—to create a great cotton American empire south far into Mexico.

* * *

All the Southern communities were vitally interested in sea-borne commerce, and those new ones in the West, like Kentucky and Tennessee, simply had to keep open their access to the Gulf of Mexico through the mouth of the Mississippi. Those incentives are enough to explain Southern interest in our only war against Mexico and our second war with England.

The Civil War speaks for itself. It started with a declaration of independence as sincerely uttered against the North as was the one of 1776 against King George. Almost nobody now reproaches the South for what it considered its war for liberty.

But the South was not responsible for our war with Spain and, as to our entrance into World War 1, the Southern position was almost a complete reversal of its belligerence today. But the South and the Middle West entered that war reluctantly, notwithstanding that the economic conditions were very different and then both of these predominantly agricultural areas were promised an almost boundless, if temporary, prosperity by engagement in war.

MAR 3 1941

A very wise South Carolinian, whose family relationships link him closely with the whole history of American war as they have concerned the South, contributed what seems to be the true answer: "In the South you cannot oppose the policies of a Democratic President and administration and continue in the high regard of your neighbors. It isn't any slavish knuckling to any individual. It is a community remembrance of ancient wrongs and a community of mutual interest in present rights."

Woodrow Wilson and his Democratic party had conditioned Southern Democratic opinion to neutrality and suddenly switched. It eventually followed his war efforts as ardently as any section and more ardently than most, but it took more time. Franklin Roosevelt, throughout the development of this crisis, has conditioned that opinion to belligerence. Most of the South feels that it has gained greatly under the President. It is willing to overlook any harm it has taken because of benefits received. It is more loyal to him than ever, and since it has always been a community of hero-worshipers, perhaps the question of its warmindedness is completely answered.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Why the South Ranks Low

MAR 8 1941

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch

DAVID L. COHN, Northern born author now living in North Carolina, puts his finger on some important truths with respect to the outh in a recent article in the Saturday Review of Literature, entitled "Tissues of Southern Culture," really a review of W. J. Cash's The Mind of the South.

In the course of a discussion of Northern animadversions upon the Southern attitude toward the Negro, Mr. Cohn points out that our critics from the far side of the Potomac are too much inclined to ignore certain basic facts. They concentrate upon lambasting the South, while conveniently overlooking the treatment accorded in many parts of the North. Mr. Cohn calls attention to the fact that "only in the South have masses of whites and Negroes been thrown together," and asks if the racial attitudes of the Vermonters, for example, would undergo any transformation, if 500,000 Negroes should move suddenly into their State.

MAR 8 1941

"Consider New York City," Mr. Cohn goes on. "Where on this continent can you find a more stinking cesspool than Harlem? Where do Negroes pay higher rents and higher prices for food? Why are there no Negro typists in Wall Street? No Negro salesgirls in Macy's? How often do Paul Robeson or Marian Anderson lunch at the Colony, or give a cocktail party at the Ritz?"

In calling attention to these discriminatory practices, Mr. Cohn is not defending them. He is merely pointing to them as facts, and seeking to have the North view the South in the proper perspective. Usually, in ranking the Southern States as to health, homicides, literacy, income and so on, no distinction is made between the white and the colored citizens. The Southern States regularly occupy the bottom of the statistical ladder, but it is seldom that anybody bothers to point out that they would make a much better showing if their populations did not average around 30 per cent Negro.

To say this is not to reflect upon the Negro. A race only two or three generations removed from slavery naturally lags in the statistical indices, (and we whites are to blame for much of the Negro's backwardness). To point out these facts is merely to say that while the Southern whites have much too low rankings in a good many categories, the Southern blacks pull the sectional ranking a great deal farther down. It is to be hoped that the disparity between the two races in the South with respect to such things as crime, disease and literacy will be steadily narrowed, and that both races will be able to improve their records and their standings in these and other classifications.

MAR 8 1941

Meanwhile it is clearly unfair to expect a Southern State, with one-third or more of its population colored, to compete on even terms in the rankings with a New England or a Western State which is 98 per cent white. What Mr. Cohn says about Harlem shows that the unfortunate Negro is preyed upon and exploited in New York City to almost the same extent as, and in some ways even more than, in the average Southern center of population. But you would never guess it, from the tirades against the South's treatment of the Negro which emanate from some of our Northern friends.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

READERS' COLUMN

What They Think

—EUGENE SMITH,
Kentwood, La.

ON THE DEEP SOUTH

Dear Editor: FEB 21 1941

My heart is filled with indignation at the attitude the white people have for the Negroes in the deep south. These loyal dark men of America are not considered citizens of this country in most of these southern states. They are actually deprived of the right to vote in all of the elections.

I wonder if the North American continent will ever wake up to the fact that their country has the most loyal and musically talented people in the world. These are the men and women of African descent.

FEB 21 1941

In my opinion it will always remain a fact that these people will never forget that the Negro was once subjected to slavery.

I've heard some of my friends state definitely that if they were called to army service they would refuse to go. I asked them why, and their answer was this:

"Why should we? We are only given about one fourth of the privileges that the constitution provides for us. Yet we are called upon to train to defend our homes against invasion."

Those are the exact words I was told in response to my question. It isn't democratic to treat the majority of Americans with respect and abuse the rights of the minority group.

America is reputed to be the richest and the most responsible nation on earth. This is quite true for the majority of the people, but not for the minority group.

Any foreigners can come to the United States and secure opportunities that the dark Americans cannot get. It isn't that the Negro can't get them, but it's because he isn't given a chance.

It won't be long before the people of this great country realize that her Afro-American subjects are of vital importance to this nation's welfare.

FEB 21 1941

Time is just around the corner, bringing with it poltical freedom, complete unity and social equality.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
February 2, 1941

The Gentleman---

From Mitchell . . . From Morgan . . . From Cobb . . .



Representative J. E. Brooks, of Mitchell.

Representative C. R. Mason, of Morgan.

Representative John T. Dorsey, of Cobb.

Constitution Photos—Carolyn McKenzie.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

MAR 18 1941

By RALPH McGILL.

ARE YOU FROM DIXIE? NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—If you are one of those hard-working citizens who hasn't had time to go into the study of southern economics and know just vaguely that the south has been taking a beating from eastern influences, this will interest you.

General Leonard Wood, head of the Sears Company, sent to the meeting of the Southern Governors' Association Mr. Charles A. Walker. Mr. Walker is vice president in charge of southern industrial development. Mr. Walker said: "In my work here in the south we are hampered by your excessive freight rates on shipments from the south, north, east, or west. Before we can establish more factories and ship economically, the freight problem must be solved and rates established comparable with rates on merchandise shipped from northern points to our places in the south."

That sums up the situation very well indeed. That is what is meant when a speaker denounces discriminatory freight rates. That is what is meant when it is charged that eastern industrialists, through control of national politics for 75 years, have kept the south from developing industrially so that their own industrial plants in the east may reap the profits.

That is the chief reason why the south is the economic problem No. 1. It is. But that condition grows largely out of causes which the south has not been able to control. High tariffs and brazenly unfair freight rates have been in effect for almost a century and have, all that time, been lifting wealth out of the south and preventing industry from coming south.

MAR 18 1941

You didn't know this sort of thing had been going on?

Well, it has. And worse. It still is going on. The Southern Governors' Association has been able to get certain products excluded from the rates. But so great is the political pressure on the Interstate Commerce Commission and so one-sided and prejudiced have been its decisions for the past 75 years, that still today it is impossible for the south to obtain simple economic justice.

CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY Today the south is the innocent bystander in another squeeze play.

When the government first began its defense program, speed was necessary. For that reason contracts were given to industries already in possession of large plants and plants which could be expanded. That was reasonable.

The south had few of these plants because industry has remained in the north and east. The industrial belt, which has robbed the south of wealth for three-quarters of a century, extends approximately from Boston to St. Louis. It was this belt which got the tremendous increases in defense industry.

This was to be expected in the first rush of contracts. Now that the first and second rounds are over, it is important from the viewpoint of the national welfare that the south be given a part of the nation's expansion.

One thing which made the nation sick when the depression struck in 1929 was the heavy concentration of industry in the north and east. This set up large depressed areas.

Since that time the trend had been toward the decentralization of industry. The south had been getting a share of it. The increase of industrialization in the south had not been large, but it was showing a sure increase.

Then came the national defense program.

The Army and Navy award the contracts. There is no consultation with a national planning board which would see the disastrous effect on the future if the south should be left out of the development of the industrial life of the nation.

The trend, once started, already was showing results. The south is a part of the nation, even though it has not been treated as one by the administrations of the past 75 years.

If the south is not allowed to develop it will remain a sick section and the remainder of the nation will suffer. This ought to be plain enough. The example of the past is a witness crying with a thousand tongues.

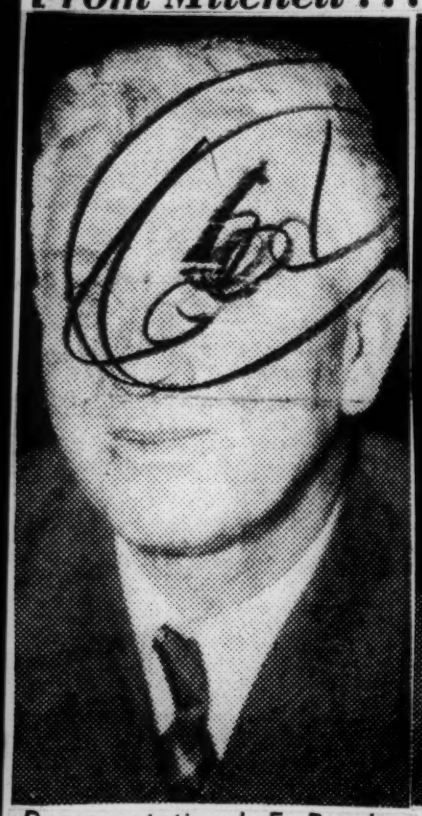
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Today the south has been given a few of the defense industries, most of which will die with the end of the war and the national emergency. The south has been given the army camps, which will be closed and sold as second-hand lumber and supplies once the

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 2, 1941

The Gentleman---

From Mitchell . . . From Morgan . . . From Cobb . . .



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Constitution Photos—Carolyn McKenzie.

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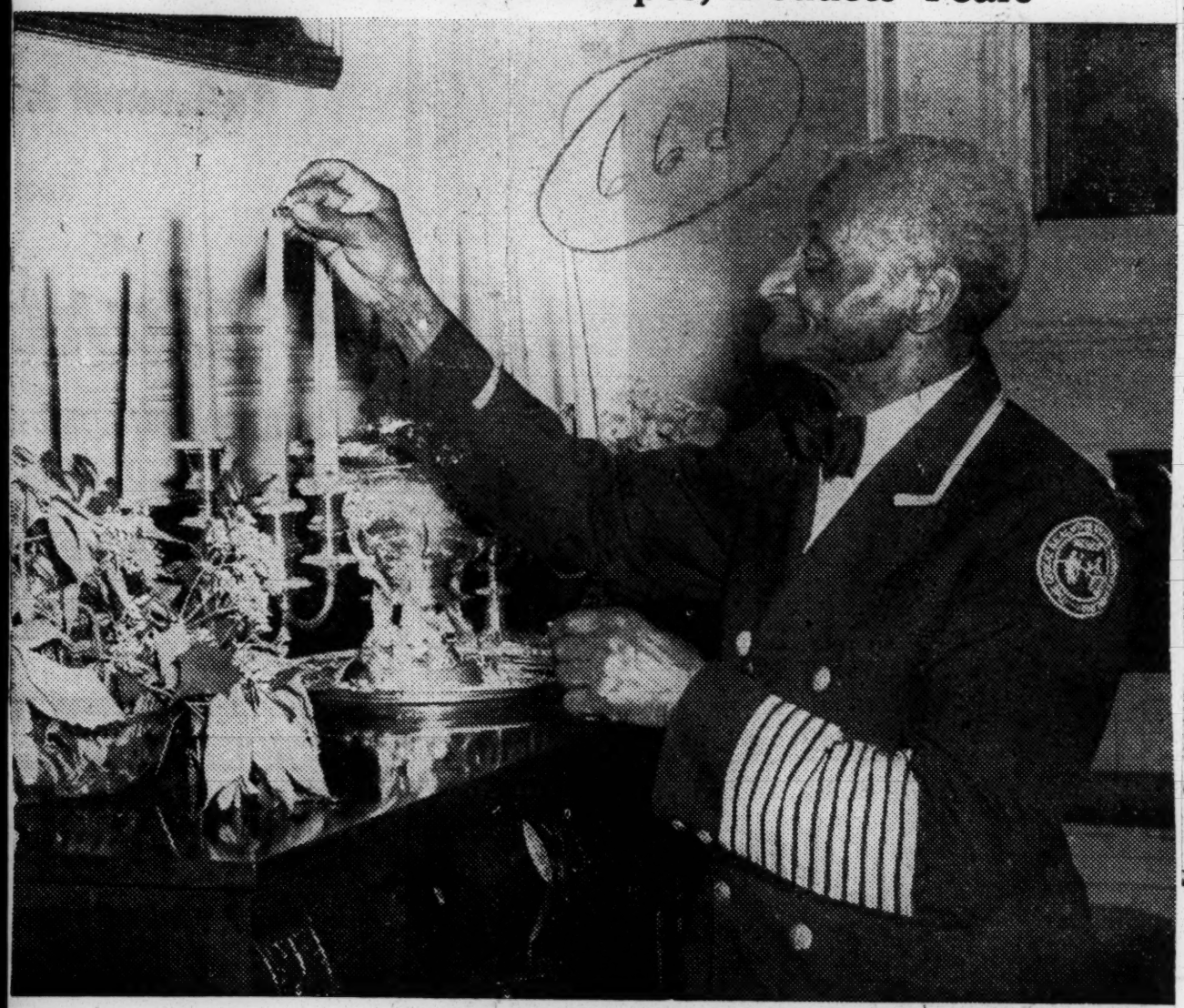
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66a-1941

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
January 9, 1941

Uncle David Adds Stripes, Deducts Years



This is "Uncle David" Haywood, butler to 12 governors of years past, who takes over today as butler to his 13th Governor, J. Melville Broughton.

He's Been 65 for 12 Years and He's Going Just as Strong as Ever

If you ever should call the Executive Mansion and a high-pitched, quick-as-lightning voice answers with "gubnor's mansion," you are talking to a man who probably has known intimately more North Carolina governors than any other person now alive.

The owner of that chirping voice is none other than "Uncle David," butler to 12 governors, as much a mansion fixture as the front steps and soon to be butler to his 13th consecutive governor. Generations of visitors have known the courtly old Negro man only as Uncle David.

His full name is David Haywood, but the Uncle David has become so firmly attached to him that pictures of him are filed in The News and Observer library under the name "Uncle David."

There has been considerable speculation about appointments which Governor J. Melville Broughton will make. There's no room for speculation about Uncle David, however.

"Yes, sir, he'll stay on," Governor Broughton practically shouted. "We couldn't get along without Uncle David. He'll put on another stripe and take four more years off his age."

Uncle David's left sleeve now proudly bears 12 gold stripes, one for each governor he has served, beginning with Elias Carr, who took office in 1893. He's adding another now.

"When I get those stripes all the way up to my left shoulder, I'm going to start on the right sleeve," the butler says with an infectious grin.

Age Is Enigma.

Governor Broughton's reference to Uncle David's age came about because nobody knows how old the butler really is.

It is hard to make an accurate stab at just how many years he has lived. In fact, it's impossible.

When O. Max Gardner became Governor in January, 1929, he asked:

"Uncle David, how old are you?"

"Just 65, sir, just 65," came the answer.

Last week, a newsman asked the same question and got this answer:

"Just 65, sir, just 65. But, going on 66."

He was born, as near as he can figure it, three years after the Civil War ended.

The truth of the matter is that Uncle David is about as age-less as anybody in town.

Uncle David is a native of Raleigh and before going to the mansion "worked for Mr. W. G. Upchurch where I was raised at in his house on Salisbury Street."

Came—and Never Left.

His first job at the mansion was as butler—but it was supposed to be a temporary job. That temporary job has stretched out for about 48 years now—and will continue as long as Uncle David wants it to.

He'll answer any question except this one:

"Who was your favorite Governor?"

The only answer you'll ever get to that will be:

"I like them all."

He has this to say about Governor Hoey:

"I like the one we got now just fine. He's fine, mighty fine."

And, he added:

"Mr. Broughton's fine, mighty fine, too."

The Governors all love Uncle David, too.

The other night, former Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus went to the mansion for dinner. He saw Uncle David in another room and called:

"Uncle David, Uncle David, come over here and speak to me."

The former Governor walked toward the old man, who bowed low and said:

"It's mighty good to see you again, Governor."

As he turned to walk away, Ehringhaus remarked:

"There's a gentleman if one ever lived."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Recreation In The South

FEB 24 1941

Even though our attention nationally, and to a large extent individually, is strongly centered upon the defense emergency, and even though there may have to be various kinds of sacrifices for the sake of preparedness, we must never lose sight of the need for constructive endeavors which will help to make human beings healthier and happier.

FEB 24 1941

Recreation, for example, has a very important bearing on the health and happiness of people; and it is pleasing to see that the federal government is not letting the defense program keep it from planning ahead for public recreational facilities.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has announced preparations for a study of recreational facilities and needs of eight Southeastern states. The National Park Service will have charge of the work, collaborating with state officials and other federal agencies.

Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are the states which will cooperate in the study. Secretary Ickes is hopeful that state and federal agencies as a result of the study will be enabled to work out a coordinated recreational program. Certainly no state in this group should fail to take the fullest possible advantage of any opportunity to avail itself of federal assistance in building up its recreational facilities.

The region embracing these eight states is probably in greater need of public recreational facilities than any other section of the country comparable either in size or in population. In most, if not all, of these eight states the advancement of public recreational facilities has been less satisfactory than in other parts of the country. One chief reason, of course, is that these states are among the lowest in per capita wealth and per capita income and in the amount of revenue produced by state and local taxes. They have had less money to spend on this sort of thing.

We in Alabama, and the people in the other seven states, have some public recreational facilities to be proud of, but we need more and better parks and playgrounds and similar developments. The federal government's interest in the recreational needs of this region is to be welcomed.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Greater Government Aid Urged for Tenant Farmers

JAN 28 1941

ATLANTA, [AP] — Greater government aid for tenant farmers was suggested Monday as federal agricultural officials and Southern leaders discussed methods to induce farmers to grow more food crops to meet nutritional deficiences.

The conference, resolving into round table talks involving questions and answers, was aimed at gathering information essential to a campaign for living-at-home.

Federal inducements to farmers to increase food crop production will include payment of benefits totaling about $3,000,000 to planters who participate in the program. A $25,000,000 cotton stamp plan also will be co-ordinated with the program.

Under the stamp plan, farmers who plant less cotton this year than last would be given stamps in the amount of the value of the cotton reduction. These stamps would be good for purchase of cotton goods at stores.

Among suggestions at the informal discussions was one that tenant farmers should be given greater participation in the benefit payments and another that all WPA workers, when given assignments, should be required to pledge themselves to cultivate gardens where there are existing facilities.

Emphasis was placed on the need for increased production of garden crops, fruits, and livestock for home consumption.

"Reduction of cotton acreage is vital," said M. L. Wilson, director of the federal agriculture extension service, citing reduced cotton exports since the war started.

JAN 28 1941

Representatives from 11 Southern states are attending the meeting which will be concluded Tuesday.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Welcome, Mr. Dies!

The Hon. Martin Dies, of Texas, has at different times been adversely criticized by this newspaper. But the criticism has always been as to the means the representative employed or sought to employ to promote what was in his heart. If Martin Dies has been at fault in the past, and we think he has, it has been on the side of Patriotism, on the side of protecting America against dangers he saw which we thought were overemphasized.

JAN 28 1941

Mr. Dies comes from a district of Texas, which, like our own Alabama, is predominantly Anglo-Saxon American. He has for years sought to protect Anglo-Saxon America from alien influences he believes to be harmful. He greatly fears foreign isms and began a campaign against them years ago.

As chairman of the congressional committee which bears his name he has uncovered scores of "Un-American activities," some of which he considered dangerous and we did not, some of which have been proved to be dangerous.

A large number of Birmingham people will hear Mr. Dies when he speaks here tonight. Most of his audience doubtless will hang onto his every word and be moved by his earnest wish to "awaken America." But we hope that Birmingham people will not in hearing this eloquent defender of the American people, confuse patriotism with intolerance. For Mr. Dies would not have it so. And we hope also that when Mr. Dies speaks of vicious foreign influences, his audience will distinguish between vicious ideas from afar and new American citizens from afar.

In our efforts toward unity we are in danger, during these stirring times, of developing a spirit which could force hardships on our neighbors who happen to have been born in the Old World. We must guard against such a spirit in our eagerness to unify forces and help defend democracy in America and throughout the world.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE PULSE OF THE SOUTH

MAR 7 1941

And so, we are told, Professor Gallup's "pulse-taker" shows the South favors the lend-lease bill of President Roosevelt by the overwhelming percentage of 73 per cent of the "voters."

Following the professor's announcement there has been considerable pointing with pride here and viewing with alarm there over the result. Rooseveltians attribute the result to the preponderance of native-born population in these parts. Native-borners we are told just naturally ain't skeered of nobody and have a hankering for war.

One native-borner, in person of the wicked Mr. Erskine Caldwell, attributes the preponderance of war sentiment in his section to the ignorance of his people, and thus has postponed further the day when we may expect the anti-lynching bill to be passed.

It is possible, however, for realists, to arrive at a conclusion which supports neither the theory that the South is for the lend-lease bill by a percentage of 73 per cent of the section's population nor Mr. Caldwell's theory that we are just naturally an ignorant people.

Realists will hold that Professor Gallup has probably rigged up his question about the lend-lease bill in a way to get the exact answer that supports his hopes and desires. Being an Eastern seaboard scholar and socialite, Professor Gallup, it can be believed, is sold on the idea that we ought to barge into Europe's war. What would be more natural, therefore, than for him to test only those Southern pulses that would bring him percentages in favor of lending and leasing?

MAR 7 1941

From the enthusiastic comment of Rocseveltians, it would appear that they are ignoring the fact the lend-lease bill no where in its all-inclusive provisions, says that it is intended to give aid to Britain. The bill would give President Roosevelt just as much power to support Turkey, Russia, Greece or any of the other great "democracies" of Europe as it does to support "democratic" Britain. And should Mr. Mussolini become converted and decide to turn on Mr. Hitler, the broad provisions of the bill would allow the President to lend Il Duce the shooting irons with which to begin blasting away at the rear elevation of Der Feuhrer.

"Aid to Britain" is not a part of the monstrosity now before the congress. That phrase is merely the sales talk by which Rooseveltians seek to inveigle the people into support of a grant of power to the President that is dangerous in these times when there is such a temptation to make dictators out of the "servants of the people."

MAR 7 1941

Neither Professor Gallup nor anybody else has taken a real, honest-to-goodness poll of war sentiment in the South. Those interested in making it appear that the South wants war more than any other section will see to it that the common people of the south—the masses of Negroes and whites—are not given any chance to vote on such a proposition, just as they have seen to it that, by different kinds of disfranchising devices, these masses are kept from voting for the officials of their government.

Belligerency in the South, as well as zeal for establishing the "four freedoms" on the other side of the oceans, exist almost wholly among Southern classes that are not going to do any of the fighting and dying, and for the most part among those who are inimical to guaranteeing any of the four freedoms to the toilers of the Southland. The masses know too well that their best interests will be sacrificed by this nation's participation in a foreign war.

Recently a meeting of liberals and workers, without regard to race, was held here in Nashville. It was very significant to note that hysterical war talks were made only by well-fed politicians of this area. On the other hand, men and women patriots who want democracy to be established in the South, devoted themselves wholly to problems affecting that issue. War-mongers got little or no encouragement out of that meeting.

None of Professor Gallup's boys was around taking the pulse of these delegates on the lend-lease bill. And you know the reason why.

66d-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Church Janitor Is Funeralized In White Edifice

MAR 5 - 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—Henry Kendrick's wish came true Tuesday.

His funeral was held in the First Baptist Church (white) where he had worked 20 years as a janitor.

The rites were conducted in the church in fulfillment of a promise made to the deceased by the former pastor, the Rev. F. C. McConnell.

Kendricks was born 47 years ago in Perry, Ga., and had been married twice in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

He had resided in Jacksonville since he was a boy.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

'To Strengthen The South Is To Strengthen The Nation

Lilienthal Calls For Cooperation In Building Southern Income, Cites TVA's Help In Task

MAR 20 1941

MOBILE, Ala. —(AP)— Teamwork between the scientist, the engineer and the businessman is necessary in the prime task of building Southern income by expanding Southern industrialization, Director David E. Lilienthal, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said here Thursday.

No one of these three can meet alone the opportunities and problems for sound industrial development in the South, Lilienthal told a group of Southern scientists at a conference sponsored by the Alabama Academy of Science.

Cooperation Is Vital

"The scientist without the businessman will be carrying on research which will have no practical consequences for the people of the South," he declared.

The need of research as a prelude to industrial development is of primary importance, Lilienthal continued.

"We need more public research by our state institutions and by the TVA," he said. "We need more private research by industries having a long-time interest not only in their own business but in the foundations of all business in the South."

MAR 20 1941

Turning to the authority's work in the field of research, Lilienthal pointed to development of concentrated phosphates for soil building, cottonseed plastics, quick-freezing fruit preserving, and other accomplishments of TVA laboratories.

"Seven years ago the Tennessee Valley Authority began its program of industrial research . . . to uncover new opportunities for development of the resources of the South. This pioneering activity has developed until today it is the most extensive regional public research development in the country," he asserted.

"These efforts have produced practical results: New industries, newly invented products and equipment, in profitable use in private business.

"The TVA's industrial research program rests mainly upon these five propositions:

"1. It is in the interest of the entire country that the income of the South be greatly increased above its present low levels.

"2. An increase in the income of the South requires a drastic change in reliance upon manufacturing or processing raw materials of the South, and less reliance upon shipping those raw materials out of the region.

MAR 20 1941

"3. An industrial development program for the South should do far as possible originate in Southern needs and opportunities.

"4. Industrial development that drains and exhausts our basic resources . . . is bad business.

"5. New industries for the new South must come from a partnership of the scientists, the engineer and the businessman

"Such a program as I have been describing is an integral part of a program of industrial preparedness and a means of increasing our national vigor," Lilienthal concluded. "For whatever we do to strengthen the South will strengthen the entire nation."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Natchez Again 'Battleground' But Yankees Now Welcomed

MAR 23 1941

NATCHEZ, Miss. —(AP)— Yankee soldiers came back to Natchez Saturday and were promptly engulfed in the middle of the local Garden Club's battle for tourists that waxed so fierce it threatened to make the ancient siege of Vicksburg seem like a snowball fight.

The battle developed when the annual pilgrimage of the Pilgrimage Garden Club, which was supposed to end Sunday, was continued indefinitely, thus overlapping the time of the Natchez Pilgrimage Club, which opened Saturday.

Saturday when 230 troops of the Thirty-Seventh Division from Ohio arrived from Camp Shelby, Miss., they were confronted with cut rates to see the ante-bellum mansions which abound here, and which form the attraction around which the rival clubs—once one club but split by a fight years ago—conduct their profitable tours.

MAR 23 194

Officers finally stepped in to explain the rivalry, and count off equal numbers of the troops for each pilgrimage.

Meanwhile they were confronted with an invitation from the Pilgrimage Garden Club to a free dance Saturday night running in competition with the Natchez Club's opening Confederate Pageant and Ball at which pretty Miss Mary Louise Enochs will reign as queen. This ball costs $1 admission.

The troops were in a dither at their popularity, in contrast with their army routine and life.

Rival headquarters of the clubs, a half block apart, installed Negro bands on their porches, and the air was filled with old battle hymns and Southern melodies of a bygone century.

MAR 23 194

The battle of banners extended to the main street, which looked like a carnival entrance. Mayor William J. Byrne, whose task is complicated by the fact the clubs always are trying to steal a march on each other, fled town suddenly on business, and police said the crowds were greater than ever.

"The more they fight the better the pilgrimages get," Harry Foster, alderman and chairman of the Auditorium Commission, reflected philosophically.

The official reason given for extension of the first club's tours was the prolonged bad weather, but Natchez called it retaliation for a dispute over dates of the 1942 tours which the second club won.

With the double tours and increased business the supply of official guides was running low Saturday.

MAR 23 1941

A group of the husbands of the rival club women attempted peace negotiations Friday, but after a survey decided not even to submit their plan.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Need Clear Explanation

At a meeting of civilian defense leaders and Southern Governors at New Orleans, Mayor LaGuardia of New York urged the training of volunteer workers in the "protective phase" of civilian defense.

NOV 29 1941

That phase, as The Commercial Appeal has pointed out repeatedly, involves air raid protection, gas decontamination, and the setting up of expensive and involved counter-irritants against invasive attack.

The South is thoroughly in accord with every practical step taken in behalf of national security. It clearly recognizes the need of such services as proposed by the Civilian Defense setup if there is even a remote threat of invasion.

It seems to us, though, that the first great task of Civilian Defense is to acquaint the public with the factual needs. What is necessary as much as anything is an intelligent educational campaign to acquaint the people with the truth.

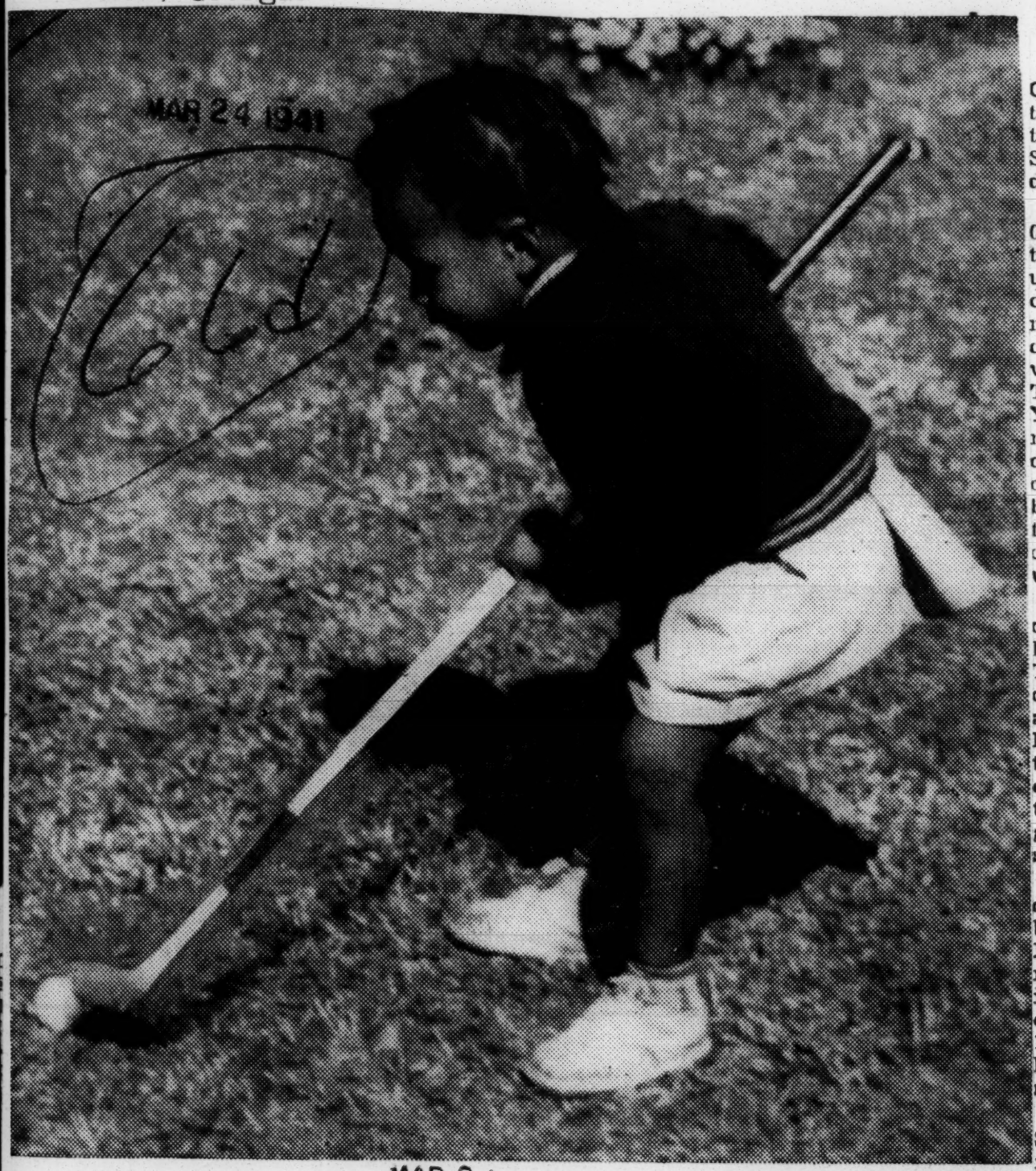
NOV 29 1941

So long as drastic incongruities exist between foreign and domestic policies it is going to be difficult to convince the average citizen that he should go shopping for a gas mask or municipalities that they should order auxiliary fire apparatus and the like.

To a certain extent activities of Civilian Defense have a sound like that of the wolf cry when there is yet no whiff of the wolf.

Show the people the need and they'll go along, but as yet no one has really pointed out the need or the way.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia


MAR 24 1941

MAR 24 1941

Constitution Staff Photo—Al Sharp

IT MUST BE SPRING—The weatherman says so, and so do the birds. And here is further conclusive proof. It happened in the yard of a Peachtree road residence when the yardman's little girl snatched the practicing chauffeur's No. 5 iron and began practicing on the lawn herself. She is demonstrating the newest spring swing, which is primarily a game of shoving the ball to the flag in relays.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The Slighted South

The impressive TNEC report to Congress highlights, among other things, the discrimination against certain sections of the country—the South included—in the awarding of defense contracts.

APR 4 1941

Distribution of over $13,000,000,000 in defense contracts awarded by the Office of Production Management up to March 1 "reveals most dramatically," according to the committee's report, "the degree to which the concentration of economic power and wealth has proceeded in America." The four states of California, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania received almost 40 per cent of the defense work, while 32 states received only 12 per cent. The reason given by the OPM of course is that the contracts have to be awarded to the companies capable of fulfilling them with the utmost speed.

The committee found that 45 per cent of the contracts went to six closely interrelated corporate groups. This dangerous concentration was recently exposed by Chester C. Davis, agricultural adviser to the National Defense Council, in his address before the conference of Southern state governors at New Orleans. Vigorous protests were thereafter made in Congress by Senators McKellar and Russell, of Tennessee and Georgia.

The OPM has given slight evidence of a desire to correct the national imbalance in its allocation of new plants. In this regard Alabama has fared rather well, ranking among the first four states in the allocation of new defense plants during the period Jan. 1-March 1, but the South as a whole has received less than a tenth of the new facilities for defense production.

APR 4 1941

The disadvantaged states of the South must implacably insist upon receiving the share of industry and of industrial contracts which the natural resources and population of the region, as well as its strategic position, unconditionally warrant. Defense contracts totaling approximately $100,000,000 had been awarded to Alabama industries up to Feb. 1—just 1 per cent of the national total up to that date. Ten other Southern states shared 6 per cent amongst them.

It may seem a far cry from defense production to education, but there is a definite relationship, and the North is soon going to learn of it. Lacking adequate taxable resources for the support of education and other public services on the national standard, the South must renew its demands for federal subsidies until industrialization of the region shall have proceeded to the point where our economy can be properly balanced.

"A higher tax rate is required to provide less than $30 per child invested in the public schools in three (Southern) states than is required to provide more than $120 per child in three other states," reports President Graham, of the University of North Carolina.

APR 4 1941

The short-term answer to this problem is federal aid to Southern education, but the long-term answer is the broad development of Southern industry to the point where the region will not have to depend on federal charity made necessary by that "concentration of economic power and wealth" in favored sections which has been so devastatingly revealed by the report of the TNEC.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
August 28, 1941

Friends, both white and colored, learned with regret of the death here July 28 of Bill Haynes, 86, faithful servant of the Louis Cohen family for 51 years. Bill, a fine looking bright brown Negro, was born in 1860, but whether he was born of freed parents or slaves is not known.. Before he began his long service with the Cohen family, Bill worked for the late Mike Bird in his blacksmith and machine shop, and for Lang's Variety works. And for some time, he drove a hack, carrying drummers around the country in those days before automobiles were known. Bill loved children, and all the white children in the neighborhood loved Bill, who took up much time with them. A faithful and loyal friend of both races, he leaves a foster daughter, Sadie Mackey, of Savannah. Bill was a type long known and respected here in the South.

66d-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The South in Defense Industry

The Constitution, seeking data on the position of Georgia and the southeast in the rapidly expanding defense industries of the nation, wrote to President Frank Carter, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, seeking his ideas on the subject as possible basis for an editorial. President Carter's reply covered the subject so logically and convincingly, we found the editorial desired already written, in the letter itself. Therefore, the following editorial was written by President Carter, in the form of his letter of reply to our request.

Editor, Constitution: APR 1 1941

Your letter can be best answered by giving you my opinion of what was happening as to expansion of industry affecting the south, Georgia, and Atlanta before defense became the primary consideration, and what is happening since.

Before national defense dominated the industrial scene, industry was definitely being decentralized. Plants were seeking location in the south, in Georgia, in Atlanta, and the south generally was in line for greatly increased industrial activity to serve the expanding southern market. Our year-round climate, our abundant supply of intelligent but untrained workers, our native-born population, our freedom from labor strife, all were having their effect in attracting industries to the south. APR 1 1941

. . . Long ago Georgians realized that while Georgia was predominantly rural this did not prevent the development of a proper balance in Georgia between industry and agriculture. . . . Our tendency has been to ship our raw products into other sections or to complete only the first steps in developing them into finished products, leaving to the industrial east the job of converting these raw products into finished products, after which the finished products were sold to the south. For years we have been selling our birthright of natural resources for a mess of pottage.

Long ago the Industrial Bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce realized that its function was to attract to Georgia industries that would take our raw resources and develop them into finished products through Georgia plants. . . . Long ago this Industrial Bureau realized the fact that these industries should be located in that part of Georgia best suited for their future success, and has sought to locate them in that part of Georgia to which they were adapted. Long ago our Industrial Bureau realized that its job was the development not only of the Atlanta area, but of the entire state of Georgia. As Georgia prospers Atlanta prospers. As Atlanta strengthens its position as the distributive and financial center of the southeast, local capital is provided for the future development of Georgia.

Next, let us consider the effect of expansion of defense industry on the growing industrial development of the south.

First, figures released on award of defense contracts, on location of new industrial developments incident to defense, on location of army, navy and air bases, show the following facts: APR 1 1941

Generally speaking, southern states, including Georgia, have received a minimum of defense contracts. . . . On the other hand, in the Fourth Corps Area, which includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, because of our year-round climate and our abundance of unused land, training areas for troops, numerous air bases have been located to provide for the training of more than our share of the armed forces All of us realize that time is a tremendous factor in our present national defense program. We may be late already. It is perfectly natural that those men charged with the tremendous responsibility of gearing American industry to national defense quickly went first to the industrial east until the plants of the east were operating to their utmost capacity. Industrial management was available in the east. Plant facilities were available in the east. Skilled labor was available in the east. APR 1 1941

However, now these plant facilities are being fully utilized. The problem now is creation of new facilities; creation of new reservoirs of skilled labor. Long range planning for increased production is a necessity.

No more natural development could occur than to locate these new plants where the fires of patriotism burn strongest, in the south, whose manpower has always been first in percentage of volunteers, where little danger of sabotage exists, where sentiment is strongest for aid to the allies. APR 1 1941

Now is the time when the immense reservoir of intelligent but untrained southern labor must be utilized. Now is the time to utilize the southern climate. Now is the time to locate plants in the midst of the area where most of the armed forces of America are to be trained. Now is the time to locate plants equipped to meet expanding South American trade. The south is the logical location for new ammunition plants, for new airplane plants.

Furthermore, if new industrial plants are concentrated in the industrial east the balance between the east and the other sections of the country, the south and west, becomes still more disproportionate and the American economy becomes more unstable.

Just as the entire state of Georgia must develop along with the development of Atlanta, so the south and west must develop along with the east if America is to achieve the unity and solidarity necessary for world leadership. APR 1 1941

Let us not forget, also, that if the industrial development of the south and west is not encouraged, if all industry is concentrated in the industrial east, the aftermath of war will make its full impact on the east. The effect of such a shock on the industrial east will be terrific. On the contrary, if industry is decentralized, if some thought is given to the orderly development of all parts of America as a part of the national defense program, the future of national defense will not be handicapped; the aftermath of war will be evenly distributed.

. . . It is up to the representatives of Georgia and the other southern states to see that the south is given its proper place in the long range development of the defense program. Southern representatives, by reason of the long adherence of the south to the Democratic traditions, are key men in America today. Let us hope these key men will use their responsibility in such a manner that the south may at last achieve its proper place in the national economy. If these leaders make possible the industrial growth of the south, we of the south must prepare ourselves for new tasks, for new responsibilities of industrial leadership, to the end that we can achieve an ideal balance between industry and agriculture.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

FREIGHT RATE SYSTEM KEPT CONTRACTS AWAY

NOV 1 5 1941

TVA Official Says East Got More Than Half Awarded

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14. — (AP)—The industrial East received more than half of all United States defense contracts during the past year as a result of the country's freight rate structure, the Southern Political Science Association was told Friday.

NOV 1 5 1941

Asserting that rail rates during the past several years had discouraged the establishment of industries in the South, Frank L. Barton of the Tennessee Valley Authority, added that there was some hope that the North-South rate differences would be adjusted in the future.

Barton listed the following Southern states and the amount received in defense contracts during the June, '40-Sept. '41 period:

Alabama, $485,906,000; Florida, $227,186,000; Georgia, $193,868,000; Kentucky, $123,326,000; Mississippi, $177,808,000; North Carolina, $215,541,000; South Carolina, $119,479,000; Tennessee, $251,140,000; for a total of $1,794,254,000. Arkansas and Louisiana, in the Southwest territory, received $112,614,000 and $228,246,000, respectively.

NOV 1 5 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Typical Southern Village's Diet Studied By Scientists

APR 6 - 1941

By FRANK B. GILBRETH

BYNUM, N. C., April 5—(The Special News Service—A few communities have had as much attention paid to what they eat as this small and fairly typical southern village.

For the last year scientists have been in and around Bynum carrying on a far-reaching nutritional study sponsored by the North Carolina State Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer and in cooperation with Duke University School of Medicine, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Two-thirds of the town's 377 inhabitants have been given physical examinations, including laboratory analysis of their blood content, and their diets have been catalogued meticulously.

Results of the study show that the diets of the people of Bynum, which are believed to be similar to those of a large group of similar communities in the state, are marginal in Vitamin A, low in vitamins B-1, and G or B (or B2) and very low in C.

The people go heavy on fats and light on carbohydrates. They don't get as much calcium and iron as they should.

APR 6 - 1941

No Nutritional Diseases

There are no nutritional diseases—such as scurvy, rickets and pellagra—in the town. But lack of certain of the vitamins does lead to these diseases, scientists says, if the shortage is long continued.

Dr. D. F. Milam, who is in charge of the study, says the people here have been cooperative with his staff, and seem to be taking measures to correct deficiences in their diet.

To increase their vitamin A content, he said, the people should eat more green vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs, and fruits. B-1 is contained in whole-wheat breads and muscle meats such as ham. Tomato juice, orange juice and raw cabbage all contain plenty of vitamin C in which the people of this region are most deficient. Lack of C may lead to scurvy.

Milk, in addition to being an excellent source of body building protein, is also a good source of vitamin G—which also is known as riboflavin—and of the mineral, calcium. Of these two items the people of this region are getting about one-half the recommended normal amount "Potlicker," the water in which vegetables are boiled, also has a high cacium content, and should be eaten (or drunk) and never thrown down the sink, the doctors advise.

Lack of riboflavin causes keratitis, an eye inflammation.

Iron can be obtained from green vegetables, highly colored meats such as liver, eggs and other foods.

When the civic leaders agreed to study here, the work was started first in the schools, then carried to the homes. Most of the 226 persons on whom tests were made kept daily records for a week of everything they ate. The records were taken to Duke where they were carefully analyzed. A forkful of greens became just so many elements, vitamins and calories. Calories and vitamins were totaled for the week and divided by seven for the day's average. This was then checked against findings of blood-test examinations.

APR 6 - 1941

Rural Area Also Studied

The work is not yet done around Bynum. The scientists now are making a survey of the 600 or 700 persons who live in the school district surrounding the town. This area is more rural than Bynum itself, and the diet of the people may be found to be very different from that of the townfolk.

It hasn't been announced yet just what use will be made of the information gathered here, but it's probable that an educational campaign will be launched by the State Board of Health.

APR 6 - 1941

Dr. Milam believes that the deficiencies of much of this community may be typical of the deficiencies of much of the South. That's a guess so far—a guess which may become fact when the data collected here are compared with data from other Southern communities.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Why The South Lags

APR 8 - 1941

Chester C. Davis is a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and he is also the representative of agriculture on the National Defense Advisory Commission, and has other qualifications that add weight to the advice he offered Southern governors at their New Orleans meeting.

But he placed these facts before the Dixie executives that should stir them to more intensive action than anything he couched in terms of advice. Although he is an Iowan, and has spent a great deal of time farther west in activities connected with agriculture, he pleaded the cause of the South at New Orleans. He is not satisfied with the way the administration is handing out its defense prizes and benefits, so far as this section is concerned, and made this plainly evident by his remarks.

He gave the governors figures on defense contracts which already have been quoted in substance in these columns in refuting a suggestion of The Kansas City Star that the South supported the lend-lease bill because it expected monetary and other benefits from the program the bill called for. For example, between June of last year and January 31, of this year, $7,500,000,000 of defense contracts were let, exclusive of those for ships and supplies placed in seaboard States because of the availability factor.

Of this total only slightly more than half a billion dollars, or about seven per cent of the orders were placed in the 11 States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

APR 1941

Up to March 1, plans had been completed for construction of 302 new facilities for defense production, only 24 of which, valued at $166,271,860, were designated for the 11 States listed, as compared with 278 valued at $1,574,522,000 in the rest of the country. Included in these new facilities were many plants where Mr. Davis said "I had hoped we would have a special freedom of choice in finding favorable locations in accordance with the broad pattern of decentralization."

Necessity for speed was the deciding factor in awarding the contrasts, he points out in fairness to those responsible for making the choice, but at the same time called attention to still another ground for dissatisfaction. Of 11 1-2 billions of prime contracts between June and February, one-fifth of the total and one-fourth went respectively to two groups of companies of closely connected ownership. Between 40 and 45 per cent went to six closely connected firms, and a total of 80 per cent went to 62 companies or interrelated groups of companies.

On the basis of this background of information, Mr. Davis drew this conclusion:

"Your area has been awaiting for industry to come and use its man-power. I am afraid it is going to be a long wait, and one which will only provide a few crumbs from the concentration of existing enterprises. Nothing short of the most vigorous and most positive efforts to achieve recognition of your labor reserves and labor resources will suffice."

APR 8 - 1941

But the soundest advice he offered is that the South should proceed with its own program of industralization, and stop depending on somebody else to come in and do the job—to get its own industries through its own efforts.

That is the plan The Times-Union has long advocated. It is all right to encourage outsiders to come in and establish industries, but sole dependence should not be placed in such a program. Furthermore, the more industries the South establishes itself, the greater will be the returns from its raw materials and its manpower. And why turn these over to outside capital to reap the profits when the capital is already available here?

Southerners can blame nobody but themselves for their lagging development along industrial lines, despite all the high-sounding talk to the contrary. They have everything needed — raw materials, workers and the money, but simply will not use any of them as they should. The venturesome spirit lacks development.—The Florida Times-Union.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

JUSTICE FOR THE SOUTH

(From The Valdosta Times.)

The action of the Southern Governors' Conference in New Orleans a few days ago in deciding to send a committee to Washington to visit President Roosevelt and ask his help in getting a larger number of industrial defense projects for the south and at the same time seek a revision of freight rates that will put this section on the same basis as other parts of the nation, should meet with the approval of every southerner.

APR 2 1941

A study of the location of industries in connection with the defense program clearly indicates that the south is not receiving anything like a fair share of such projects.

The concentration or centralization of important defense plants in the east and north certainly has dangers that must be apparent to all.

But we are never going to get very far in our fight for consideration in the establishment of industrial plants—defense or otherwise—until there is an adjustment of freight rates that will make possible shipments from the south on the same basis as shipments from other sections. There simply is no sense or justice in such a situation.

APR 2 1941

The south has been fighting for adjustment of freight rates for years. We have made some progress, but there is still much to do. Let's not give up the struggle. We do not ask favors, but we do insist on simple justice.

66d-1941

Southern News
almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

South's Lack Of Democracy Is Issue On National Hook-Up

FEB 27 1941

THE special problems of the South took the spotlight in a radio forum conducted by the "America's Town Meeting of the Air" program and broadcast from Birmingham to a nationwide audience last Thursday night.

Subject of the discussion was "Are We a United People?" An editor, a novelist and a newspaper columnist, all three Southerners, agreed that we are not a united people, but disagreed on why and what to do about it.

The forum was held at Birmingham-Southern College. On a national radio hook-up it was broadcast to an estimated audience of five million people throughout the nation.

WRITERS SPEAK

The speakers were Mark Etheridge, editor of the Louisville, Kentucky, Courier-Journal, Erskine Caldwell, author of the best-seller, "Tobacco Road," and John Temple Graves, columnist on the Birmingham Age-Herald.

That the South has special problems was frankly acknowledged by Mark Etheridge.

"I admit," said Etheridge, "that we are highest in homicides, tenancy, illiteracy, soil and human erosions, and lowest in income, health and education. FEB 27 1941

"Furthermore, we will not have a democracy in the South as long as we have those things; as long as we make peasants out of a great part of our population; as long as farm incomes in some sections run as low as $68 a year, and average $200 a year for 1,500,000 Southern families; as long as politicians invoke devices such as the poll taxes and white primaries to perpetuate their machine. . . ."

ABOLISH POLL TAX

"If you pretend this is a democracy, the only thing you can do is abolish the poll tax."

Etheridge blamed the problems of the South on "economic strangulation and discrimination" on the part of Northern capital. He compared the way the South is treated with the way England treats her colonies and said that our problems cannot be solved "until the real owners of this section, Northern investors in insurance and mortgage companies that own 20 per cent of our land, and stockholders in railroads, public utilities, factories, mills, mines and stores are ready to plow back some of the capital they have drained off."

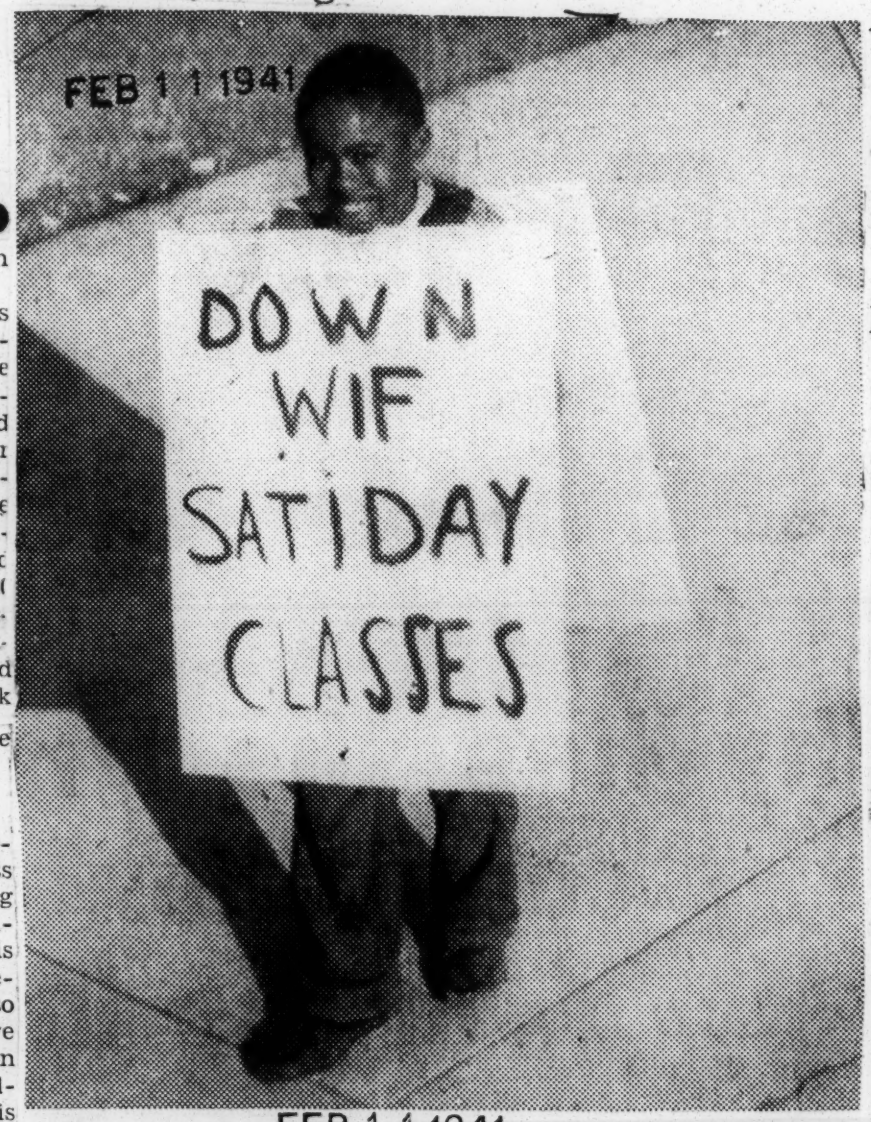
FACE OWN PROBLEMS

Erskine Caldwell, however, argued that the South must face its own problems and cease blaming them on other parts of the country. The root of the difficulty is the lack of full and complete democracy in the South itself so that the Southern people can solve their problems. The Southern statesmen who complain most loudly about the way the South is treated by the North are the very ones who fight hardest against such an expression of the people's will as the wages and hours law. The low standard of living, low level of education, and lack of democracy in the South create favorable soil for the development of a native Hitlerism, Caldwell contended, pointing to the late Huey Long as an example. FEB 27 1941

John Temple Graves argued that no attempt should be made to solve such problems at the present time and that such problems should not even be discussed until after the war.

Etheridge and Caldwell, however, agreed that this nation should put its own house in order before attempting to save democracy in other parts of the world.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia



FEB 1 1 1941

TOO MUCH STUDYING—This little placard-bearer, snapped as he paraded about the University of Georgia campus in Athens, says nothing, except that he was hired to do just that. The placard, though, speaks for itself. Campaigning for a five-day class week, many campus organizations are reported to have indorsed the movement, including the men's Panhellenic Council, Blue Key, Gridiron, Demosthenian Literary Society, the Junior Cabinet, Phi Kappa Literary Society and Alpha Zeta.

Millen, Ga., News
February 27, 1941

Negroes as a rule are not linguists, yet no one can excel them in making themselves understood. We were reminded of this by a letter received this week from a colored deacon addressed as follows—The Millen News Pub. Co., Millen Ga. "Dear Co." We never saw it before—but what's wrong with it?

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Organize Dixie Is Adopted as CIO's '42 Aim

Brave Men in Heart of Industry Must Do Job, Murray Says.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—(AP)—President Philip Murray told the CIO's annual convention today that "nothing must stop the work of organizing the unorganized in America—not even the great national emergency."

NOV 20 1941

He made the assertion after the delegates had approved the principle of mediation but at the same time had indorsed the resignation of CIO members from the National Defense Mediation Board in the captive mines controversy.

Murray declared the slogan for the coming year must be "Organize the South," and opined that the task should be accomplished in the next 12 months.

"It's got to be done," he added, "by brave men in the heart of industry, at the gates of plants, in mass meetings around the plants —and in picket lines."

NOV 20 1941

The delegates later adopted a committee recommendation that "the drive to organize the cruelly exploited workers of the south becomes a major organizing task of the CIO."

NOV 20 1941

Murray received a standing ovation when he finished his speech. But some members of the United Mine Workers and most of the delegates of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee—including John L. Lewis' brother, A. D. Lewis—remained seated. They ignored several cries of "stand up."

Many delegates joined in the rythmic chant "We want Murray" —in apparent reference to a second term for Murray in the president's job he won last year after John L. Lewis gave up the post.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

ALABAMA

MAR 16 1941

Arsenal of the South

Speaking recently in Birmingham, Maj. General C. M. Wesson, chief of ordnance, United States Army, declared that Alabama is fast becoming the "arsenal of the South," in the nation's defense program. The record bears him out.

Published January 12, by this company was a summary of defense developments in our state which have their origin directly in the nation's program of preparedness. This summary disclosed investments in new defense industries, shipbuilding, and military training fields and centers aggregating $238,400,000 plus $7,328,790 in ordnance contracts—a grand total of $245,728,790. Since that date, the Reynolds Metal Company has announced the building of an aluminum plate rolling mill at Lister, Alabama, to cost between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 and the Alabama Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Company at Mobile has been assured an additional contract for construction of 16 emergency cargo ships for the American Maritime Commission to cost in the aggregate about $24,000,000.

But this is only a part of the sinews of war, which are being forged and fabricated by industries in Alabama. The diversity of Alabama industry's participation in the defense program was disclosed when General Wesson reviewed the record of government purchases in our state. From Alabama, he said, the government is now obtaining:

MAR 16 1941

Coal, steel, mules, artillery, bridge parts, saws, canvas, destroyers, bedticking, water piping, engine fuel, pillow cases, feeding systems, tents, tent poles, trailers, shirts, underwear, bars, rods, pontoons, screw posts, valves, steel tanks, shell forgings, duck and towels.

Passed last week by Congress was the lease-lend bill which will release another flood of huge war orders to speed preparedness for Britain. This bill should mean more contracts and most probably more large defense industries for Alabama.

Expenditure of vast sums in Alabama for construction and for operation of defense enterprises will prove, of course, a powerful stimulus to business. But after the emergency is over —will these strictly defense industries prove an assets or a liability? The answer may be found in such plants as Old Hickory near Nashville which stood idle for some time after the last World War but then was converted to a huge peace time rayon enterprise. Even though Alabama does not continue to be an arsenal for war, it seems sound to conclude that most of her defense industries will be converted to peace time needs, and prove a potent factor in this state's future progress.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
January 30, 1941



IERE 100 YEARS—So says "Uncle David" Gunn, left, who is talking with Bud Johnson, whom he is visiting at Bessemer. "Uncle David", who says he has been in nine automobile accidents, is in good health and within the past two weeks has walked to downtown Greensboro and back from Johnson's home a couple of times. (Record staff photo.)

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SOUTH SPEAKS:

A Choice To Be Made

JUN 2 6 1941

THE United States supreme court has declared that a state must offer educational opportunities to Negroes equal to those it offers to white students.

The United States supreme court has reversed the conviction of four Florida Negroes in a Florida court, because it found the accused men had been intimidated or otherwise illegally influenced by state officers.

In a decision earlier than either of these, the United States supreme court had set aside the verdicts in the famous Scottsboro cases.

The United States supreme court has decided that public carriers may not give inferior accommodations to Negroes who pay the same fares as other passengers receiving superior services.

The United States supreme court has decided that political primaries for the nominating of congressional candidates are under federal jurisdiction when those primaries are an essential part of the process of election.

A federal court of appeals has decided that Negro school teachers must be paid the same as white teachers of corresponding qualifications and with equivalent duties.

These decisions are individually interesting and individually important. But their true importance is more easily realized when they are considered as evidences of a trend. The United States is moving closer to democracy. The United States is developing keener concern for the status of minorities.

This is a powerful trend. It cannot be stopped by one state, or by several states. It can be stopped only by a majority of the people of the United States. But a majority of the people seem to be accelerating, not impeding, the trend. Lawmakers and judges respond to trends. They do not, as a rule, develop them.

So South Carolina is face to face with a situation. South Carolina must make a choice.

Adjustments in race relations are inevitable.

The choice South Carolina has is this: Will the white people of South Carolina guide inevitable changes for the common good of this state; or will we decline to take leadership offered to us, and let changes come unguided by us?

We cannot block a national trend that is moving toward fervently avowed national purposes.

JUN 26 1941

Think about this, please. Think calmly. Think of the present and of the future. There can be no going back to the past.

The situation is not critical. There is no compelling reason why it should become critical. But it will become critical if we, the white people of South Carolina, refuse, or neglect, to be reasonably co-operative.

Common and general progress can be gained from the situation. Common and general happiness can be promoted. Both races can go forward, each at its own speed. But this will not happen as smoothly as it should unless South Carolina leaders of both races work together for attainable, sensible goals.

66d-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia



Constitution Staff Photo.

JUNIOR COLLEGE DELEGATES—These pretty co-eds from Georgia Junior College in Atlanta were among the student representatives of Georgia colleges who met in Macon yesterday to map a program to free the University System from political domination. Left to right, June Hunt, Ida Landau, Elizabeth Tompkins and Betty Lester are shown before they embarked for the session in an eight-passenger station wagon, failing in earlier efforts to hire a "Black Maria."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Auburn Professor Co-Author Of Handbook On Cotton

AUBURN, Nov. 13.—Dr. Alfred R. Macormac, associate professor of textile chemistry at Auburn, is one of the co-authors of "The American Cotton Handbook," a practical reference book for the entire cotton industry.

Other co-authors of the book, which serves as an excellent up-to-date reference book for all mill men, technicians, designers, brokers, chemists and laboratory testing men as well as salesmen, buyers, students and consumers of the entire cotton industry, are Gilbert R. Merrill, Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., and Herbert R. Mauersberger, in charge of evening textile courses at Columbia University, technical editor of "Rayon Textile Monthly," and a textile consultant of New York.

M. P. Fox, of Auburn, contributed a chapter on weaves and designing to the book. Other contributors, who wrote chapters dealing with specialized phases the trade, were A. H. Garside and Prof. E. R. Schwarz, of the Massachusets Institute of Technology, Charles K. Everett, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Robert E. Smith, of Fairfax Mills, George H. Johnson, of the American Institute of Laundering, and H. Miedendorp.

A New York review of the book says, "This book of over 100 pages is the first attempt in many years to consolidate between two covers, all the latest, practical information on the historic, economic, social, technical as well as chemical phases of the cotton growing, manufacturing and processing industry in America. It is written in impartial, simple language, which even the layman and student can understand, reflecting present day American mass production technique in the growing of cotton, its conversion into yarns and fabrics and the chemical processing of these materials into fashionable and merchantable piece goods. The authors are a well known and able group of three practical men, who have achieved eminence in the textile field, according to Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who wrote in the foreword of the book. 'It meets as no other single volume the requirements of practical usefulness.'"

Its contents are divided into 23 chapters beginning with the historical background of the American cotton industry; economic and statistical background of the cotton plant, its cultivation and varieties; ginning, classing and marketing; opening and picking operations; carding and combing; drawing and roving; spinning of cotton yarns; winding and twisting; manufacture of sewing thread and handwork cottons; spooling, warping and slashing; weaving and designing; manufacture of knit-goods; bleaching, mercerizing and dyeing; printing and dry finishing; manufacture of terry fabrics; physical and chemical testing; laundering of cotton materials; list of English cotton books; a cotton glossary and an appendix dealing with the use of the statistical method of textile testing as well as an appendix on the nomenclature of dyes.

Dr. Macormac obtained his B.S. degree at the College of the City of New York, his M.A. at Columbia University, and his Ph.D. at the University of North Carolina, where he worked with Dr. Cameron on the whole cotton project. Before coming to Auburn, he was for four years professor of textile chemistry at Clemson College, S. C. He has had 12 years practical experience.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Spinster Sisters Guard Unburied Dead

Colored Servant's Body One of Three Kept Sixteen Years

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (SNS) — In a woody section, 20 miles south of here, two white spinster sisters have been guarding for 16 years their unburied dead, it was revealed Wednesday.

One of the three bodies guarded by the sister is that of a colored servant, kept in a barn-like structure since 1923. It is in a cloth-covered wood coffin. Observers say there has been very deterioration.

A short distance from the colored servant's resting place is a one room shanty are the bodies of the sisters' father, dead since 1921 and another sister, dead since 1925.

One of the spinster sisters, Miss Minnie Anhorn, 68, never leaves the shanty.

The two sisters have always carried the belief they could not permit anyone they loved or cared for to be put into the ground.

The younger sister of the two eccentrics, Mrs. William P. Bachelier, of Newport, R. I., was quoted as saying she would have the bodies buried as quickly as she can get them away from her sister Minnie, who is now a "nervous wreck."

The other spinster sister, Gertrude, 74, has been placed in a rest home in St. Augustine, Mrs. Bachelier said.

She declared she knew of the unburied dead but did not interfere. Her sister, Gertrude, has wanted to take the bodies of the sister and father to Switzerland from which the family emigrated in the early 1880's.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Old South Shaken By Defense Boom

Farm Hands Flee Fields for Better Pay to Arms Plants

By Don Whitehead
Associated Press Staff Writer

Atlanta, Ga., The impact of hundreds of millions of defense dollars has shaken the old South right down to its economic foundations.

The beat of marching feet and the clatter of an army on wheels are blended with factory whistles in the new sounds of the Southland. The land of cotton is changing.

And underneath the bustle and bustle there's a current of foreboding and uneasiness among the people who wonder what the post-war South will be like.

Some fear that when peace comes to the world again an economic collapse may leave the South as poverty-stricken as it was in the days after that other war 80 years ago, after Sherman had marched his Army to the sea.

Others See Brighter Picture

But that is the extreme view. Others see the South shaking loose the bondage of king cotton and emerging stronger and wealthier, with a sound balance between agriculture and industry.

The estimate did not include the other millions of Army and Navy payrolls, the money spent for food and supplies for army camps, outlays for training defense workers or money diverted to the South through subcontracts and branch contracts on defense orders.

Of the $1,500,000,000 total, the greatest single item was the approximately $533,900,000 for construction of training camps, hospitals, air bases and airports.

This is the biggest building boom in the South's history—defense housing, Army camps, Navy bases, shipyard facilities, munition plants, air bases and factories—and it has drawn thousands of workers into the construction business.

Housing still is an acute problem and rents have risen. It is common to hear of houses bought and sold before the foundations have been laid.

Housing developments have been rushed in such cities as Norfolk, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., but still there are people in the South living in trailer camps as a last resort.

NOV 17 1941

Drawn From Farm Labor

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Perhaps the best glass for a peek at what's happening to the South is the Atlanta field office of the National Resources Planning Board. From various Government sources it has collected a mass of facts and figures on defense activities in the Southeastern States (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia).

The South was swept into the defense boom perhaps faster than any other part of the country. As a low-income area, it felt more quickly the impetus given by the new money.

The region became a chief center of military training immediately after the Government decision to build a new Army and a two-ocean Navy. The land was cheap and the climate comparatively mild.

Factories Spring Up

Factories for producing the implements and materials of war have sprung up in the cotton fields and thousands of farmers have left their plows to build ships, make munitions and put up barracks.

The Atlanta office of the NRPB found that actual and projected defense expenditures for construction and manufacturing from July 1, 1940, to August 1, 1941, were pouring an estimated $1,547,700,000 into the Southeast.

During 1940—when the number of men employed in construction industries jumped from 84,000 to 208,000 in less than 12 months—anybody who knew how to use a hammer and saw could walk into a job at wages far above the farm level. This employment has leveled off somewhat from the peak in recent months, but it remains far above normal.

Total employment in mining, manufacturing, construction and other nonagricultural occupations leaped, in about the same period, from 1,943,000 to more than 2,220,000. And latest reports are that it still is rising.

In some cases, the South has the hands but not the skill. So skilled labor is being trained for the first time on a mass scale throughout the South, partly by private industry and partly by Government-subsidized schools.

In vocational schools and NYA shops of the Southeast, some 135,000 workers were trained between July, 1940, and April, 1941. While this may not seem a large number, its importance lies in the fact that the South, with only 7.25 per cent of the Nation's industry, had 11.9 per cent of the trainees enrolled for study in industrial trades.

And some in the South are asking: Will those men who go into industry and earn good wages be satisfied to return later to the farms of such areas as Lee County, Ala., where the average small farm of about 60 acres produces a cash income of only $90 a year?

Studies by the Department of Agriculture show that the small farms in representative counties of Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina produce cash incomes of $90 to $103 a year for an operator and two sharecropper families, while the large farms produce an annual income of $317 to $781 for the operator and sharecroppers.

But the readjustment of the wage-earner to post-war conditions is only one of the problems puzzling those southerners who seek to find clues to the future of the land of cotton in the present bewilderment of defense work.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Equal Opportunity

Fundamental to the system of American government and the American order of society is the belief that all men should enjoy equality of opportunity in life. All men, of course, are not equal. Some have greater gifts than others, some are blessed with ten talents, while others must do the best they can with but one.

Nevertheless it is axiomatic to democracy that all men shall start life with equal opportunity to develop the abilities that nature has given them.

DEC 1 1941

It is self-evident that this equality of opportunity is denied to tens of thousands of our citizens who, as children, were not given the chance for education, for school attendance which other, more fortunately placed children enjoyed. There can be no equality of opportunity while one child enjoys the advantages of free education, in the best schools a prosperous city can provide right through grade and high school, while another child who happens to have been born in an impoverished, rural backwoods county, can attend only a one-teacher school that goes no higher than the sixth grade.

By the same token, it is unfair to the children of one of our poorer states, which can spend only one-fourth the sum, per child, on education that a wealthier state can spend. There is, in such a system, no equality of opportunity at the beginning of life, in the school years and without equality of opportunity then, there can be none in later life.

Unfortunately, it is our own southern states which are the chief sufferers from this cause. For the southern states are, generally speaking, the poorer states. The amount of revenue the southern states can spend, on public education, is far smaller than can be spent by the wealthier states of the north, east and west.

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At the same time the birthrate in the south is higher than in any other section of the country. Our proportion of school-age children, to total population, is higher. We have the children to educate, but we lack sufficient wealth to give them the quality of education that children in other sections enjoy.

It is our present system to consider support of our public schools a strictly local and state problem. We have feared to invite federal assistance for education on the ground that it might, in the future, involve federal interference with the conduct of our schools and the lessons taught therein.

Yet there is no doubt but what public education is a thing of nation-wide interest. The child educated in one state is very likely to move, as an adult, to live in another. Thus if there have been inadequacies in education, it is the state of adoption, not of birth, that suffers thereby.

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66d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

APR 26 1941

The South is an inferno in the summer, unbelievably ugly in the winter, bounteous in the autumn but, to me, most beautiful in the spring. I have just made another turn through the South, from Louisville to St. Augustine and from Durham to San Antonio, using trains, buses and automobiles, perhaps traveling 4,000 miles, with eyes, ears and mind open.

I had the good fortune of being able to motor down the beautiful coast from Savannah through Brunswick to Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Here is as beautiful scenery as you'll see, especially at this time, when the fruit trees are blossoming. I thought of the poet who wrote, "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Everyone of the "superior" race polite, as I have always found them as long as I "stayed in my place."

* * *

The bruit has gone forth that Negroes are rudely received at the marvelous marine gardens at Marineland, Fla., sixteen miles below St. Augustine. This is a lie. I have visited the place twice, last year and this year, and beeen accorded the same courtesies I would receive at the Aquarium in ew York City. Incidentally, there is nothing like these marine gardens anywhere in the world.

Negro audiences are not inferior to any in the United States. They intelligently follow the most erudite discussions and their questions are invariably keen and apposite. It is my habit to never "talk down" to an audience and to deliver the same talk North and South. I have found the Negro audiences as alert in Misisssissippi and Texas as in Michigan and Illinois. In many Southern towns I am sure the most intelligent people are colored.

APR 26 1941

* * *

On the side of progress may be placed the agreement of white heads of Mississippi colleges to cut their budgets one and one-half per cent so that Alcorn College might add $7,000 to its budget for hiring of needed teachers.

North Carolina College for Negroes is rapidly getting one of the best looking plants in the South, thanks to the shrewd statesmanship of Dr. James E. Shepard.

Thanks to Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of the expanding Fayetteville State Teachers' College, I was able to have an extensive look at Fort Bragg, where some 40,000 soldiers, including about 5,000 Negroes, are stationed. Barracks are superior structurally and aesthetically to those of 1917-18, and there seems to be no discrimination against Negroes in either barracks or equipment. However, the Army is following its traditional segregationary policy. There is practically no recreation for Negro soldiers outside the camp, and this may lead to trouble. Negro troops are Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), two regiments; one regiment of Pioneers; Motor Transport detachments and artillery replacements. It was a pleasure to meet an old sergeant I had soldiered with in the 25th Infantry in Hawaii in 1917.

* * *

Interesting bus trip from Waycross, Ga., to Tallahassee, Fla. A terrified young colored woman from Brooklyn making her first trip South. The rudeness, callous indifference and insulting language she had encountered on her bus trip through Georgia had unnerved her. Tragedy in a setting of beauty.

Florida A. & M. as beautiful as ever, steadily growing under the able President J. R. E. Lee. Then luxurious Southern University, to whom Huey Long was so kind, with its numerous new buildings and semi-tropical campus. And finally Alcorn, least favored because of a niggardly State government, but in the most scenically remarkable setting of all our land grant colleges.

* * * APR 26 1941

This trip confirmed my previous belief that America's worst jim-crow car is that on the Y. & M. V. going from Meridian to Jackson, Miss. I think it's even worse than that on "The Dog" (Columbus & Greenville R. R. to you). Ever hear the expression, "Where the Southern crosses the Dog?" That's at Moorhead, Miss., east of Greenville.

By bus from Vicksburg to Marshall, to save time. Waited half hour for ticket in Shreveport while clerk checked his reports and waited upon white people. This is the "American Way" down here. One loves to think of dying for it!

Spent a night in Longview in the most attractive room I've seen in a Negro hotel. Nichols Hotel is the spot. There I heard the sad story of the erstwhile black oil millionaires. Sudden prosperity flabbergasted them. Most of them are now raggedy and broke.

Noted that Negro and white waiting rooms of T. & P. in Marshall and Longview are identical. Marble walls and benches, drinking fountain, courteous service. But T. & P. train from Longview to Dallas had but one toilet for colored men and women, as was true of M. K. T. train from Dallas to Waco. Something for NAACP to look into.

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 24, 1941

GREGORY

Discusses the Size of Counties, State Jobs and the World Almanac

By C. E. GREGORY

IF YOU WERE asked to name the third largest county in Georgia from a population standpoint would you say Bibb or Richmond?

If you said either you would be wrong.

DeKalb County, benefitting by the back-to-nature movement of Atlantians and extensive home development in Decatur and Druid Hills, passed both Bibb and Richmond Counties in the 1940 United States census. With the construction of a huge government hospital, an aviation training school and an extensive landing field on the old Camp Gordon site DeKalb County will grow even more in the next few years.

The six largest counties in Georgia from a population standpoint in 1930 were Fulton, Chatham, Bibb, Richmond, DeKalb and Muscogee. By the 1940 census they ranked Fulton, Chatham DeKalb, Bibb, Richmond and Muscogee.

During the 10-year period DeKalb County increased from 70,278 to 86,827, a gain of 16,549. Bibb County gained 6,700 and is in fourth place with 83,791 population. Chatham County gained 11,400 and held second place with 116,803. Fulton County stayed out in front with 391,492, a gain of 73,000. Muscogee County, profiting by the development of Fort Benning, gained 17,600, to reach 75,183. Richmond County, with a gain of 8,900, attained 81,851.

Incidentally, the Fort Benning development almost doubled the population of Chattahoochee County, adjoining Muscogee, and the real site of the Army camp. Chattahoochee County's population leaped from 8,894 to 15,107, the largest percentage gain of any county in the state.

Trimming About Over

Governor Talmadge is probably about through trimming State pay rolls with the announcement that there are now 600 fewer State employes than there were at the close of the last fiscal year on June 30, 1940.

The Governor at one time had ambitions to reduce the Ed Rivers peak in public personnel of more than 8,000 to about 6,000. The latter figure represented the lowest ebb in State employment during the first two terms of Governor Talmadge from 1933 through 1936.

The plan to cut off approximately 2,000 employes had a lot to do with the rush of Talmadge supporters to replace the Rivers adherents scheduled to be ousted.

But Governor Talmadge found that the State could not be operated efficiently with the same number of employes there were before the large Department of Public Welfare was created to administer social security for the aged, the blind and the helpless, or the State Department of Health was expanded several times, or the State Department of Labor undertook payment of unemployment compensation and a statewide employment service, or the State Department of Revenue was established to collect approximately $50,000,000 in va-

rious forms of taxes, or the University System expanded under a $5,000,000 building program, or various State hospital were enlarged and improved.

The Governor, unwilling to curtail public services, had to revise his economy plans to some extent, with the approval of everybody except the job hunters.

A Chance for Boosters

Georgians ought to petition the New York World-Telegram to revise its write-up of Georgia before the next edition of The World Almanac, or Book of Facts, is issued.

The 1941 edition starts off by referring to Georgia as "The Cracker or Buzzard State." It allots 96 lines to the geography, topography, history and products of the Empire State of the South. Thirty-five of these 96 lines are devoted to Fort Pulaski. The history of the rest of Georgia is covered in 11 lines, its agriculture in six lines, its timber in four lines, its minerals in five lines, its transportation facilities in five lines, its colleges in four lines, and Warm Springs and President Roosevelt in four lines.

Irwinville is the only city or town mentioned—because Jeff Davis was captured there.

Georgia is given credit for being the largest producer of sea island cotton which hasn't been grown to any extent anywhere since the boll weevil invasion a quarter of a century ago.

Georgia Tech, the University of Georgia, Emory University and Atlanta University are the only colleges mentioned, although the State has the oldest chartered woman's college in the world.

It is pointed out that the colony of Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe "as a refuge for poor debtors from England" without adding that many thrifty Scotchmen followed the harassed Englishmen over here in an effort to collect off of them.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 22, 1941

Committee Of South Gets Views Of Capital, Worker On Defense

Father Boland Stresses Duty Of Both Sides In Present Emergency

BY BETTY KELLY

Cutting to the heart of the cancerous problem of labor-industry difficulties which impede progress of national defense, representatives of labor, management, and mediation Monday night laid bare the root of the evil: lack of cooperation between employers and employes, and a digression from the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Looking toward an integrated program as the practical fruit of the C. C. S. meeting, authorities in the fields of rural life, labor and industry, Negro welfare, youth and education Tuesday morning advanced the suggestion for an immediate and long-range program of advancement and improvement of the Southland.

Pointing out that the strength of the nation and the strength of the church lies very close to the soil, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, said the South should train leaders to use and know the soil, and form social and industrial cooperatives.

The answer to the South's problems is not to be found, he said, in dependence upon governmental aid, assistance and leadership. A different view was taken by the Rev. John Hayes, member of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, of Washington, speaking on labor and industry, who made a plea for more organization, government assistance and the establishment of industry in the South.

An economic morality and an effort by the American public to understand labors' problems is imperative, he said.

Pointing out that any youth's program must be national in scope and diocesan in authority, Mrs. A. S. Lucas, of Birmingham, national co-chairman of youth of the National Council of Catholic Women, said that youth must be given a well-balanced program with the opportunity to play, create, think and pray.

"The youth of today is willing to assume his responsibility and to work in solving his problem," Mrs. Lucas said.

The question of the Negro was investigated by Sister Mary Gonzaga, dean of the school of education of Xavier University, New Orleans.

Calling the crux of the Negro problem one of attitudes, Sister Gonzaga pointed out that the Catholic attitude holds that the treatment of the Negro should be based on the divine consideration that he is made "in the image and likeness of God."

The Rev. Jeoffrey O'Connell, of Clarksdale, Miss., spoke on solving the problem of the South through education.

"The mind of the South is a tortured mind," said Father O'Connell, "so disintegrated by modern education that it has made men and women unable to distinguish truth."

To remedy this situation, he prescribed that the mind and the soul of Catholic education be restored. He outlined the corrective measures to be taken in the field of education, which included establishment of Southern-staffed teacher-training institutions in the South, encouragement of research on Negro problems by the Negroes themselves, trained for the task, and the provision of financial aid for this program.

A lively discussion from the floor, advancing means of implementing the steps suggested by the speakers, followed each talk.

Wielders of the scalpel at the Monday night session of the Catholic Committee of the South meeting at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel were Wallace L. Caldwell, president of Alabama Associated Industries; Frank P. Fenton, director of organization in the American Federation of Labor, Washington; Thomas F. Burns, vice president of the United Rubber Workers of America, a CIO affiliate, and member of the labor staff of OPM, Washington, and the Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the Labor Relations Board for the state of New York.

The AFL and CIO representatives both stressed the necessity for the right of collective bargaining in order to end or avert strikes, condemned legislative restrictions against labor now being proposed in Congress, cracked down on communistic elements in labor groups, and acknowledged labor's need to adhere to ethical principles.

99 Per Cent Ready

Industry's accomplishments in meeting the challenge which the national defense program forced upon the country were outlined by Caldwell, who stressed the fact that the supreme challenge of the age can be met only by the church.

"Ninety-nine per cent of all industry is ready to meet the task," he said. "The other 1 per cent is important because it may seriously hinder the progress of the rest.

"How our defense industries would hum if that 1 per cent recognized the priceless value of time," he added, pointing out that Germany's successes prove the present war is as much a war of production as a war of military activity.

Stock and bondholders have contributed something to the operation of a plant, Caldwell said, because from $6,000 to $20,000 of their money must be invested to employ one man in industry.

Fenton, who, in an opening blast accused the radio and public press of "doing everything in their power to minimize labor, and almost demanding state and national legislation in strike settlements," said that cooperation, not legislation, was the most important instrument for industrial peace.

"When employers accept collective bargaining, strikes will be infrequent," he promised. He denounced minority strikes, and said that the AFL was not interested in a social upheaval. "There are no Communists, Fascists, or Nazis in positions of importance in the AFL," he stated.

Fenton criticized the wage discrimination against Southern workers. "The Catholic Committee of the South can help by energizing the spiritual springs which control man's actions," he told the assemblage of Catholic hierarchy, clergy and laymen.

All For Defense

Burns, who described himself as a "trouble-shooter" for the Office of Production Management, said that, in the past, labor had "stuck its chin out," and suffered as a consequence. Only "fools and knaves," however, demand that labor be stifled, he said.

"Let the full power of public opinion be brought to bear upon the leaders of labor or industry who hold up the defense program," he invited. "America is going to be defended by all groups, labor, management and capital, and not by any one alone."

The only program that will save the world from chaos, Burns said, is the one suggested by Pope Leo XIII: Let the industrialists and workers mediate, with the government acting in a solely advisory capacity.

Judging from these answers, Father Boland said that a resounding "yes!" may be given to the often-repeated question, "Can we expect that labor and management will meet?" They can meet on a program laid down years ago by the Catholic Church, he said, "a program that faces all the facts as we have them and leaves room for Christian idealism."

"The capitalist needs to learn that wealth is stewardship, and the worker to learn that he must not expect the maximum wage for the minimum output," Father Boland said. He approved vocational grouping of workers and employers' councils as means of solving the difficulties of both groups.

The Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, archbishop of New Orleans, chairman and last speaker of the session, pointed out that the speakers all agreed on certain fundamental points.

"They all want peace, and are agreed that it is not obtainable by force," his excellency said. "All agree that in the final analysis the solution lies in the consistent teachings and councils of the church down through the ages."

"The struggle that confronts us," he said, "is not only that of armed forces, but fundamentally the struggle between totalitarianism and Christianity toward a new order of human relationship."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Old Doc's Gone, But Lige Will Soon Forget It

Drive To Buy Negro New Horse Makes Headway

The money ball started rolling yesterday in the informal—but nonetheless effective—"campaign" to raise money to buy a horse for Old Lige, as a generous Atlanta woman started off with a check for $5 and a letter suggesting how the needed funds can be quickly collected.

The check was from Mrs. Annie B. Clack, of 885 Ponce de Leon Place, member of a pioneer Georgia family, and was in addition to dollar bills sent in by two others, Mrs. P. H. Pittman and W. C. Hayes.

Old Lige's plight was revealed in Tuesday morning's Constitution, in a news account of how his faithful horse, Doc, with which the elderly Negro earned his livelihood, was injured to such a degree the animal had to be shot.

Heading her letter: "Let's Buy a Horse for Lige," Mrs. Clack wrote:

"This tragic story of two faithful old workers has touched my heart deeply—as, in fact, do all such animal stories. I love animals, especially horses.

"Suppose all you good folks—men and women—who smoke give the price of one pack of cigarettes to help buy a horse for Lige. Eh? Why, he could almost buy a Whirlaway for the money thus obtained—BUT Lige aspires to nothing like that—ALL HE wants is another good, strong, faithful horse to help him make a living.

"How about it, folks?

"Here is five dollars to start the ball rolling."

Contributions may be sent to A. J. Kaiser, care of The Constitution.

66d-1941

Anniston Ala Star
February 28, 1941

The Southern Negro

Because of the economic plight of the South, the Negro problem is a vital one. It might also be noted that it remains one of the most volatile problems, for the often overweening pride of race cannot be brushed aside in a day. But the Negro problem has a position relative only to other problems faced.

In some quarters one might gain the idea the Negro problem is far above all others. However, the whole objective of the South is to move ahead and upward. As progress is made, the Negro problem will come nearer solution. So long as there is poverty both in the rural area and in cities, the racial friction is likely to continue to some degree.

It was a source of disappointment to read the result of a Southern poll in the latter part of last year. According to this poll, less than 50 per cent of the white population down here feels the Negro should have equal opportunity. More than half the white population denied the right of the Negro to equal education.

The fact that more than 40 per cent of the white population favors equal educational opportunities for Negroes is a definite gain, however. A decade ago, and a decade beyond that, the story would have been far different. But public opinion has changed greatly, spurred on by the leadership of Southern newspapers and Southern educators.

* * *

Relationship between the two races is upon an economic basis. When the mass of the population is poor, friction arises between races and nationalities. Thus it is difficult for a foreigner to find his place. As the economic standard rises, animosities wear away. So with the Negro problem: as the South rises as a whole, the racial problem will become less pronounced, and someday it may be forgotten altogether.

The competition between the races is keener in the South. Often the competition engenders bitter feelings, for man is always ready to hate his rival, black or white—especially if he is black.

This constant rivalry sometimes has awful consequences. It results in oppression of the blacks despite the best efforts of leaders who would reduce the friction. Ofttimes coercion or force is resorted to in preventing a Negro from voting. This is the political result of an economic situation.

Even the best intentions are misinterpreted when a person writes upon the Negro problem in the South. Those most brave in writing about it are the ones who come South on a short visit, and their dissertations fail to give full consideration to the state of the South as a whole. They look for the sensational and find it. Southern writers are more restrained in their discourses.

* * *

The Negro must be considered as an integral part of the Southern economy. He must progress with the rest of the South. There must be no lagging behind of any race. The Negro may have as much to contribute to the South as any other. In fact, one of the men who have given Southern agriculture more hope than any others is a Negro, Dr. George Carver of Tuskegee Institute.

If the plight of the Southern white man is bad, the plight of the Negro is worse. Blacks are segregated and live in houses injurious to their health. Their housing conditions are the poorest. Among the Negroes, the common Southern ailments are found in greater proportion. This is because fewer of them can hire a doctor, buy enough food or take other precautions. They die of tuberculosis, pellagra and syphilis, all of which are diseases which abound in penury.

The relative position of the Negro has brought other evils. Denied the opportunity of making something of their lives, many have turned to careers of petty thievery, others have assumed an attitude of irresponsibility. But the more stable Negro population has developed a strong racial pride. Negro leaders are working to fit the life of the Negro in with that of the white man, for they realize our Southern problems are common ones. Working together the two races may bring the solution, but working one against the other they are wasting effort and only putting off the day when the goal is reached.

* * *

Discriminations against Negroes in several ways have been rectified by law. For instance, under a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling, Negro teachers are to be paid the same scale as white teachers. States are moving to give equal education facilities in college training to Negroes. This recognition of Negro rights by the federal court is comparable to many other outstanding rulings of the past in regard to this minority.

Ill-provided as they are for the maintenance of schools, state governments have been prone to discriminate against Negro teachers on salaries. After all, this section is trying to educate one-third of the nation's children with only a sixth of the national income. States have tried to save on Negro education in order to give more to whites. This method may be subject to attack, but it follows the old formula of helping "the most favored."

A writer today can give no definite conclusions on the Negro problem, for this problem will move to solution as the South moves forward as a whole. A writer can only observe that progress has been made, that Negroes are banding to do their part and the freeing of the South from its economic chains should find the Negro playing a greater part.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
APR 28 1941

Raw Deal For South

Now that the President is making demands on the coal producers to do what they can to get back into production, the mine operators of the South find the time opportune to remind Mr. Roosevelt that freight differentials on coal against the South amount to as much as 200 or 400 per cent.

It is, therefore, not only the medicine prescribed by Dr. John L. Lewis that keeps Old King Coal of the South sick, but the discriminatory freight rates, also.

Both of these courses of treatment are going to have to be changed before there can be improvement in the patient's condition.

The President acknowledges that discriminatory freight rates against the South handicap Southern mine operators, and he has called that well-known fact to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is now making a study of the situation.

It is bad in principle for any interest to utilize the national emergency to seek selfish advantage, but in this instance there is a mitigating element, because discriminatory freight rates against the South have existed a long time, and have continued to handicap all the Southern and Southwestern sections of the country in their material development. It has been difficult to get action from any source looking toward amelioration of that condition.

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If, under the spur of the nation's necessity for coal to help keep defense industry functioning, the Interstate Commerce Commission bestirs itself to move in relief of the South, it will be a good thing to do, and the Southern industries that have brought the discrimination out into the light during this agitation for defense activity will have been fully justified in their course. It is not unpatriotic to seek economic justice for the South at this time.—Houston Post

McComb, Miss. Journal
April 15, 1941

NEGRO MAMMY DIES TUESDAY

Ann Drake Served Faithfully as Servant in McComb 63 Years

Another of the "southern mammies" of this section passed into the Great Beyond when Ann Drake, 87-year-old negro of McComb, died about 3:30 a. m. Tuesday.

Ann had served faithfully for 63 years the Gilmore and related families.

Her many bereaved negro friends will gather at Mt. Hermon church at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for the funeral services before final rites bury her body.

Ann was born in the Summit area and in the late 1870's she moved to McComb where she entered the service of the Badenhausen family, then served the Hanrahans and the Wheelocks before she went into the Gilmore family.

Besides that, for about 30 years or more she served as janitor of the McComb schools.

Ann was not just an ordinary negro woman. She was born a negro proud of her racial strains

She never was found out of place, but ever serving the family that kept her and valued highly the services she rendered.

And Ann was a Christian negro, too. She was as devout a Baptist as she was a faithful worker. Maybe Ann did not worship in the manner of her employers, but she lived her 87 years so that she made a place for herself in the green pastures above when the One Great Scorer made his final summons.

Ann will be missed, by the family who employed her as well as by her friends. But she served well, fought a great fight and is among the angels of her race.

Cartersville, Ga., Herald
April 10, 1941

NOT REAL SOUTH

THE FACT is that Negroes are treated far better and appreciated far more in Georgia and the South than they are in the North. It is also being established more clearly all the time that conditions such as those described in Burns' stories of Georgia penal life and those pictured in Tobacco Road are to be greatly discounted because of the commercial and other questionable aspects of their authorship purposes.—Cairo Messenger.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

APR 24 1941

"Then at the brief command of Lee,
Moved out that matchless infantry . . ."

APR 24 1941

Dorothy Thompson says poverty, Erskine Caldwell ignorance, but to those more akin to our Southern psychologies there occur reasons more exact for the greater sympathy and belligerence than other regions with which this region looks now at events across the sea. The most recent Gallup poll makes this "Southern differential" bigger than ever. According to it, while only 13 to 19 per cent of the people in other regions want to send part of our army to help England and her allies, a good 25 per cent of Southerners have that wish. From 21 to 26 per cent of the rest of the country want to send part of the air force, but the South votes 36 per cent. On sending part of the navy, the vote of other regions is from 21 to 29 per cent, but the South's is 40 per cent.

APR 24 1941

A factor in this Southern differential, of course, is the bigger percentage of Anglo-Saxon blood among the white people of the South. Another is the long commerce in cotton which has brought so many personal and economic ties between Southern sellers and English buyers. Another is the memory of English sympathy for the South in the Civil War. Another is the fact of that war itself, of a Southern battle at home against heavy odds in circumstances that have kept the memory of the struggle and the emotional loyalty to it stronger in the South than in the North. War is neither so remote nor so sordid a thing in the South as elsewhere. It is our cherished Southern story, one in whose terms we never quite cease to think.

* * *

In Louisville last week for the annual meeting of the Kentucky Education Association, this writer found something like quintessence of essence in the matter of Southern sympathy for and sense of kinship with England. Barry Bingham, Mark Ethridge and Herbert Agar have made The Louisville Courier Journal the most outspoken of all American newspapers for going definitely to war, and we found no appreciable dissenting opinion among the Kentucky school teachers.

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In Tallahassee, Fla., a day later we talked with and to the fine Negroes at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College and were convinced all over again of the error of two groups in this country, namely, the group of white people who are accusing the Negro as a race of trying to make capital for itself out of the war at a cost of domestic dissension and racial antagonisms, and the group of Negro leaders who think this an ideal time to be noisier than ever before in efforts toward the advancement of their race. At Tallahassee we found none of this. There is a feeling there that the Negro does need champions now to see that he doesn't lose out in an economic sense during the great dislocations of defense production. But beyond this there is only patriotism. Definite, affirmative, nothing-withholding patriotism. A patriotism that does not seem to be diluted in the least by the fact that not all of the boons of America have been given to the colored people of America. A patriotism that takes this crucial time as one for thinking of what has been given rather than of what has been denied.

* * *

Immense strides have been made by the Negro in America. Some of the biggest ones have been made in recent years. Others are even now in process. With all the poverty, discrimination and injustice, the Negro in America is better off and lives in better promise than anywhere else in the world. Especially is he better off than he or any of the rest of us can hope to be if Hitler is permitted to put England down and to dominate this world's way of life. The average Negro responds to these facts in spite of what white agitators say and what Negro agitators want him to do. There is as much patriotism per capita among the Negro people of the South as among the white—and that, take it from Dr. Gallup, is a lot of patriotism.

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It is not in the nature of newspaper work that those who engage in it are able to fraternize with each other as often as they might like or as would make for the most in professional esprit de corps. But when newspaper men do get together they are able to make something notable of the meeting. They will make something especially so of their meeting at the University of Alabama from May 1 to 3 for the first annual Alabama Press Institute. The institute is being sponsored jointly by the Alabama Press Association and the journalism department at the university. With newspaper executives and writers from all over the state and many other states cooperating to make this first get-together a thing so memorable and so worth perpetuation that "institute" will be a proper name indeed, much is promised in ways of entertainment, fraternity and distinguished report. The most headlined report will be the one which will be made at the banquet by Drew Middleton, ace war correspondent of The Associated Press, who is in America on vacation from vivid experience on many fronts.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Alibi of the Coal Operators

The Southern coal operators, who have broken up even the conference called by the pro-employer Mediation Board, would not dare go so far if there were not higher confederates behind them.

APR 29 1941

They feel their oats because the Roosevelt Administration is allied with them as it is with all Bourbonism in the South. They know too that they have the backing of numerous Northern coal operators, who dominate to a large extent Southern coal production, through the Mellon-controlled Koppers Coal and the Consolidated coal companies. But the Southern coal owners do not represent the South; they are a part of the feudal regime below the Mason-Dixon line which is the terror and heartless exploiter of the Southern masses, Negro and white.

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The freight differential is a question of profits and is a family quarrel which concerns the coal operators alone. But the Southern operators are using it in an attempt to penalize the mine workers and as a cloak to hide the pernicious wage differential existing against the Southern mine workers. As John L. Lewis has pointed out, the "mine workers are caught between the upper and the nether millstones" of this controversy.

The freight differential has long been the alibi of the Southern coal operators to keep the Southern workers on lower wage levels, in the hope that these levels can be a lever to break down wage standards throughout the country.

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But low wages in the South apply not only in mining, but in steel, textile, oil, building construction and other industries. They are a part of the whole feudal set-up which maintains its power through the poll tax, lynch discrimination and the political and economic degradation of the Southern people.

The battle of the United Mine Workers is one of the most crucial struggles for labor in the country. Not only are the operators refusing to grant their wage and other justifiable demands, but upon the operators rests responsibility for the tie-up, since the operators refuse even to make the new agreement retroactive which would allow the mines to continue operating. The entire labor movement should put its weight behind Lewis and the organized mine workers, by raising its voice in vigorous resolutions and statements of support.

66d-1941

Atlanta Ga. Journal
October 5, 1941

The Journal's Republic of LETTERS

Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

ELBERTON'S CLAIMS TO DAN TUCKER

Editor, The Journal: Your first editorial about Dan Tucker evidently was written because of a story in the Elberton Star which told of a marker recently erected to point the way to Dan's grave. I wrote the story for the Star and maybe I can throw a little light on Elbert County's Dan Tucker.

Last year, on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, I wrote a story about him for The Journal's Sunday Magazine. In gathering material for the story, I studied the records in the Courthouse, visited the grave, and interviewed Mrs. Guy Rucker, who is an authority on Georgia history.

Records in the Courthouse show that in 1798 Daniel Tucker, for $1,000 cash, bought a ferry on the Savannah River. In 1817 he was authorized by the Legislature to operate a public ferry on the Savannah River. His will is also on record in the Courthouse. His gravestone reads: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Daniel Tucker. Born February the 14—1740. Dp. this life April the 7—1818, age 78."

So much for the actual records.

Mrs. Rucker, whose great-great-grandfather, John Martin White, was a close friend and neighbor of Daniel Tucker, says that the Daniel Tucker buried in Elbert County is the Dan Tucker famed in song and story.

She said he came to Elbert County from Virginia, where he and John Martin White had served as captains in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Because of the strong friendship of the two men, stories of Dan have come down through the generations in Mrs. Rucker's family.

She said he was a local preacher, in addition to being a planter and ferry owner, who felt a deep concern for the welfare of the Negroes and spent much of his time going from plantation to plantation on his gray mare—the mare is mentioned in his well—praying with the slaves and trying to improve their condition. He was well liked by the planters, who accepted him as a peer, and was almost worshiped by the Negroes.

According to the stories handed down in Mrs. Rucker's family the Negroes started the song about him and the early verses were, in their opinion, highly complimentary. However, the song had a rhythm that made it ideal for speeding up the contestants at corn-shuckings, was very popular at those events and was used long after Dan's death. Additional verses were added from time to time until nobody knows how many there are. In the exuberant atmosphere of plantation gatherings many of the verses became a bit ribald.

Dan Tucker doubtless drank hard liquor and thought nothing of it. He probably had his own still. Most planters and many preachers of that day did, but people of his position didn't get drunk and fall in the fire. According to Mrs. Rucker, the verses of that nature were made up by corn huskers who were feeling pretty good themselves.

HERBERT WILCOX.

Elberton, Ga.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 1, 1941

Mr. Wickard's Sound Advice

"The South is an empire in itself. The possibilities of increased production of foodstuffs in the South are greater than have been realized. Farmers can increase their production of foodstuffs now without fear of falling into the same trap that caught many persons after the last World war."

That was the advice given to a regional conference of Southern farmers in Memphis by Claude Wickard, secretary of agriculture. It was sound advice.

It would be sound advice were the United States not facing the peril of war, not faced with the duty of helping with foodstuffs to defeat the Nazis.

It is the advice that The News and Courier has urged upon the farmers of South Carolina decade after decade.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Wickard is a farmer of Indiana; he raises hogs and foodstuffs. The West sells them to the Southern people. He is speaking against the interest of the West, against his own interest, when he tells the Southerners that their possibilities of raising foodstuffs are not realized. It is the truth.

It is the truth that farmers of South Carolina have realized and are realizing more and more. They are raising livestock. They have learned to raise food crops of many varieties that were scarcely thought of twenty-five years ago, and were it not so, there would be poverty and desolation in many a neighborhood.

Still, they are not raising the food that the population of their state consumes. Still, they are buying from the region where is Mr. Wickard's home, Mr. Wickard's farm.

Long ago we have said that were not a stalk of cotton produced on the lands in South Carolina, our people could live and flourish. Forty years ago we listened to a specialist of the federal agricultural department saying that the conditions for raising livestock in South Carolina were as good as or better than in Illinois. He was an Illinois man.

Thirty-odd years ago Secretary Wilson ("Tama Jim"), Scot from Iowa, told Low-country farmers that they could raise spring lambs to better advantage than he could raise them in Iowa, because they would be ready for market six weeks in advance of those of Iowa.

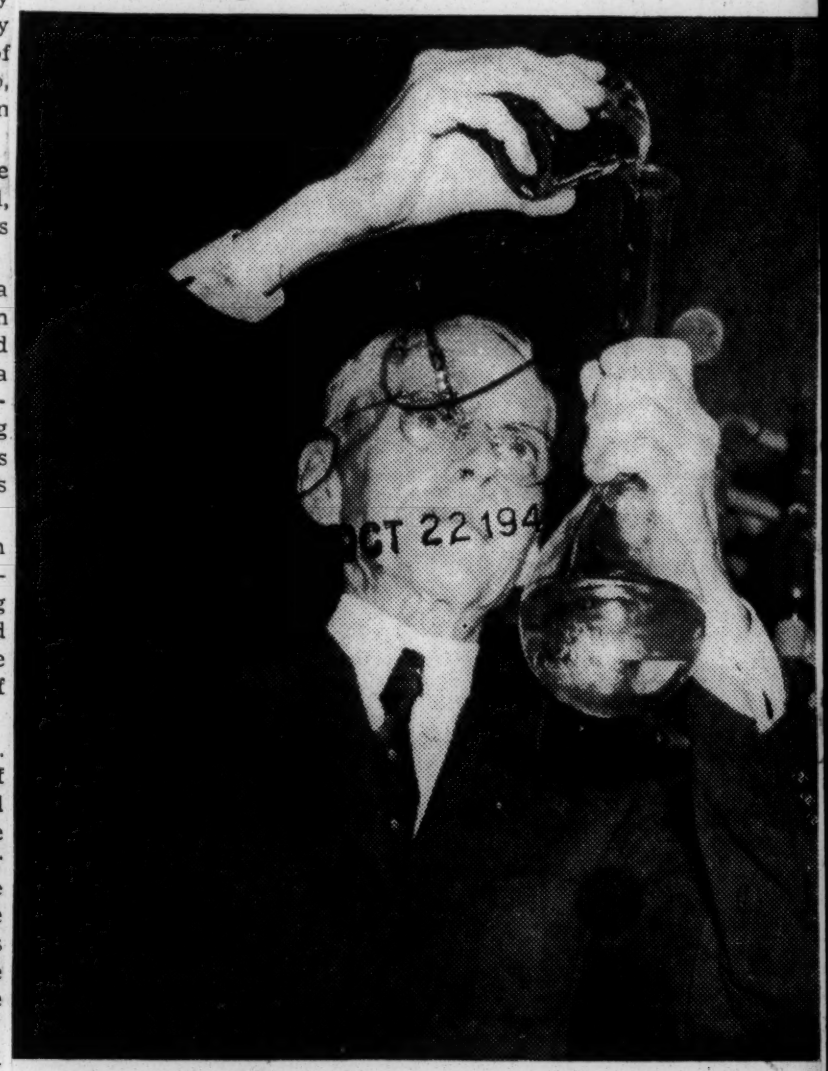
Nearly a hundred years ago, James H. Hammond, scientist as well as statesman, of Beach Island, wrote that the South could not produce cotton in competition with the Southwest, that they must turn to other crops and industries. He was not quite right in his prediction, he did not foresee commercial fertilizers, but the plain fact is that South Carolina has in great measure turned away from cotton and is the more prosperous for it.

Thirty years ago, a normal crop was 1,250,000 bales and normal increase would have brought it to 2,000,000 bales by this time. Now a normal crop is 750,000. The boll weevil infestation has helped, not hurt, South Carolina. It has driven thousands of farmers to face facts. The state is not the poorer by reason of the migration of negroes which it stimulated and is a safer state to live in on that account.

Disregarding the national defense, forgetting the "emergency", Secretary Wickard has given the Southern farmers sound and good advice, whether for war time or peace time, and it is advice disinterested and spoken from an American's conception of the interest of the whole American country.

Commercial appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Leading Southern Chemist



Dr. William Flowers Hand of Mississippi State College is the recipient of the 1941 Herty award as the South's outstanding chemist. He is shown working with some of his apparatus used in research for the promotion of agricultural chemistry.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Our Living Ancestors in the Ozarks

OCT 28 1941

YESTERDAY TODAY: Life in the Ozarks. By Catherine S. Barker. Illustrated. 263 pp. Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers. $3.50.

"FOLLER this road until you ford this here crick three times," the hillman directed the strangers. "Then the first house you come to you turn left around their kitchen garden and foller the lane. Hit's rough, but you-all kin git through there all right if you jest take it slow."

But the travelers had to leave the car long before they reached the Ozark homestead they were visiting. They came to a stretch of country without even a wagon road, then to an apparent dead end that needed new instructions: "There ain't exactly no path, but you cut acrost this field and go into them woods." Only on foot or by a circuitous route on horseback could any one get in or out of this mountain ravine.

Of such remote living does this extraordinarily interesting book draw the picture and evoke the customs and the characters. These are "remnants of eighteenth-century life and culture" in isolated sections where the descendants of pioneers still live according to the ancestors' ways, without their ancestors' forward push of achievement, shut off from a world that has passed them by. The people are poor here, because their soil is infertile, but also because they do not know the best methods for the agriculture on which they all depend, and they instinctively turn their backs on anything "new-fangled."

Yet though both barter-renting and sharecropping exist under an old-time paternalistic system, the hillman's ambition is to own his own farm. Land is fairly cheap. But its labor is difficult as well as primitive. A large family is a working asset. Women begin to be old at 30. "Arkansas was the first State to ratify the national Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution, yet the children of her mountains work from the time they are large enough to pull weeds or hoe." Fewer than 10 per cent of the hill-country children go to high school after they leave the one-room school with one teacher and no time for "foolishments." But they have more "learning" than their parents; illiteracy is extensive.

And with inadequate sanitation, insufficient or improper food and little knowledge of ordinary health protection, illness and death are extensive, too. With all this, however, the people remain naturally proud and independent in spirit, incorrigibly self-satisfied and conservative in mind, and both neighborly and racily individual in their family and community relations. There is much that is "picturesque" in "Yesterday ay"; there is much that is deplorable; there is a shock to national complacency and a challenge to the need for real "progress" among men and women who well deserve a better chance.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

DR. HAND IS AWARDED HERTY MEDAL FOR '41

OCT 22 1941

Mississippi State Instructor Honored For Work

HAS FAITH IN SCIENCE

Dean, However, Says South Cannot Expect A Golden Era Of Prosperity As Research Is Slow But Steady Process

By MORTIMER KREEGER
By The Associated Press

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Oct. 21.—The South's outstanding chemist of the year warned fellow Southerners Tuesday that they must not expect any golden era of prosperity from the much publicized efforts of his profession to find new uses for Dixie's agricultural products.

"You hear plenty about new uses for products but it's mostly talk," declared Dr. William Flowers Hand of Mississippi State College, recipient of the 1941 Herty medal as the outstanding man in his field in this section.

Can't Expect Salvation

"The South can't expect salvation from this."

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Dr. Hand has the most faith in the steady progress of science and its role to serve humanity. In his address at Georgia State College for Women when he received the Herty award he referred to the mission of scientists "and their highest type of service" as "the production of new good and more goods at ever-lowering costs."

But he said Tuesday as he sat in his laboratory here:

"It is a slow process. Chemical research takes years to get results. For instance, this country has the best glassware, and we ship dyes everywhere. Formerly we couldn't get good glassware or dyes except from Germany. Those are results of our research, but they took many years.

"Besides, this is a two-edged sword. If you find a new use for cotton fiber somebody else will find one for rayon.

All Right in Italy

"You hear a lot about making alcohol from potatoes and sugar cane and other agricultural products, for use as motor fuel. That's all right in Italy where gasoline can't be bought, but not in America, with huge oil supplies. Even if we run out of oil we can make gasoline from coal or Western shale cheaper than we can make alcohol from potatoes."

Dr. Hand, vice president of Mississippi State College and dean of the School of Science, has been on the faculty since becoming an instructor in 1893. He has been state chemist of Mississippi since 1899.

He is a chemist's chemist, whose most recognized work has been in technical fields such as improving laboratory methods and inventing new apparatus. Sixty-eight years old, thin, silver haired, friendly but retiring, he shies away from personal publicity and reward.

Refused Salary Increase

He refused a $100 monthly salary increase which the Legislature wished to vote him for added duties of regulating petroleum products. Dr. Hand objected that his salary already was commensurate with that of other state employes. He has refused to patent or otherwise exploit any of the numerous pieces of apparatus he has developed.

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When he received notice of the Herty award he just laid it away in his desk without mentioning it on the campus. Friends heard about it from other sources, but when they asked for details all he would say was, "All the other chemists must have died."

But the citation for the award, given by the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society in honor of the late Charles H. Herty of Savannah, distinguished and pioneering chemist, said:

"First, Dr. Hand had received national recognition as a teacher in that his students held responsible positions all over the United States.

Is State Chemist

"Second, as state chemist, Dr. Hand helped arrive at official methods used by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists for the past 40 years. He was its president in 1921. During the same period he had prepared all regulatory feed, fertilizer, paint, food and drug, and petroleum laws for the state of Mississippi. His laboratory won the Smalley Foundation award cup six times for best work done on oil and ammonia, giving Dr. Hand permanent possession of two cups. This work sponsored by the American Oil Chemists' Society.

"Third, as designer and builder of apparatus, Dr. Hand had apparatus in his laboratory that was not duplicated elsewhere in the United States."

Careful and methodical, taking a long-range view of his work, Dr. Hand frequently warns his assistants that he would rather have one correct result than five incorrect ones. He wears no apron to protect his clothes in the laboratory, explaining, "you're not supposed to spill chemicals."

Likes To Teach

But despite his love of the laboratory and achievements in pure chemistry, Dr. Hand says:

"I consider the men I've taught far more important than my research. I like to teach, and have former students all over the world. Besides, when I've taught a man, then there's somebody else to do research."

A list of his outstanding former students, prepared here in 1938, included:

Ransom E. Aldrich, president of the Mississippi State Farm Bureau and Mississippi Livestock Association; Norman B. Ames, professor of electrical engineering, George Washington University; Dr. J. E. Baylis, commander of a United States base hospital during the World War; Dr. J. R. Baylis, chemist for the State Department of Health in Chicago; Dr. F. C. Bolton, vice president of Texas A. and M. College; Dr. A. B. Butts, chancellor of the University of Mississippi; J. E. Clegg, former head of the Memphis District, Federal Bureau of Investigation; C. A. Cobb, agricultural editor of Atlanta, Ga., and former chief of the AAA cotton section.

Robert B. Hightower, professor of obstetrics, Harvard University; J. C. Holton, Mississippi commissioner of agriculture; A. P. Kerr, in charge of an experiment station at Baton Rouge, La.; E. C. McInnis, Louisiana director of the Farm Security Administration; Dr. D. C. Neal, plant pathologist at Louisiana State University; Dr. C. R. Stockard of Cornell Medical College, outstanding author of text books; Roscoe Welch, authority on dairying at Pennsylvania State College.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The European Scalawags

DEC 2 - 1941

After the fall of the Confederacy in 1865 some respectable and honorable Southern men believed that the way of safety was for the white people to join the Republican party. They imagined that the Republican party would consent to control of the Southern States by them and that by that course good government would be restored and maintained. They were few; they were rare specimens. They soon discovered their error.

In the countries of Europe overrun and ravaged by the Germans may be a few of this description who will try to commit their peoples tothe German "anti-comintern pact." They will discover their error. They will find out that Adolf Hitler is not less ruthless than was Thaddeus Stevens and much less honest than Stevens was. Stevens was not out for loot.

Most of the Norwegians, Belgians, Hollanders, Frenchmen, Finns and others now joining the Axis and Hitler are what we called "Scalawags," native traitors, cowardly puppies, with no thoughts higher than the saving and stuffing of their own precious hides.

DEC 2 - 1941

The Germans will not coerce and dominate forever the peoples of the countries they have conquered. The masses will fight, not continuously, but on and on.

Were Hitler in position to buy leaders and people by wholesale, his ascendancy might last while his money lasted — men can be bought more easily than they can be frightened and bulldozed.

Hitler cannot buy Europe. He and his gangsters are out for loot, and there will not be loot enough to go around. The loot is for the Nazis.—The (Charleston, S. C.) News and Courier.

66d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE POWERFUL SOUTH

MAY 3 - 1941

The speech last week of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in which he urged risking war in order to convoy vital goods to Britain, indicates again that so far as government policy is concerned, the South is more powerful than Hitler.

Secretary Knox and other high government officials including the President, are willing to go to the extreme of shedding American blood and treasure to perpetuate the British Empire, but they are not willing to antagonize the South by abolishing racial segregation and discrimination in the Navy, Army and various government departments.

A soldier in uniform was lynched a short while ago on the outskirts of Ft. Benning, Ga., but because he was a Negro there has been no "all out" effort to apprehend his murderers.

Colored soldiers and sailors in the uniform of the United States are segregated and discriminated against in posts, camps and barracks, and on trains and buses, and no one in high place, not even the President, has even intimated doing anything about it.

The Naval Academy will not engage in any athletic contest with a college with a Negro on its team, and Secretary Knox who supposedly controls the Navy Department will not order a change in this policy.

The President is preparing to order American troops to Greenland but he has yet to appoint any colored youth to either the Naval or Military Academy.

The government refuses to end color discrimination in defense industry.

MAY 3 - 1941

Secretary Knox repeatedly urged the braving of the German blockade but he is afraid to brave his own subordinates by ending color discrimination in the Navy.

These wretched anti-Negro policies are designed to appease the South.

MAY 3 - 1941

Hitler is unable to scare the United States government into neutrality but the South has forced this government to surrender on every front.

And it is interesting to note that in **Mein Kampf** and elsewhere Hitler has praised the Southern U. S. method of handling Negroes.

This makes the U. S. official anti-Nazi policy rather puzzling to thoughtful Negroes who are more eager for democracy at home than abroad.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lewis Again

CRACKS WIDE OPEN THE NORTH-SOUTH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

WHETHER you like John L. Lewis' politics or not (and I don't) you've got to hand it to him again. Lewis has cracked the north-south wage differential wide open and that was more than N. R. A. could do; more than Secretary of Labor Perkins could do; and more than President Roosevelt could, or would, do. This north-south wage differential effects not only the 50 to one hundred thousand Negro coal miners but sets a precedent for workers in other industries to fight against this injustice.



Mr. Cayton

In the recent controversy between the coal operators and Lewis' union the northern operators were willing to raise wages from $6 a day to $7 a day because the increased wage was passed on to the consumer as part of the government-fixed price of coal. But the southern operators balked because they did not want to lose their differential by meeting Lewis' demand for equal pay for both sections. Although it has not been definitely settled at this writing, my bet is that Lewis wins.

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

The regional wage differenials are supposedly aimed at the higher freight rates which southern operators have to pay to compete with northern fields. This differential is taken out of labor's share of the returns from that industry and justified, usually upon the grounds that the standard of living in the South is lower than that in the North.

MAY 10 1941

During the N. R. A. period the racial factor behind the facade of economic reasoning was brought out into the open. In the Steel Code for example, the highest wage in northern areas was 40c an hour as compared with the low wage for southern areas of 25c for common labor. In speaking about this differential at one of the hearings, Secretary of Labor Perkins stated:

BASED ON NEGRO LABOR

The low rates of 25c and 27c per hour for the two southern districts are presumably based on the predominance of Negro labor in those districts.

But Negroes are also consumers. Their purchasing power is needed to provide different markets for the products of agriculture and industry. Their cost of living is not lower than the living costs of whites; it is rather that they live differently and on a lower standard. A sound, national industrial system cannot be based on a capitalization of these lower living costs. A way must be found of gradually raising the living standards of the colored laborers, and increased wages that will not unfairly compete with the wages of the white laborers is essential to achieve this end.

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During the various hearings of the N. R. A., feeling became so intense that a Birmingham chemical manufacturer stated that Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive than the N. R. A. is going to be on the South. Before it is over, we may have secession." To pacify the insurgent southern manufacturers, President Roosevelt finally came out and gave left-handed approval of the differentials in the following language:

On the question of southern wage differentials, the Recovery Act recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials....it is not our intention to produce any sudden or disruptive change in an established economic relationship.

COULDN'T FIND WAY

Well, Secretary Perkins could not find a way of raising the living standards of the colored laborers of the South and President Roosevelt had to capitulate to the pressure of southern industrialists but John L. Lewis did it with his little gun—The United Mine Workers of America.

And the South didn't secede, although the southern operators stalked out of meetings and gave the same arguments about "subnormal black and white labor." All of this had some effect during the N. R. A. period and caused Miss Perkins to wish hopefully and pensively that the Negro might not be discriminated against—but do nothing; and caused Mr. Roosevelt to pull the fire of the administration's fight for increased buying power, but it didn't bluff Johnnie Lewis. This should lead Negro laborers to speculate upon whether it is enough to vote the Democratic ticket and leave everything in the hands of the Great White Father, or if it is necessary in addition to join a labor union and fight for their rights.

POSITIVE RESULTS

The above illustrates the positive results which can accrue to Negro workers from a militant labor organization. There is another side which should also be considered. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's suit has established the precedent for majority rule in collective bargaining.

MAY 10 1941

This means that if Negroes do not join unions where they have an opportunity to do so, or join company dominated unions, the majority of the workers can be recognized as the bargaining agents and eliminate the Negro from any voice in the union and open the door to his being frozen out of employment. If Negro leaders and workers cannot see the advantages in belonging to unions such as Lewis', they should see the danger in refusing to belong if that organization is recognized as the bargaining agent. All of which goes to indicate that Negroes will either learn or be eliminated.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

MAY 6 - 1941

Black Belt Experiment

One of the most rapid and revolutionary changes in the history of the nation's farming economy has taken place in the Alabama Black Belt during the past decade.

During ante bellum days and for half a century afterwards, this fertile black prairie was one of the greatest cotton producing centers in the South. Here were the vast plantations with the pillared homes of a few white owners and a tremendous concentration of Negroes—first slaves working in gangs and then sharecroppers, each with his tiny holding of cotton.

MAY 6 - 1941

In 1910, there were 1,302,100 Black Belt acres in cotton. By 1930, this acreage had been cut almost in two by the boll weevil and the incursion of grass, while by 1940 the acreage had been halved again. The country has largely been permitted to go back to the native grass which the hoehands fought for so many generations.

Beef cattle have come in to take the place of cotton, saving many landowners from economic ruin. The shift, however, beneficial to owners and contributary to realization of the South's ideal of diversification, has been catastrophic for tens of thousands—perhaps hundreds of thousands—of Negro sharecroppers and their families.

* * *

Among the states, Alabama stood second only to Texas in the number of tenants displaced from the land between 1935 and 1940. A great part of this displacement occurred in the Black Belt, as a result of the shift from cotton to cattle.

No Room in Green Pastures is the apt title of an article on the Black Belt, by George C. Stoney, of Montgomery, in a recent number of the *Survey Graphic*. Mr. Stoney compares the shift now going on to the "enclosure movement" which so catastrophically disrupted English agrarian life in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, when overcultivated fields were fenced off for sheep pasture, rehabilitating the feudal owners, but forcing thousands upon thousands of peasants into migrancy ("vagrancy," this was then called), "as it required fewer men to look after sheep than to grow corn."

A process exactly parallel and equally ruthless is taking place in Alabama today. The care of beef cattle on a typical plantation formerly devoted to cotton requires but *one-fifth* of the adult labor previously employed, and none of the child labor.

Although many planters do the best they can in "taking care" of their croppers, it is manifestly impossible once the shift has been made not to dispense with more and more of them. Mr. Stoney quotes one planter as saying "when one of them leaves, I pull down that cabin just as fast as I can before anybody else moves in. I tell you it makes a man feel sick. like trying to get rid of a litter of mongrel pups. No, it's harder. You can drown *dogs*."

MAY 6 - 1941

Up to the limit of its funds, the Farm Security Administration has been alleviating the situation through loans and grants to Black Belt sharecroppers who have been able to qualify for the rural rehabilitation program.

Clearly it is not going to be possible to hold more than a fraction of the former population on the land, but those who remain can be made more secure, and an experiment in this direction will be made by the FSA with the "leasing cooperative" it has just announced for Hale County near Greensboro. Farms totaling 8,229 acres have been leased for a 20-year period. Dairy, rather than beef cattle will be the mainstay of the cooperative, with a small cotton acreage. The farm plan calls for the home production of all food and feed. It is anticipated that 73 Negro families—formerly cotton sharecroppers—will be housed in decent little homes to be constructed on the leased farms and will learn the techniques of dairying under the supervision of expert foremen, while producing for themselves a modest but balanced living.

If the cooperative proves—as its planners are convinced it will prove—that Alabama Negroes are as capable of caring for dairy cattle as are the Negroes of the Mississippi Black Belt, where a flourishing dairy cattle industry has been developed since the middle 1920's, then Alabama may advance from the raising of beef cattle to dairying, which can furnish an even larger return to the farmer, and requires a great deal more human labor.

MAY 6 - 1941

In the southern third of Hale County where the dairy cooperative is to be located, the appalling total of 600 families have been displaced—compelled to "double up" or to move out, in little more than a year's time.

With this same process of displacement going on at an accelerating tempo all over the Black Belt, the establishment of one experiment designed both to hold more families on the land and to demonstrate the possibility of building a new dairy industry in the area should be followed by others. Furthermore, we need to develop more adequate ways and means of reabsorbing into our total economy those thousands of families already displaced, and to be displaced as this American "enclosure movement" continues incxorably to spread.

CHEMURGY AND THE SOUTH

Nashville Banner

It should be the best of news to the South that the first annual Southern Chemurgic Conference will be held in June—and to Nashville and Tennessee, that it will be held here.

Six years old now, the National Farm Chemurgic Council has done wonders in the way of stimulating interest in progress through chemurgy—which links agriculture and industry through science—and by developing many new uses for agricultural products too long without an adequate market.

What does that mean to the South? Simply this: The South has been basically agricultural. Due to that fact, dwindling demand for multiplying supplies has worked a tremendous hardship upon it. Not only then does chemurgy give promise of affording new and expanded outlets for its products, but it prophesies the day to come when such industries, located here, will have ushered in a new economic era.

MAY 2 - 1941

NASHVILLE BANNER

Note the proposition laid down by the National Council:

"The demand of our farmers, who are constantly facing overproduction and consequent low prices, is for new and expanded markets. Chemurgy answers this demand. It unites the three great factors of Agriculture, Industry, and Science, with the purpose: To advance the industrial use of American farm products through applied science."

JACKSON, TENN.

The objective is a worthy one, and a practical one. Chemurgy has proven it can be done.

MAY 2 - 1941

Announcement thus far in advance of the conference—to be held June 17-19—insures adequate preparation, and should assure representative attendance of these three partners in progress from throughout the South. No more important session, from the standpoint of the South, will be held this year.

Columbia, S. C. State

May 18, 1941

Sumter Negro Finds Town Better Than North

To the Editor of The State:

I am a Negro, native of Sumter, South Carolina, and would like to say something about our Gamecock City.

Is Sumter, South Carolina, in the South? In the South of lynchings, segregations, racial hates, mistrusts and agitations? No, Siree, Sumter is Sumter. I have been away from Sumter and South Carolina for many years, been in more than a half of the states of the union. Lived in Europe. Now I am fixed in Sumter; these last three months spent in Sumter have endeared me more to her than if I had always lived within her limits. Contrasting the Gamecock City with many other cities of America is certainly an eye-opener for a Negro.

I admit I returned to my old town with many misgivings and perhaps if I didn't exactly have a chip on my shoulder I at least had a splinter. No one knocked it off—I took it off myself and the white citizens of Sumter made me feel heartily ashamed for judging them so meanly. Here in my town Negroes have as many privileges as in many Northern cities and certainly more than in that traditional mecca of Negroes, Washington, D. C.

In the various stores of Sumter I have always been served and fitted with a smile; "have you been served?" "Would you like to try this on?" "Would you prefer another size or color?" "Thank you," "come back again"; all of these expressions, and more, of cordiality greet the Negro client in the white stores. I have seen white men and women patronizing the Negro stores without embarrassment. Segregation as a fixed policy does not exist; here are many Negro homes in "white" sections and vice versa and no frictions therefrom. Here is a movie for Negroes owned by whites, with a Negro manager but Negroes are admitted to all of the movies and theatricals in town. (Of course they are Jim Crowed in the "white" houses.) Contrast this with the North a bit; in New York and Philadelphia Negroes are completely barred with certain movies and theaters. I have heard of a little Negro girl whose mother sent her downtown to pay an electric bill but the little tot couldn't find the office. What did she do? She asked the policeman (white) on the corner and our Sumter cop took her across the street and pointed to the office. When Negro children in the South are not afraid of white policemen, but I forgot this happened in Sumter. In my street I pass daily white and Negro children playing together (now please don't bedevil this scene with the social equality bugaboo), I know of white and Negro children who are neighbors regularly visiting each other's backyards and homes with the consent of their Sumter parents. Here Negroes ride in "white taxis and whites ride in "Negro" taxis. Yes, siree, in Sumter the two races understand and esteem each other. For more than half a century no "incidents" have disturbed the racial tranquility of our Gamecock City. The Negroes, and I believe the whites also, are determined that no outsider will be permitted to disturb these fine race relations no matter what the pretext.

Now I am no apologist for the racial inequalities which exist here and protest energetically against the inequalities in the payment of Negro school teachers and the inadequacies of Negro school facilities and bus services, but I find it so delightfully refreshing to talk sometimes with our fairer citizens about other things than the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution; furthermore I know that if the Sumter born and raised whites had everything to say about the educational inequalities they would have been satisafctorily adjusted long ago. My opinion is based on many talks I have had with many fellow Negroes.

Now in addition to rendering articulate our often unexpressed and cordial esteems for our white fellow citizens, I would like to ask a favor of your fair and liberal paper. Don't you think that it would be a mighty fine thing, sir, to invite the white members of our many interracial committees to come to Sumter to see how it's done, how the two races can live in harmony and reciprocal esteem? But to be a little selfish, I would rather that they defer their visits a bit. South Carolina is seeking to attract new industries, new manufactures to diversify her sources of revenue. Well, sir, for the moment Sumter has the edge on all of the other cities of the state in this bid for new business. Notwithstanding that Charleston has her port and Columbia has her railroad center Sumter can boast that she has no labor unrest and no racial unrest. (In Sumter whites and Negroes work together absolutely without friction.) These are two weighty factors in the selection of locations of new factories or industries especially in the South; they seek fiscal, labor and political tranquality and stability. Sumter has all of these plus racial harmony.

Hail, Sumter! Long live Sumter!

Very truly yours,

O. E. McKAINE.

66d-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

The Fighting South

Why the South was apparently the region of the nation most inclined toward war is discussed by *The Age-Herald's* John Temple Graves in the Winter issue of *The Virginia Quarterly Review.*

As with so many things for which we demand answers, there is apparently no single explanation as to why, week after week, before the attack by Japan, the South had been listed by Dr. Gallup as the region most friendly—to the point of assisting actively in the war—to the British cause.

Now, of course, the citizens of all regions of the nation are vigorous in their readiness for a full prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. But this was not so only a few short weeks ago.

DEC 2 1 1941

The South is warlike—if that term may be used—not because of its heritage alone, not because so many citizens are so poor that the army offers the best—and sometimes the only—means of obtaining high-grade food, shelter and clothing, nor is it, alone, because there are so many more persons of direct Anglo-Saxon descent in the South. But, by mixing all these reasons together, and adding a few others, one sees that the cause of the South's feeling toward participation in war is multiple—and that it would, indeed, be strange if the South was not a little more eager than the rest of the nation to get into any battle for "the right."

DEC 2 1 1941

Mr. Graves records the opinions of a number of prominent Southerners as to the causes of the South's "fighting" attitude. One Southern editor quoted is Virginius Dabney, of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch.* He offered "the South's predominant Anglo-Saxon origins, its martial tradition, its dependence upon foreign markets for its cotton and tobacco, and its realization of what it means to be conquered,' as reasons.

Mark Ethridge, of *The Louisville Courier-Journal,* is quoted by Mr. Graves as believing that, in the South, "we know better than anybody else that war settles questions. . . . Another is that our heroes in the South have always been military . . ."

In analyzing these various suggestions, Mr. Graves separates them and offers pointed comment. "The comparative poverty of the South," he writes, "which has less of vested interest and landed estate to lose than other parts of the country, must indeed be a factor in its attitude towards the war." Further on, Mr. Graves says: "There is the fact, too, that, poor or not, Southerners are traditionally opposed to changing their ways or having their established order upset."

DEC 2 1 1941

The Anglo-Saxon blood-and-tradition cause, Mr. Graves says, "explains the attitude of some of the Southern classes but not that of the masses in this matter." And further, he goes on, "to my mind it is not the existence of an Anglo-Saxon tradition which explains the Southern position in this war so much as it is the non-existence of a Germanic tradition."

An important factor—perhaps the most important—to be considered when analyzing the South's belligerency is the fact that Southerners know of the terrible tragedy of having to fight a war on one's own ground. Southerners today do not know first hand about the days of Reconstruction—but they know, just the same. And they are today quite sure that, when a war must be fought, it is better to fight it in someone else's back yard, not your own.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

DEC 25 1941

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION

Recently the President of the United States in a press conference directed attention to the fact that, out of 2,000,000 men who have recently been examined for the selective service, 100,000 have been rejected because they do not have a fourth-grade education. The president did not propose a plan for remedying this condition, but indicated he has in mind the making of a proposal.

He said education is primarily a state and local problem, but that there are sections of the country with such low tax revenue they cannot support modern schools. He said the nation may have to come eventually to some form of federal aid to education in the poorest of these areas that a formula may be worked out for giving federal assistance to the educational systems of the poorest states. The south has had a disproportionately high share of the educational rejections.

WHAT OF THE SOUTH?

DEC 25 1941

This last statement is especially significant. It fits in with what we have often heard: The educational systems of southern states rank low in comparison with other states. Are all southern schools of low quality or merely some of them? Why is there a dearth of educational opportunity and money for schools in the south? Are the educational deficiencies of the south due to lack of effort by the southern states, or to their unwillingness to support schools, or to the lack of economic ability to pay the requisite costs of adequate schools?

The most convincing evidence that there are wide and indefensible differences in educational opportunity in the southern states as a whole is found when compared to states in other parts of the nation. It is evident also that the educational differences within the individual states of the south are appalling. It does not appear that any system of state and local taxation in the southern states can eradicate these inequalities.

ASSISTANCE NECESSARY

DEC 25 1941

For several reasons, a moderate amount of federal assistance to the states for the support of public education is necessary. The abilities of the several states to pay for public schools are very unequal, the least ability being found in the south. Almost without exception, the states with the least per capita wealth, income and taxpaying ability have the largest number of children in proportion to adult population, the relative number of children in the south being 57 per cent greater than in the 12 richest states. In general, the southern states make the greatest financial effort to have good schools, and have the least money to pay for them. Furthermore, the national character of business and industry, and the concentration in a few places of ownership, control and taxpaying ability based on resources scattered throughout the nation, make federal assistance to the states for education more and more necessary.

DEC 25 1941

It is an obligation of the federal government to promote the national welfare, which is inseparable from the support of public education. Education reduces crime, raises the standard of culture, is esesntial to longer life and better health, increases the wealth and income of the people, and is indispensable to the national defense.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
December 9, 1941

Tell It To Old Grandma

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

WHERE DOES THE SOUTH BEGIN?

Editor, The Advertiser:

Your leading editorial of Dec. 2, discussing th problem of "where the South begins," recalls spirited argument in The New York Times a fe years ago, as to whether Maryland was a Northern or a Southern State, and sporadic discussions o the subject in numerous other papers, and books, at various times.

The boundary between North and South is vague and shifting at best, and there is much overlapping of Northern and Southern customs and traditions, affording opportunities for partisans of either side to make conflicting claims. For example, the races are separated in schools throughout Maryland and Missouri, considerable cotton is now raised in southern Illinois, "branch," the Southern equivalent of "brook," is said to be used throughout Indiana, and "you-all" can be heard at least in the southern part, and December seems to be the favorite wedding month in that State, as in the South. On the other hand, many or most counties in North Carolina, Tennessee and Florida raise no cotton, there are several in Arkansas which have no negroes, and several in Georgia and Alabama that opposed secession in 1861 and have voted Republican most of the time since and many or most Southern cities now have liquor stores and a preponderance of June weddings And Florida now has most of its population in cities, like most Northern states.

Several different statistical tests have been used with varying results, to differentiate North and South. One of the simplest, and at the same time least known, is the ratio of Union to Confederate veterans in 1890, as shown by the United States census of that year. The results for the states in and near the South are as follows, beginning with those having the most Confederates

Georgia, .04; South Carolina, .09; North Carolina, .09; Alabama, .12; Texas, .13; Virginia, .17 Mississippi, .24; Florida, .34; Louisiana, .47; Arkansas, .54; Tennessee, .62; West Virginia, 1.41; Kentucky, 2.71; Missouri, 3.64; Arizona, 3.94; Oklahoma, 4.12; New Mexico, 4.93; Maryland, 5.88; Kansas, 26.4, and Delaware, 81.0.

Of course the boundary, even if it were sharp, would not follow state lines exactly. The southeastern parts of Maryland, Missouri and Oklahoma look quite Southern, but the greater part of those states belong socially and economically with the North (or West in the case of Oklahoma). And sentiment shifts with the passing years, and the differences between different parts of the country tend to diminish with the increase of good roads, automobiles, radios, magazines, etc., and the growth of cities, which are now pretty well standardized throughout the country. Virginia, for example, which in 1890 had about six times as many Confederate as Union veterans, in spite of being mostly outside the cotton belt, and characterized by two-story farm houses much like those farther north, has been reported in recent years as being about ready to line up with the North.

If the South did not have a higher birth rate than the North, as I pointed out 17 years ago, in articles on ages and families in Alabama, in The Advertiser of Nov. 9 and Dec. 7, 1924, most of its cherished traditions might succumb to urbanization, commercialism, paternalism, regimentation and demoralization in a few more decades.

University, Ala. ROLAND M. HARPER